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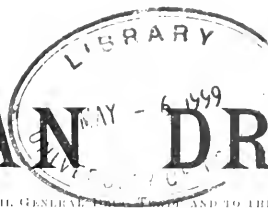
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY

VOL. 2. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1899. NO. 1

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
6 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.,
and Strathroy, Ont.
WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 30th of the month.
All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 48, Strathroy, Ont.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed
CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

OURSELVES.

With this number the CANADIAN DRUGGIST enters on the second volume of its existence. The success of the venture has far exceeded the expectations of the publisher and we trust has at least come up to that of its readers.

In commencing the publication we felt that a truly representative journal of the drug trade would be welcomed by the druggists of the Dominion, and in this we have not been mistaken, as the number of gratifying letters received fully testify, also the large unsolicited subscription list; which is steadily on the increase. We started out with the determination, as far as possible, of making this a journal of reliable information for the pharmacist, choice selections and unbiased ideas, and with the aim of placing it as rapidly as possible in the front rank of trade journalism. In doing so, we have made specialties of certain features in this class of publications, viz.:

Our price current and monthly drug report, may be depended upon as accurate, being looked after by one of the most capable and best informed drug men in Canada, and who is in close connection with the leading houses of the Dominion. This feature is a very important one, especially to the retail dealer.

Our trade notes will be found both interesting and valuable especially to the jobbing trade, all changes of business, removals, formations and dissolutions of partnerships, etc., being recorded by our correspondents in all provinces of the Dominion.

Our editorial gleanings contain the cream of Pharmaceutical news from the drug jour-

nals of Europe and America, and are selected with a view of being specially adapted to the requirements of the practical druggist.

Our correspondence columns are open to all our readers for discussion of matters appertaining to pharmacy and the kindred arts, or anything bearing upon the drug trade.

Our advertising columns are filled with the advertisements of the leading wholesale druggists, proprietary medicine dealers and specialty manufacturers of Canada as well as the United States, and a careful perusal of them cannot fail to benefit both the reader and the advertiser.

From a personal experience of nearly twenty-five years in the drug business, and in which he is still actively engaged, the editor claims to have a knowledge of what is interesting and instructive to members of the profession, and will endeavor constantly to publish only what is of practical benefit and valuable aid to the reader, and all this can be made doubly so by druggists contributing to its columns in the way of essays, criticisms or queries, which are specially invited.

With this issue we have enlarged the journal by the addition of four pages, and have adopted a new heading more in keeping with the distinctive character of the paper.

Recognition of Ontario Diplomas.

Not only throughout the Western and Northwestern States, where perhaps the larger number will be found, but also scattered in various other portions of the neighboring Republic, will be found Canadians in trusted positions in the wholesale and retail drug warehouses, or in business on their own account, and are amongst some of the most successful business men in their adopted country.

The fact that the Canadian graduates in point of Pharmaceutical education equal to any, and superior to many of those graduating from other schools, together with the natural energy and ambition of our race, makes him a favored applicant for places of trust and responsibility. Hitherto, our graduates have been at a decided disadvantage when going into business in a number of the States, which have their own Pharmaceutical laws, and do not permit of any one registering without undergoing an examination before the State board. This we are pleased

to say has in a measure been overcome through the personal exertions of Mr. John A. Clark, President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who has for some time been in correspondence with the various State boards of Pharmacy, and his success so far, which is shown fully in his valuable letter in this issue of the DRUGGIST, should ensure for him the hearty encouragement of every pharmacist, more particularly of the younger members of the profession. Mr. Clark has the happy faculty of securing, where perseverance and demonstration of facts can do so, the point for which he is working, as was demonstrated in his exertions in securing the amendments to the Pharmacy Act of last year, and also in this case, and we must congratulate him on the result of his labors which must have entailed a large amount of work and considerable time.

He has proved himself a diplomat of no mean order, securing for the Pharmacists of Ontario a recognition of their degrees without any corresponding recognition by our college. We trust that the President's anticipations may be realized in making the Ontario College a "Model College of Pharmacy."

When a Retailer is a Failure.

- When he does not understand his business.
- When he is too honest, giving more than he gets for his money.
- When he is too anxious for trade, giving credit indiscriminately.
- When he allows all his clerks to handle his cash.
- When he is cranky, crusty or ill-tempered.
- When he depends upon others to buy his goods for him.
- When he or his help are untidy or unclean.
- When he is too busy to read trade journals or daily papers.
- When he is better posted on pedigrees of race horses than he is on quality of goods sold by him.
- When he is careful about the bung-hole and never looks at the spigot for leaks.
- When he buys snide goods and sells them for first-class.
- When he is continually watching his neighbors, borrowing their ideas instead of adopting some of his own.
- When he is foolish enough to place his signature to documents, the contents of which he does not understand

A Botanical Sketch.

The following is a botanical sketch, given by Mr. Rosser, at a banquet of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in Toronto:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN STUDENTS OF THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:—

When I received your very kind invitation for this evening, accompanied with the intimation that I would be expected to "make a speech," I can assure you I was somewhat perplexed, and the grateful morsel of anticipated pleasure was strongly tainted with the bitter thought of how unequal I am to your request. However, after casting about for a subject, I decided to give you a little botanical sketch, not that I would pose as a profe sor in that subject, and I am sure Professor Avison has drilled you to your hearts content in Phænograms, Cryptograms, and every other gam, but he tells me he has not given you a lesson on the beautiful little plant I wish to introduce to you now.

This plant was discovered by the first gardener, Adam, in the garden of Eden, and has since attracted the attention of man. It is indigenous to every country and clime. In fact it is found to flourish wherever the foot of man has trod.

It is called Woman.

In appearance it is most attractive, growing to the height of from four-and-a-half to seven feet. The latter variety is not, however, much sought after, owing to the difficulty man has in plucking the fruit from its upper branches.

It is a domesticated plant, and is the object of peculiar care and solicitation of the gardener, who is usually not at a loss for volunteers to assist him in its care, as well as sharing in its admiration. I have known young men spend hours and hours burning the midnight oil in the study of this attractive plant, but I believe it is not necessary to be extravagant in the matter of oil, as I am told its study can be prosecuted with great satisfaction with a very dim light.

This plant does not attach itself so fondly to the parent soil as to be injured by transportation. In fact it is found to flourish best when at a period of its existence it is transferred to other soils. As it arrives at the proper stage for this process, you will observe delicate silken-like tendrils endeavoring to fasten themselves upon the object of its choice. It is now that the plant is robed in its most beautiful apparel, now that it is crowned with the most exquisite flower that has ever graced the earth. Shade after shade, light upon light succeeds, till the bud breaks forth in the loveliness of its maturity.

Man gazes and is transfixed.

It transforms the garden in which it blooms into a paradise, the perfume of its presence

stealing over one's being like a welcome deliriant, appealing more to the heart than the sense.

Poets have sung its praises. Orators have extolled its loveliness. Painters have decked it in the most radiantly, beautiful, and harmonious colors conceivable to their impressionable natures. Sovereigns have bowed down and worshiped at its shrine. You have all seen it, and have been more or less under its influence. It is called "love," and yields a peculiar ethereal substance known as the essence of two-lips, which, when obtained from a plant of tender years, is said to be delightfully refreshing, but not entirely satisfying. It can be taken in large doses, and repeated often. Yet, I would not recommend a too prodigal use of this subtle agent, a death being recorded from an overdose taken, I believe, as a wager. This essence, by long keeping and exposure to the light, produce an active principle known as matrimony, which has a decided influence upon the life of man. It acts very differently, however, on different constitutions; it sometimes entirely subjugates the patient, strangling and crushing all manhood from his being. In others it produces a most delightful feeling of felicity, awakening every attribute that is both manly and admirable in character. Now, gentlemen, this plant is one you cannot well get along without, and in selecting the one you wish to flourish in your garden (one is usually enough in any man's garden) be sure you get one that is acceptable to your taste and compatible with your temper. Do not choose a deadly night-shade, but a lily pure and beautiful in character and aspirations. Elevate it as your standard of purity. It will make you a better man, and your life more useful and happy.

A very nice specimen can usually be obtained for the asking, and I trust when "that event" does occur it will be the most felicitous of your life.

The British Pharmacopœia.

AN ADDENDUM TO BE PUBLISHED.

At the last meeting of the General Medical Council, held on Friday, November 29, 1889, the following report from the Pharmacopœia Committee was read and adopted:—

The Committee report that 29,000 copies of the Pharmacopœia of 1885 have been printed, of which 559 copies remain in stock.

The Committee recommend that 3,000 copies be now ordered from the printer, this number being the same as ordered on the last occasion.

The Committee recommend that an addendum to the Pharmacopœia of 1885 be prepared and issued in the course of next year, as was done in the case of the Pharmacopœia of 1867.

The Committee recommend that this addendum be prepared by Dr. Atfield, under the direction of the Chairman of the Com-

mittee, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Mr. Carter, with the understanding that no new remedies are to be introduced into it except such as have met with general approval. This addendum should be prepared in sufficient time to allow proofs of the same to be sent to the several members of the Committee at least one month before the meeting of the Council in May, 1890, in order to its being submitted to the Council.

The Committee recommend that the Chairman, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Mr. Carter, together with the Reporter on the Pharmacopœia, be authorized to determine on and to take such steps as may be necessary for obtaining information and assistance in the preparation of the addendum.

RICHD. QUAIN, M.D.,

Chairman of the Committee.

— Chemist and Druggist.

Pharmaceutic Instruction in Different Countries.

In France, the title, Pharmacist of the first or second class, depends on the degree of general knowledge. Apprenticeship takes three years and is followed by a three-years' course in a pharmaceutic college. Instruction there comprises, besides objects more or less required everywhere, such as chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy and pharmacy, the following special branches: Toxicology, investigation of adulterations, natural history, mineralogy and microscopy. A manufacturer of pharmaceutical articles either has to be a pharmacist himself, or he has to employ a pharmacist as business manager.

From Germany, the education of pharmacists is stated to be satisfactory. General education required for apprenticeship to be entitled to one year's voluntary service in the army which means maturity for upper—secunda in government—colleges (gymnasias); to have passed assistant examination before a commission: three years' service as an assistant. Finally, a one-year-and-a-half course in a university. Approbation received entitles to independent conduction of a pharmacy.

In Austria, an apprentice is required to have absolved at least four classes of a gymnasium. Apprenticeship takes three years (or two years with a certificate of maturity.) University studies take two years. Government examination consists in two theoretical and one practical course.

In Belgium, a preliminary examination is required before entering on a two years' apprenticeship, during which lectures in pharmaceutic colleges have to be followed and after that two examinations take place. One of them comprises the branches of an assistant's examination, in the other one peculiar value is attached to the practical performance of chemical and pharmaceutical

operations, toxicological and adulteration analysis, microscopy.

In Italy, a four years' university course is combined with practical pharmaceutical studies. There is no regular apprenticeship. Henry Grove, an Englishman having his business in Florence, states that notwithstanding "United Italy," no Italian pharmacopoeia has made its appearance until now, and that legal regulation of pharmacy is equally wanting.

In Switzerland, maturity for Upper-Prima in a college confers the right of entering on a three-years' apprenticeship, but in most cases college is absolved to enter on a two years' apprenticeship. Apprenticeship is followed by an examination for assistant. After the period of practical service, two years' university course takes place, then government examination, which includes mineralogy, analysis of alimentary substances and microscopy.

Leeches and How to Keep Them.

An inquiry on leech-keeping comes to us and asks practical advice on the subject. We give our own experience as carried through some twenty-five years. The first ten years, during clerkship period, it was the custom of the stores in which the writer was employed to keep them in a jar of water with a piece of muslin tied over it, changing the water every two or three days, and the jar placed in a cool, dark location. Later experience tried a large broad stone jar; a tightly-fitting cover of tin was made slightly conical and perforated with numerous fine holes. The jar had native earth or muck in which the leeches were imported, which was kept quite damp, while an inner jar contained water and a coarse sponge in it. The use of this was beneficial apparently in cleansing the leeches as they crawled through it. In the fifteen years during which the latter method was used the loss of leeches was almost nothing—not 1 per cent.—while by the former method, as far as my observation and memory serve me, it was certainly over 10 per cent.—Pharm. Record.

Bromide of Potassium as an Antidote to Iodoform.

A case of resection of a carcinomatous rectum is referred to in the Wiener Medizinische Blätter for July 11, 1889, in which symptoms of poisoning were produced through the use of iodoform. Under the use of bromide of potassium rapid relief was obtained. This condition is explained by Sampter and Retzlaff as due to the fact that bromide of potassium exceeds all other salts in its power for dissolving iodine compounds. They state that if a test-tube be half filled with a solution of potassium bromide (1 to 3), fifty drops of tincture of iodine may be added without the iodine being displaced from its solution with the potassium bro-

mide. This condition persists for several days, and bromide of potassium, of all the different salts recommended in iodoform poisoning, is the only one which is capable of retaining the iodine in permanent solution.

Sugar-Coated Pills of Creasote.

A simple method of sugar-coating pills composed of creasote or other acid-tasting drugs, is recommended in the Apotheker Zeitung. Two mixtures are prepared, one containing equal parts of albumen and spirit of ammonia; the other a powder made from thirty-five parts of sugar and sixty-five of starch-flour. The pills, after being thoroughly dried, are rolled, first in a wooden rolling-box (such as would be used for silvering them), with some of the albumen mixture, and then with the starch and sugar in another box. The boxes must be dry on the inside, and the rolled pills almost dry. A little practice in this way will suffice to make one expert.

Lactate of Quinine.

Lactate of quinine, which is a good form of quinine for hypodermic use, is best made as recommended by Vigier: 320 grains of quinine sulphate are dissolved in 12½ fluid-ounces of water containing 6¼ fluidrachms of a 10 per cent. sulphuric acid; this solution is then precipitated with 4½ to 6 fluidrachms of ammonia, the precipitate washed with water, then warmed with water to 80° C., adding lactic acid (about 75 grains) to neutralization. The solution is then diluted to 3½ fluidounces.—Runds.

Pills of Balsams, Resins and Oils.

These are at present made either with calcined magnesia or wax. When the former is used they soon become as hard as stone, and hence—as is also the case with wax, whose melting point is very high, 60° to 65° C.—often pass unchanged through the digestive organs. On this account Stoffel (Pharm. Weekblad) recommends preparing the above pill-masses as follows: Substances like copaiba, creasote, oil of turpentine, extract of fern, etc., are first rubbed up with a few drops of glycerin, after which is added a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of powdered liquorice root and powdered extract of liquorice. This makes a mass which is easily kneaded, and does not harden.

"BLACK EYE."—There is nothing to compare with the tincture or a strong infusion of capsicum annuum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic and with the addition of a few drops of glycerin. This should be painted all over the bruised surface with a camel's-hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic, sore or stiff neck.—N. Y. Med. Times.

Exalgin.

Exalgin Methylacetanilid occurs in two forms in long colorless prisms and in large colorless prismatic plates. The first form is considered the purer article.

Methylacetanilid is fatal to dogs in the dose of 3½ grains per pound of body weight. It causes spasms and relaxation of the respiratory muscles.

It does not fatal—it acts mostly upon the sensillum without affecting the nerve centers.

According to Bardet, Exalgin in doses of 6 to 12 grains is equal as a sedative to ampin in doses of 22 to 30 grains. It is excreted through the urine, occasioning a diminution of the daily quantity, and when diabetes is also present causing a reduction in the quantity of sugar passed.

Exalgin is slightly soluble in cold water, more easily in hot water and very easily soluble in weak alcohol. Its melting point is 101° C.

Bardet gives the following formula for its administration:—

Methylacetanilid (Exalgin)	2½ parts.
Spiritus Menthae	15 "
Syrup simp.	30 "
Aqua	105 "

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Exalgin.

Dose.—One to three dessertspoonfuls during twenty-four hours.—Bardet in Nouv. Remed.

Disinfecting Infectious Fæces, such as of persons having cholera, typhoid fever or other contagious diseases, has occupied the time of Uffelmann, and as a result of his studies he publishes the following, which merits attention, as it is the first work of its kind giving definite directions: To thoroughly disinfect liquid or nearly liquid fæces, the author recommends to mix them either with an equal amount of sulphuric acid diluted with two parts of water and allow to stand for two hours, or to mix them with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid diluted with two parts water and allow to stand for twelve hours. If it is desired to use five per cent. carbolic acid, an equal part should be added and allowed to stand twenty-four hours; if sublimate solution, an equal volume of a solution of 2 g. sublimate, 0.5 g. hydrochloric acid to 1,000 c. cm. water is allowed to remain in contact with the fæces for at least half an hour, but rather twenty-four hours. Quicklime recommends itself sometimes for practical reasons, but a fresh preparation is necessary and in quantities of 2.5 g. to 100 c. cm. and twenty-four hours' contact. The quantities of the above disinfectants to be used to disinfect more solid fæces and the length of time contact is necessary is yet to be ascertained. Hot water, which has been proposed as an appropriate disinfectant, is not reliable.—Pharmaceutica I Record.

THE BEST OF ALL.

The New and Elegant Preparation
EXTRACT OF COD LIVERS
 (EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUE.)

A Pure Extract made from Selected Cod Livers.

Repeated Chemical Analysis and large clinical experience abundantly prove that Extract of Cod Liver is the most valuable remedial agent ever offered to the Medical profession. It possesses in a concentrated form all the valuable properties of Cod Liver Oil without its objectionable features. By its method of preparation the Extract retains all the fibrous principles in an active state and exerts a true alterative and tonic effect upon the processes of nutrition and assimilation and promotes constructive metamorphosis. It builds up the growing tissues, reconstructs those wasted by age or disease and supplies nervous, muscular and digestive force to the different parts of the organism demanding it.

The indications for the use of the Extract are necessarily numerous and varied. In all pulmonary and scrofulous affections it has proved to be vastly superior to Cod Liver Oil, and being pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the weakest stomach, it can be given where oil would not be tolerated. In diseases of exhaustion and Diphtheria, etc., it has been used with the happiest results.

In rheumatic and malarial congestions it accelerates the action of remedies and materially hastens recovery.

In nervous diseases it rapidly repairs nerve waste and quiets the distressing irritability prevalent in these cases.

In the multiform varieties of dyspepsia it has proved to be a specific, no case of failure being yet reported.

It cures Chronic Constipation and has proved invaluable in many other conditions. To test the truthfulness of these statements we will send a sample jar to any physician free of charge.

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THE ATLANTIC MANUFACTURING COY.
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DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES
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Yours respectfully,

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Fine English Goods a Specialty.

By using our Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

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The Largest and best assorted Stock in
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BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES,
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CHAMOIS, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS,
 TOILET REQUISITES.

1743 & 1745 NOTRE DAME,
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THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!

WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and other are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

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Lyman Bros. & CO.

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WE MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

Bromides.

Pure Chloroform.

Pure Ether, in 1-4 and 1-2 tins.

Ether Sulph. '725, in bulk.

Beef, Wine & Iron, in bot. and bulk.

Chloride Lime, assorted packets.

Scale Preparations.

Lyman's Citrate Magnesia.

Lyman's Fluid Magnesia.

Lyman's Alkali.

Lyman's Fluid Extracts.

AND ARE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Kline's Preparations.

Hair's Asthma Remedy.

Samaritan Nervine.

Slocum's Preparations.

Magee's Emulsion.

Hopegood's Perfumes.

Hopegood's Soaps.

WAREHOUSES:

71 & 73 Front St. East

CHEMICAL WORKS AND MILLS:

147 & 149 Front St. E.

TORONTO.

—O—O—

A full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and every requisite for the retail trade.

TRADE NOTES.

A. W. Hardings, of Morpeth, has commenced business in Vancouver, B. C.

G. M. Everest, we are informed, has disposed of his business in Forest, Ont.

Dr. Savor, of Ottawa, has again been fined for infringing of the Pharmacy Act.

Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, have admitted W. H. Hamilton as partner.

J. W. Slaven, Orillia, is re-elected Mayor of Orillia.

W. H. Lutz, Galt, has been elected Mayor of that city.

Dr. Noxon is starting a business, corner St. Patrick and Dennison ave., Toronto.

McKisson & Robbins, New York, had a \$50,000 fire the 9th December.

Dr. S. Scott, Newmarket, has opened a business there.

F. C. Simpson & Co., Halifax, have admitted W. H. Simpson as partner.

Fred. R. Price, formerly with F. Jordan, Goderich, has commenced business in Sault St. Marie, Mich.

J. R. Bond, Tottenham, has removed to Weston, and is succeeded in his old stand by Brown & Co.

G. A. McCann is starting a business, corner of Ossington ave. and Dundas st., Toronto.

J. A. McArthur, formerly traveller for Elliot & Co., has bought the stock of C. A. Pickering, Yonge st., Toronto.

C. R. Sneath, Penetanguishene, Ont., has sold his stock to C. A. Nettleton of same place.

Dr. D. M. Campbell, of Belmont, Ont., has sold his drug business to Dr. Cline of the same place.

R. M. Thurtell, of Teeswater, has purchased the business of W. B. Smith, Hariston, Ont., and will run it as a branch store.

Higginbotham & Co., druggists of Brantford, have dissolved partnership. Dr. Wm. Higginbotham continuing the business.

J. O. Stinson, of Collingwood, has purchased the business of Dr. Pentland, Chesley, Ont.

M. F. Eager, Halifax, wholesale druggist, has suspended payment. The house was one of the oldest in the Maritime Provinces, and the failure created great surprise.

A. Horsfall, of Yarmouth, has just taken into his drug trade a commercial partner in the person of Dr. J. N. Harris. The style of the firm in future will be Horsfall & Harris.

N. C. Love & Co., Yonge st., Toronto, have been victimized by some one getting goods from wholesale houses, with an order purporting to come from them.

Mr. C. Wright, has bought out Wm. Wyllie's West Toronto Junction drug store.

The best we can wish him is to keep pace with the live town in which he has settled.

Jas. A. Allen, Spadina ave., Toronto, has failed to make a compromise with his creditors. The stock has been sold to K. W. Campbell, and the assignee, J. H. Pearce is winding up the estate.

A. J. Truss, formerly traveller for J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, has bought the business of W. J. C. Nafel, corner King and Brock st. We understand Mr. Nafel is going into the interior, decorating and stained glass works.

Thos. Frood, the Sudbury druggist, was burnt out some two weeks since, in the disastrous fire which visited this enterprising mining town. We hope Mr. Frood was insured, for we have not heard of anything to that effect.

The Office End.

This selling end of your store is probably all right, says the American Storekeeper. Your clerks are undoubtedly polite and anxious to please. Your stock is probably kept in perfect order. The windows shine with elbow grease. The floor is spotless in its cleanliness. Your show cases are polished until they shine like the faces in a Sabbath-school at Christmas time. But how about the office end? Have you any office to which you can retreat for a little private business that upon occasion? Is there any particular place in your store to which all your clerks do not have free access? Are not your papers scattered about without order, and can you, at a moment's notice, put your hand on any bill you have received during the past six months? We hope that you have a neat little office, and that you are as systematic in caring for it as we would like you to be, but we are, nevertheless, going to preach to you about the necessity of having such a place, and tell what should characterize it. First, we would have it so arranged, if possible, without sacrificing light and space, that it would be screened from public view. Here we would receive all travelling men, and so far as possible, look at their samples. Here we would have a desk sacred to the affairs of the head of the house, in which could be systematically arranged the correspondence, bill-files, letter-files, price lists, catalogues, and other papers which one may need at any moment to secure some desired information. This desk should permit of locking, and the proprietor should teach the clerks to look upon it as his special property, and that it is not to be disturbed by them. We cannot speak too strongly of the importance of preserving the catalogues sent by manufacturers and jobbers. Though they may not seem to contain information which is useful to you to-day, they will probably be wanted badly before long. They will save you from saying a great many "I don't knows" to your customers. The bill files are of great importance, too. It may seem to many that a bill

has no need of usefulness when the good have been locked off, and the bill paid. It will frequently prove valuable, however, to be ready by, or to settle one point on which memory is not to be trusted. Correspondence should always be promptly answered, and then filed away for reference. Letters should always be copied. It will often save embarrassing discussion with wholesalers if you preserve copies of all orders. With the great abundance of cheap and servicable office furniture to be had, this feature of the store can be made a comfort and a joy.

Now It's Perjury.

Another chapter in the long series of legal difficulties between Alphonse Major, of Major's cement fame, and George Thiemann, his former employe, was heard yesterday afternoon in the Gates avenue police court, where Thiemann's examination on Major's charge of perjury was begun before Justice Kenna. Thiemann was sued in the City Court a year ago by Mrs. Major to recover a mortgage that she claimed he had fraudulently obtained from her. The mortgage was for \$2,000 and was assigned by Major to his wife, through Thiemann. On the trial of that action Thiemann swore that he had never signed the assignment to Mrs. Major and that he knew nothing of it. Major accuses him of perjuring himself in this connection, as he said he witnessed him affix his signature to the document in question in the office of Stephen Ditchett, a notary public, at 2 New Chambers street, New York.

HILD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Justice Kenna in the Gates avenue police court, this morning, rendered a decision in the case of Alphonse Major against George Thiemann, the charge being one of perjury, the facts of which have already been published in The Citizen. His Honor held Thiemann to await the action of the Grand Jury. Brooklyn Citizen.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered by the board of customs during November and December.

- Aluminum bronze, 30 per cent.
- Asparagus plants, 20 per cent.
- Basswood, over 1-16 inch thick, 20 per cent.
- "Book Buyer, The," 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
- Castile soap in cakes, 2 cents per pound.
- Corn-cob pipes, 25 per cent.
- Frank Siddle's laundry soap, 1½ cents per pound.
- Frillings and flounces, 35 per cent.
- Glaziers' diamonds set in brass, steel or iron, 30 per cent.
- Jellyline, when not sweetened, 2 cents per pound.
- Labels, all silk, letters woven or printed, 30 per cent.
- Labels, all cotton, letters woven, 25 per cent.
- Labels, all cotton, letters printed, 32½ per cent.
- Plate glass, bent, value to include cost of bending, 20 per cent.
- Sanitary and ingrain wall paper, 35 per cent.
- Snow-shovels made of wood, 25 per cent.

FORMULÆ.

COLOGNE WATER.—(RUSS. PHAR.)

Ol. Cinnam. Cassie,	1 part.
Ol. Caryophyll,	1 part.
Tinct. Moschi,	1 part.
Ol. Aurant. Fl.,	2 parts
Ol. Aurant. Cort.,	2 parts
Ol. Rosmarini,	2 parts
Ol. Thymi,	2 parts
Ol. Citri,	4 parts
Ol. Lavandule,	4 parts
Ol. Bergamot,	18 parts
Spt. Vini. 90 per cent.,	2,400 parts
—Rdschau.	

A CURE FOR DANDRUFF.—Dr. A. J. Harrison, of Bristol, recommends the following salve for dandruff:

Caustic potash,	8 grains.
Phenic acid,	24 grains.
Lanolin,	aa 3 jv—M.
Cocanut oil,	

This preparation should be rubbed into the scalp morning and evening. Complete cure is usually effected in one to three months.—Le Progres Med.

SEA FOAM FOR THE HAIR.

We take the following formula from the Druggists' Circular.

Ammonia water,	2 drs.
Cologne water,	2 drs.
Alcohol,	4 ozs.
Water,	4 ozs.

Numerous formulas are extant for this preparation, but the above is typical of them all, the essential features appearing to be a volatile alkali, so that any excess will evaporate, rendering subsequent washing unnecessary, and an agreeable perfume in combination with dialuted alcohol.

Some of the formulas contain a relatively small proportion of potassium carbonate, as in the following:

Ammonium carbonate,	2 drs.
Potassium carbonate,	10 grs.
Oil of bay leaves,	20 mins.
Oil of clove,	2 mins.
Alcohol,	7 ozs.
Water,	9 ozs.

Mix the oils with the alcohol, dissolve the carbonates in the water and mix the two solutions slowly.

MENTHOL CATARRH SNUFF.

The German chemists are now selling the above very freely in small 1s. boxes containing about 1 oz. and the article is said to be very effectual.

Take	
Menthol	grs. 2
Powdered sugar	3j.
“ roast coffee	3j.

Make a powder. One pinch to be taken hourly.

COCAINE TOOTHACHE PELLETS.

Take of	
Cocaine hydrochlor	15 grs.
Opium	60 grs.
Menthol	15 grs.
Althea, powd	45 grs.

Make into a mass with glycerin and gum arabic, and divide into pellets weighing one-half grain each.

One of these placed in a hollow, aching tooth is said to give prompt relief.—[Zeits. d. allg. Oest. Ap. V.]

LAUNDRY INDELIBLE INK.—A lasting black ink, particularly excellent for cotton and linen goods, the Nat. Druggist says may be prepared after the following formula:

Nitrate of Silver,	6 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate,	9 “
Tartaric acid,	2 “
Ammonia water, strongest	12 “
Gum arabic, powdered	5 “
Water,	q. s.

Dissolve the silver nitrate and sodium bicarb. separately in distilled water, and mix the solutions. Filter and wash the precipitate on the filter until the filtrate gives no reaction with hydrochloric acid. Rub up the pasty precipitate with the tartaric acid dissolved in the ammonia. Dissolve the gum arabic in sufficient water and add to the solution, and finally add sufficient water to bring the whole up to thirty-five parts. Write with a clean quill or glass pen.

LAXATIVE PILLS.

R.—Sulphate of iron,	
Extract of aloes,	
Extract of hyoscyamus,	aa 1 gramme.
Alcoholic extract of nuxvomica,	
	0.15 centigrammes.

Make fifteen silver-coated pills.

M. Sig. One at night. La Normandie Medicale.

NEW AUSTRIAN PHARMACOPEIA The seventh revision of the Austrian Pharmacopœia has been completed, and will come into force on January 1st, 1890. The sixth revision was issued in October, 1869. There are altogether 578 articles in the seventh edition, which is 43 more than there were in the last. A very considerable advance is shown in that part of the work devoted to the examination of drugs.

Advertisements under the following head ngs will be charged for at the rate of **ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION**—Situations Vacant, Business Wanted, Goods for Exchange, Situations Wanted, Business for Sale, Miscellaneous.

Business for Sale.

DRUG STORE IN A SMART MANUFACTURING TOWN, small stock suitable for a young physician, easy terms. Box 493, London, Ont.

Situations Wanted.

GRADUATE O. C. P. DESIRES SITUATION;—good experience; city references; salary moderate. Address Room Eight, Russell House, Yonge street, Toronto.

Situations Vacant.

DRUG ASSISTANT WANTED—MUST BE good dispenser. Apply to **ANDREW JEFFREY**, corner Young and Carlton streets, Toronto.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.,

IMPORTERS, -----

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

Recent Arrivals:

Merck's Scales, Pepsine, Chloralamid, Sulfonal, Bayer, Acetanilid, Paraldehyde, Eucalyptol, Cocaine Crystals, Cocaine Hydrochlor, and we have always on hand a full line of New Remedies.

We complete stock of everything required in the business.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Batgen's Confectionery

Goods all FIRST-CLASS and all ON A PRICE.

“How's your stock?”

The season during which Cold in the Head and Catarrh are most prevalent is now upon us, and every druggist in the land should have upon his shelves a liberal supply of **NASAL BALM**, and should, on no account, during the Fall, Winter and Spring months, allow himself to be without it.

NASAL BALM

Is the only certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages ever placed before the public. This may seem a strong assertion, but it is backed by hundreds of testimonials in our possession, and is further proved by the rapidly increasing sale with which it is meeting in all parts of the Dominion.

NASAL BALM is one of the best advertised preparations in the market, and is this season being more largely advertised than ever before. Its merits are now being placed before the public through the medium of nearly FOUR HUNDRED NEW-PAPERS, Circulars, dodgers, pamphlets and advertising novelties are being constantly scattered broadcast over the country, and these must inevitably create a greater demand this season for Nasal Balm than ever before. Under the circumstances the proprietors feel warranted in asking, **How is YOUR STOCK?** Have you a supply on hand to meet this demand? If not, place an order with your wholesale dealer at once.

CAUTION—The trade is cautioned to beware of parties offering remedies in imitation of **NASAL BALM**, or offering containers for putting up such imitations. Our design, name and trademark are registered, and are determined to protect our rights in the future, as in the past, and will rigorously prosecute all parties trading in such imitations or infringements. **NASAL BALM** can be had of all wholesale dealers, and you will find it to your interest to order your supply at once.

Fulford & Co., - Brockville, Ont.

• NOTES • ON • CAPSULES •

KREHBIEL CAPSULE Co., of KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.

SOLUBILITY The first requisite of a capsule is its SOLUBILITY, or its ability to dissolve quickly in the stomach and distribute its ingredients. Our Capsules are manufactured by a new process, from the finest imported French gelatine obtainable at the lowest possible dissolving temperature of the gelatine, and the result is the MOST SOLUBLE and QUICKEST DISSOLVING Capsule on the market. Send for samples.

CUT The second requisite of a capsule is a smooth, even CUT, which enables the dispenser to move easily, fill, and at the same gives greater accuracy of capacity. Our Cut is square, even and clean. Send for samples.

FIT The third requisite of a capsule is the fitting of the cap and body together, so that in handling they will not come apart, and allow the medicine to be wasted or scattered over other capsules in a box. Our capsule joins the closest and neatest of any. Send for samples.

COLOR The color of a capsule, while not of vital importance, must be looked at. Our capsules are clear, light-colored, and the cleanest and neatest manufactured. Send for samples.

MINOR POINTS We shall merely mention these: They are lighter in weight, yet not at the expense of strength. They don't "chip" in filling. They are elastic. They stand any climate. They are Perfect goods. They will satisfy you. Send for samples.

PRICE Last, but not least, comes PRICE. They are the CHEAPEST in price of any reputable capsule made, as well as the CHEAPEST to use on account of their merits. Send for samples.

HOW TO GET THEM Your wholesaler should keep them, but if he does not, send your order direct to us, and we will ship free of express charges, provided your order amounts to the value of a half gross, or will send your order to the nearest wholesale customer of ours, and the order will be filled.

PRICES.

"No MT	Capsules, 7 Sizes, 00-5, Boxed in Metal Cans of 1,000 each, 60c. per M.
" " " " " "	Card Boxes of 100 " per doz. 90c.
" " " " " "	" " 100 " 1/2 gross, \$5.00.
" " " " " "	" " 100 " gross, \$9.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Krehbiel Capsule Co. - KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

FACTORY, 1002-1032 CAMERON STREET.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

Lawson & Jones
FOREST CITY
LABEL WORKS
LONDON, CANADA.
Established 1882.

We are the only firm in Canada devoting special attention to

Chemists' Printing
and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European Label houses.
We invite comparison of our work and prices with others. We also supply Estes' Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.
LAWSON & JONES,
226 King Street, London, Canada.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER OF

High Grade Cigars

143 to 153 St. Maurice St.,

MONTREAL.

T. MILBURN & CO

55 Colborne Street.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

SPECIALTIES:

Burdock Blood Bitters.
Burdock Healing Ointment.
Burdock L. and K. Plaster.
Burdock Pills.
Victoria Hypophosphites.
Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi.
Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
Hagyard's Cathartic Pills.
Hagyard's Yellow Oil.
Hagyard's Black Oil.
Hagyard's Condition Powders.
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment.
Hagyard's Cataplasms.
Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
National Pills.
Egyptian Salve.
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.
Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
Freeman's Worm Powders.
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.
Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.
Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.
Milburn's Quinine Wine, Roscoe's Hair Reviver.



Canada Truss Factory

Established 1856.

F. CROSS,

712 Craig St., MONTREAL.

Before using. Manufacturer of all kinds of After using. Trusses, Instruments for phys. using. sical Deformities, Artificial Limbs, Gross Improved Chest Expansors and Shoulder Braces.

The Deaf made to Hear.

2nd Elastic Stockings, etc., on hand, and made to order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SIR,—I send to you for publication in your journal a number of letters, which will show the work that I am carrying out for the benefit of the graduates of our College.

I have obtained copies of the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy in force in the United States, and have been corresponding with the Secretaries of various Boards of Pharmacy established under these laws, and at this date have received the following favorable replies to my requests, which were that these Boards of Pharmacy would accept the diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy as sufficient evidence of the qualifications of the holders thereof, and enable the graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to be registered, "without examination," and entitle them to engage in the practice of pharmacy in these States. This work has taken considerable time, and a large amount of correspondence has necessarily been required to bring this to a successful issue. I am pleased to be enabled to inform the members of the College that, up to the present date, I have received favorable replies from several States.

The following letters require no explanations from me:—

Board of Pharmacy, State of Missouri,
St. Louis, Oct. 17th, 1889.

Mr. Jno. A. Clark,

Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 15th, containing the "Pharmacy Act," at hand.

Graduates of the Ontario College will be registered by this Board without examination upon presentation of diploma.

Yours truly,

M. W. ALEXANDER,
Sec'y.

Commissioner of Pharmacy,

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 21st, 1889.

Mr. John A. Clark,

Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Connecticut Board of Pharmacy, held at the capital, Hartford, Wednesday, October 23rd, it was voted to accept the diploma of your College as sufficient evidence of the qualifications of applicants for registration as pharmacists in this State.

It is a pleasure to congratulate you on your most excellent law, as it ensures the coming generation of pharmacists to be well educated for their business.

Our law is not as rigid as we would like, but is the best we could obtain owing to our system of representation in our Legislature, the balance of power being held by the small towns, and they are very careful to pass no

law that would be very severe upon their constituents. Thanking you for papers, etc., I am, yours truly,

CHAS. A. RAPELVE,
Sec'y. Conn. Board of Pharmacy.

Camden, N.J., Oct. 31st, 1889.

Mr. J. A. Clark,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry regarding registering graduates from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the New Jersey State Board will accept diplomas from your College the same as other colleges in the United States. Persons wishing to be registered, on presenting their diploma and on payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration will be granted.

Respectfully,

A. P. BROWN,
Sec'y. New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy.

State Board Pharmacy Examiners,

La Grange, Ga., Oct. 28th, 1889.

Jno. A. Clark, Esq.,

Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 24th received. Am much obliged to you for the copy of your law. You are certainly right. I believe in styling yours the "Model law." The only defect that I can see in it is that it does not embrace clause against adulteration.

The enclosed report, written by me, has now become a law, as Gov. Gordon signed it on the 26th inst.

Any one who graduates from the Ontario College of Pharmacy can register in Georgia without further examination.

Yours truly,

H. R. SLACK, JR.,
Sec'y. Georgia Board Pharmacy Examiners.

State Board Pharmacy Examiners,

La Grange, Ga., Nov. 5th, 1889.

Prest. Jno. A. Clark,

Hamilton, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 1st received. Please accept thanks for the copy of the Dominion Law against the adulteration of foods, drugs, etc.

Allow me to congratulate you upon having the truly "Model Law on Pharmacy" in America.

Wishing you continued success in your endeavors to elevate our profession,

I am, yours truly,

H. R. SLACK, JR.,
Sec'y.

Commissioners of Pharmacy,

District of Columbia,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1st, 1889.

Mr. Jno. A. Clark,

Prest. Ontario College of Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 29th inst. to hand.

In reply would state that we will accept your diploma before our Board, and will register any applicant upon it. Accept my thanks for Pharmacy Act and paper, etc., sent. I have mailed you to-day an announcement of the National College of Pharmacy of this district, also a copy of the constitution and code of ethics. The College of Pharmacy is merely a teaching college, and is a distinct body from the Pharmacy Board; in fact, has nothing to do with the enforcement of the Pharmacy law.

The National College Pharmacy requires that each student shall pass a junior examination before entering the senior class. In this examination they are required to make an average of sixty per cent.

In the final examination for the degree, the student has to correctly answer seventy-five per cent. of the questions asked in each and every branch. Further information in regard to our Board will be cheerfully given upon application.

Yours truly,

R. L. ELLIOT,
Secretary.

North Dakota Board of Pharmacy,
Secretary's Office,

Bismarck, Dak., Nov. 4th, 1889.

John A. Clark, Esq.,

Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Yours to hand containing your law, etc. Accept thanks. It has lots of good ideas, which we will try and adopt and have in our laws this winter. We will recognize the Ontario College of Pharmacy. We will grant certificates to graduates of your College upon applicant making and filling out the proper blanks and presenting his diploma, and paying a fee of \$2.

I mail you 1887-88 reports. Our report for 1889 will soon be out.

Yours truly,

FRANK FRISLEY,
Sec'y.

Board of Pharmacy, State of Wisconsin,
Janesville, Wis., Nov. 18th, 1889.

Mr. J. A. Clark,

Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter was read at our meeting, and while we recognize no diplomas from any college, yet put your diplomas on the same basis as State certificates, and I was directed to notify you that your diplomas would be recognized in this State as certificates of registration without examination, provided that you accept the diplomas of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin. I have written to Prof. Power to forward you full particulars in regard to graduates from said department. Awaiting your reply, I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

E. B. HEIMSTREET,
Sec'y.

University of Wisconsin.

Department of Pharmacy.

Madison, Nov. 25th, 1889.

Jno. A. Clark, Esq.,

Pres't, Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR, Your letter of October 21st to Secretary Heimstreet, relating to the registration of the graduates of your College of Pharmacy, under the Pharmacy Law of this State, without examination, was duly received by him. After consultation with the other members of the Board, it was decided that this request could be complied with provided that the graduates of the Wisconsin University School of Pharmacy are similarly accredited by your College or the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, and I have been requested by Mr. Heimstreet to advise you to this effect. I enclose with this Mr. Heimstreet's letter, and also forward by same mail a copy of our annual catalogue, which states the requirements of our school. You will see that the curriculum of the latter is somewhat more extended than the college you specify as having been placed on your accredited list, and we therefore trust that the terms of reciprocity will be satisfactory to you.

The approval, or otherwise, of such an agreement you may kindly communicate either to Mr. Heimstreet or to me.

Very respectfully yours,
E. B. POWER.

Board of Pharmacy, State of Alabama,
Selma, Ala., Nov. 20th, 1889.

Mr. Jno. A. Clark,

Pres't, Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR, At a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Alabama, held in Montgomery, Ala., November 13th, 1889, I was instructed to advise you that this Board will recognize diplomas from the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Very truly yours,

E. P. GAUL, Sec'y.

Board of Pharmacy for the State of Florida,
Ocala, Fla., Nov. 21st, 1889.

Jno. A. Clark,

Pres't, Ontario College Pharmacy.

MY DEAR SIR, Yours of October 23rd, containing Pharmacy Act, etc., duly received and contents noted. I am very glad to have received the same. I think, as you say, that it is a model of Pharmacy law, and shall with your permission consult its items, to perfect our newly made Board, especially on rules for the guidance of examiners, and shall be happy to grant certificates to all graduates of your College applying for the same, on the ground of section 11 of your Pharmacy Act, which requires four years' practical experience in pharmacy.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

ED. DELOREST, Sec'y.

Excuse delay made in my answer, but business of importance pertaining to the Board is my excuse.

South Dakota Board of Pharmacy.

Aberdeen, Dak., Dec. 6th, 1889.

Jno. A. Clark,

DEAR SIR, In reply to yours of 2nd inst., would say that our Board meets on second Tuesday in January at Waterton, South Dakota, and I will place your letter and request before them for action, and I have no doubt but your certificates or diplomas will be sufficient to entitle to registration in our State.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. STEARNS, Sec'y.

The Diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will therefore be accepted and the holders registered upon it in the following States: Missouri, Connecticut, New Jersey, Georgia, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Alabama, Florida.

These States contain some millions of inhabitants.

The opinions expressed in the foregoing letters regarding our Pharmacy Act, namely, that we have now the "Model Law on Pharmacy in America," is something for which we have reason to be congratulated, and if we have the "Model Pharmacy Law," why not also the "Model College of Pharmacy?" With a large annual revenue obtained from annual dues from druggists, fees from students, and examination fees, there are no good reasons to be advanced that can show that we should not have a College well equipped with all the modern appliances required for giving a thorough pharmaceutical education, employing thoroughly competent teachers, and still have some funds that will enable the Council to more fully carry out the provisions of the Act, especially to enable them to deal with any cases where men may be carrying on the business of druggists contrary to the law. It is certainly the duty of all the members of the Council to give this matter careful attention, and unite in their efforts to attain this very desirable position.

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hamilton, Dec. 23rd, 1889.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

TORONTO, Jan. 1st, 1890.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR, Will you kindly inform me by a few lines in your valuable journal, if there is any law to prevent one who is actually engaged in the manufacturing trade, from using the name "Manufacturing Pharmacist," "Manufacturing Chemist," or "Manufacturing Druggist?"

Yours truly,

RHUBARB.

[We believe as the law is at present any one may engage in the manufacturing business and call himself "Manufacturing Chemist," etc., without being registered, as long as he disposes of his goods at wholesale, but not in a retail way.]—ED.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following list comprises the names of those who succeeded in passing the junior examination in the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Honors: Hamley, Hoare, Allan, L. P., Luckham, McDaniel, McEie, Black, Sanderson, Jones, Douglas, Taylor, Dimech, Lloyd, Sawyer, McCormick, McGibbon.

Pass List: Davidson, Jones, A. H., Nicholson, Colling, Burgess, O'Connor, Gregory, Hessey, Conger, Meldrum, Sangster, Chapman, Chambers, Belanger, Green, Williams, Rogers, Armstrong, Childs, Isdale, Johnston, James, Waterhouse, Graham, Stewart, Noecker, Meads, Bowes, Campbell, Roseburgh, Shannessy, Hallett, Yeoman.

Passed on Subject: Chemistry: Lemaitre, Allen, A.

Pharmacy: Wynne, Rice, Hipwell, Dispensing: Rice, Hipwell, Lemaitre, Allen, A., Elliott.

Prescriptions: Wynne, Elliott, Rice.

Materia Medica: Wynne, Hipwell, Lemaitre, Allen, A., Elliott, Rice.

The following are the results of the 35th Semi-Annual examination held last month.

Fifty candidates presented themselves, but only six succeeded in passing on all subjects; ten others passed in this, together with former examinations.

The special medals were not awarded none of the candidates having fulfilled the necessary conditions. The Council gold medal, Samuel L. Taylor, Clinton; the Council silver medal, William Iverson, Kippen. Passed in order of merit: Geo. A. Fear, Brussels; Jas. G. Ross, Embro; Miss J. E. Dearing, Cobourg; Albert H. Jones, St. Catharines. Passed in subjects now and on previous occasions: G. G. Byers, Hagersville; John Hodgson, Brampton; William Kerr, Chatham; Walter K. Madill, Toronto; Chas. G. Millard, Orillia; T. C. Nichols, B.A., Exbridge; M. H. Robertson, Detroit; J. E. Rowan, Tilsonburg; Fredrick Ruston, Georgetown; Walter Turner, Markdale.

CHARTERED BANKS.

The following is a list of the banks in Canada acting under a Dominion Government Charter.

ONTARIO.	
Bank of Toronto	Imperial Bank of Canada
Can. Bank of Commerce	Traders' do
Dominion Bank	Bank of Hamilton
Ontario Bank	Bank of Ottawa
Standard Bank	Western Bank of Can.
QUEBEC.	
Bank of Montreal	Bankers Bank of Can.
Bank of R. N. America	Banque Nationale
Banque du Peuple	Quebec Bank
Banque Jacques-Cartier	Union Bank of Canada
Banque Ville Marie	Banque de St. Jean
Banque d'Orchelaga	Banque de St. Hyacinthe
Molson's Bank	East Townships Bank
NOVA SCOTIA.	
Bank of Nova Scotia	Maritime Banking Co.
Mer. Bank of Halifax	Bank of Yarmouth
People's Bank do	Exch. Bk of Yarmouth
Union Bank do	Can't Bk of Windsor
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
Bank of N. Brunswick	People's Bank
St. Stephen's Bank	
MANITOBA.	
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
Bank of British Columbia	

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO

Established 1855—34 years.

Windsor, Ont., Detroit, Mich.
San Francisco, New York City.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Detroit, Mich., U.S.

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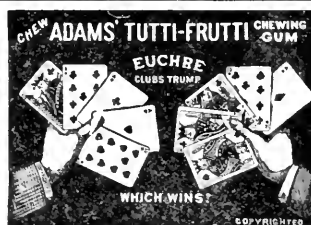
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FLAX SEED EMULSION CO.,33-35 Liberty Street, New York,
and Brockville, Ont.**A Tramp Abroad on Xmas Eve.**

Definitions—Tramp, an abstract noun abroad, on the main streets of Toronto, Xmas Eve, Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th Dec.

Having, like the foolish virgins, neglected to fill my lamp with oil and being continually reminded that I was the unhappy possessor of a variety of connections, a father, a mother, brothers, sisters, aunts, cousins, nieces, landlady and a host of attaches, I sallied forth on the afternoon of Monday, the 23rd day of December, after having carefully emptied the contents of the cash box into my breeches pocket. But what was I to buy? I had no idea. Something pretty and novel without being too expensive, for my dollars did not bear a very large ratio to the number of names on my list. Good idea! I would go to a wholesale house where I was well known. Finding the streets so over-crowded that I had constantly to take to the road to make any progress at all, I concluded that my idea was a brilliant one, for the shops were more than crowded. On entering the warehouse I was surprised to see the office almost deserted of clerks. They evidently had other work to do. And from the proprietor who was shewing a "friend" around, encouraged me and I looked about me for a salesman, but with what success need hardly be stated, for the whole building, flat upon flat, was crowded. Very few were being waited upon for want of more help, but the customers did not seem to mind that a great deal. Funny storekeepers, they, to take things so easily when business was so rushing! Nor had I any idea that so many stores had lady buyers, and stout ones at that, nor that they were usually escorted by two or three children when they were buying their stock. But what surprised me most was the careless indifference with which they handled fragile toys and the small stocks that those being served were laying in. But, of course, they did not want to carry anything over for next season. One thing, however, was pleasing everybody seemed to have forgotten all about the credit system and paid cash for their goods. Altogether the sight was so novel to an uncommercial man like myself that I became nervous and retired, fully impressed that even to one who had official claims upon the house, the proprietors would not like to sell to me, not being in the trade.

Up Yonge street I had to follow a "single file" of pedestrians, who were trying to squeeze between a row of street cars and a motley crowd, who shouted at and shoved by a policeman, were gazing at a dry goods window, where a boy Santa Claus was shooting at a target. "Toys at half price," if carried through such a crush seemed to me to be a poor investment, so I walked another twenty yards, where I was attracted by the melodious voice of an Israelitish auctioneer, who for the first time in three weeks had obtained an audience and who had in consequence lowered his voice just even a half tone. As he was giving his "shew-ows," I passed on feeling proud that I was not a pauper. A number of red and blue hardware store selling, candle, at one and big named crockery, however, better located in the importing quarter, had a vast number of bargains; but I was not a lover of either. Shoved on by the crowd, I soon found myself gazing in a purely filled window of menas, and on further inspection noticed that there was a decided lack of permanency in the appearance of the interior fittings. "That's only a Christmas junk," I heard one man say to another. "Come along and I'll show you where you can get some presents." This was encouraging, so I also followed. In less than three minutes I found myself squeezing into the doorway of a large vacant millinery store, where I was surprised to hear the rattle of the glib tongue of a well known auctioneer. "Another, another, another, only five cents; do you want one?" "No," said a man in front of me. "I paid double that price for those I bought for my store in your wholesale establishment." "That shows you what bargains you're getting, ladies," said the gentleman on the table, and the sale went on more tumultuously than ever. But I have a particular aversion to forced sales, when everyone buys what they do not want simply because the price is low, so I left the din and crowd to join the moving throng outside, and concluded to return to my office, when I was attracted by a huge living stream coming from all directions and passing in at a single portal. My curiosity got the better of me, and I was surprised to find myself passing for the first time between the counters of Titus Drinkoff's "Everything at cost" establishment. Here were to be seen straining to the utmost their few remaining nerves in vain endeavors to serve nine persons at one time, writing with one hand, showing goods with the other, and incessantly exercising what little power they had left on the symptom of word "A-h." A notice that all toys were packed at the purchaser's risk brought forth from a friend whom I met the suggestion that a premium should be offered to any one reaching the street with an undamaged parcel. I purchased a nine-inch elephant with a swinging head for ten cents, and tried the experiment. I did not, however, open the parcel before sending it away, but hope the head is still swinging.

But were I to narrate at length my many experiences of those two days, BOOKS AND NOTIONS would have to be enlarged. Chatter-box, fresh and bright, for twenty-five cents, seemed a very fair price for so large a book, and forty cents for a Japanese fire-place fan, spreading over four feet in breadth was the result of a visit to a Celestial store. This at least was a grate bargain. Three presents for seventy-five cents was very satisfactory, so I retired for the day feeling much richer and wiser than I expected to. Next day, fortunately for me, it rained constantly, and my progress was made in the inverse ratio of the quantity of rain. What more could a busy man desire! But rain storms must be very stingy in money matters, for I heard several storekeepers say the rain brought them no money. KEENE.—Books and Notions.

tained an audience and who had in consequence lowered his voice just even a half tone. As he was giving his "shew-ows," I passed on feeling proud that I was not a pauper. A number of red and blue hardware store selling, candle, at one and big named crockery, however, better located in the importing quarter, had a vast number of bargains; but I was not a lover of either. Shoved on by the crowd, I soon found myself gazing in a purely filled window of menas, and on further inspection noticed that there was a decided lack of permanency in the appearance of the interior fittings. "That's only a Christmas junk," I heard one man say to another. "Come along and I'll show you where you can get some presents." This was encouraging, so I also followed. In less than three minutes I found myself squeezing into the doorway of a large vacant millinery store, where I was surprised to hear the rattle of the glib tongue of a well known auctioneer. "Another, another, another, only five cents; do you want one?" "No," said a man in front of me. "I paid double that price for those I bought for my store in your wholesale establishment." "That shows you what bargains you're getting, ladies," said the gentleman on the table, and the sale went on more tumultuously than ever. But I have a particular aversion to forced sales, when everyone buys what they do not want simply because the price is low, so I left the din and crowd to join the moving throng outside, and concluded to return to my office, when I was attracted by a huge living stream coming from all directions and passing in at a single portal. My curiosity got the better of me, and I was surprised to find myself passing for the first time between the counters of Titus Drinkoff's "Everything at cost" establishment. Here were to be seen straining to the utmost their few remaining nerves in vain endeavors to serve nine persons at one time, writing with one hand, showing goods with the other, and incessantly exercising what little power they had left on the symptom of word "A-h." A notice that all toys were packed at the purchaser's risk brought forth from a friend whom I met the suggestion that a premium should be offered to any one reaching the street with an undamaged parcel. I purchased a nine-inch elephant with a swinging head for ten cents, and tried the experiment. I did not, however, open the parcel before sending it away, but hope the head is still swinging.

On the Dispensing of Powders for Prescriptions.

BY THOS. S. WIEGAND.

In some of the recent issues of the drug journals the dispensing of medicines in powders has been made a subject of remark. While this form of exhibiting medicines is one of the simplest, it will be admitted that as frequently done, even in stores of good reputation, there is a great deal of inaccuracy in the performance. In the preparation of the materials which, when compounded, form the remedy, the exact and thorough mixture of all the compounds frequently is not effected. Where morphine, arsenious acid, or corrosive sublimate are ordered, the division of any of these is secured by the use of a triturate of the active remedy with sugar of milk, using eight grains of the triturate to represent one grain of the remedy; these triturates are frequently kept on hand, thus making the division eight times more certain.

The order in which the materials are put into the mortar is quite important, and the kind of mortar used is also to be regarded; a close-grained porcelain mortar, free from any uneven places, or little flaws or holes, should always be selected for the purpose.

A small portion of sugar of milk or the mildest ingredient is triturated in the mortar to prevent the active ingredient from adhering to the surface; after this the most active remedy is added and rubbed with that already in the mortar until thoroughly mixed, when the other active ingredients are to be added, each being well mixed with the others; and, lastly, the remainder of the least active material is added and thoroughly mixed.

The proper division of the powder into the number of papers directed is next to be accomplished. Very ingenious apparatus have been made to effect this purpose, but as yet few have been sold so far as my experience extends. The commonest way for dividing and the least reliable is to guess at it by taking out on the end of the spatula about as much as the operator thinks will make the proper quantity for one paper, and having distributed the whole quantity into the number of papers ordered, those which seem to be either too light or too heavy are corrected; this it need only be said is guessing about the division.

Another and much better method is to spread the powder to be divided upon a ground-glass plate, arrange it into a parallelogram of even thickness, and mark off the number of parts into which it should be divided with a straight-edge spatula across the plate. Those who practice this method succeed in making divisions that are with a fraction of a grain. Greater accuracy can be attained by using a glass slab to the under side of which has been pasted a piece of

letter paper upon which have been ruled six or eight parallel lines; at right angles to these an equal number of lines have also been ruled, all at equal distances; at the margins of the paper the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., are made between the lines so that any given number can be made by multiplying one number by any other that will give the desired number of powders. When odd numbers, such as 13, 17 or 19 are ordered, the best plan is to weigh off the 13th, 17th or 19th of the whole weight and then the remainder will be very readily divided in the manner above described. For those who prefer a more finished affair than that just described, the glass slab should have the edges beveled, and the lines etched on it, the figures being engraved on the beveled edge.—*Am. Journal of Pharm.*

New Use for I. R. Nipples.

A new use for the nipple other than a means of conveyance of liquid to the greedy maw of the infant is here suggested. In an admirable classic contributed to the literature of Pharmacy many years ago by Mr. Henry Biroth, of Chicago, we believe many uses for this little rubber contrivance other than that for which it was primarily intended were mentioned. Following this distinguished lead, no hesitancy is felt in laying this humble offering before the pharmaceutical world for consideration.

It is well known that the corks used to stopper bottles containing certain liquids have an invincible tendency to leave the neck of the vial; of these, those bottles containing castor oil afford a good example. Simply drawing an ordinary tapering nipple over the cork and down the neck of the vial will prevent this. Of course it is not expected that every ten cent bottle of oil is to be thus provided, but those dirty bottles which have such a chronic tendency to re-appear for filling on Saturday night might be thus treated. True, the enterprising druggist might use the nipple in lieu of a chromo and advertise the means of inducing peristalsis, where peristalsis was tardy, and a handsome and useful article thrown in—all for ten cents.

A more extended and satisfactory use of the nipple, however, is afforded those who handle acids largely. Here, there would be no necessity for resorting to the vile smelling paste of flaxseed and plaster of Paris, tied over with a piece of bladder to secure the glass stopper. A well inserted glass stopper, treated with a nipple as indicated would for ordinary purposes be amply sufficient, especially if care be taken to select one that tightly clasped the neck of the bottle and for the larger sized vessels a finger cot would suffice. For security of transit by freight some might consider it necessary to tie around the base of the nipple or cot with string.

Perhaps the most satisfactory use of the nipple as an adjunct to pharmacy and medicine, is as a capper for bottles containing offensively odorous articles, as iodoform and the like. To the physician is this use of the nipple especially serviceable, for it enables him to carry around with him in his instrument bag, carbolic acid, iodoform, tincture iodine and the other indispensables to practice—substances contained in bottles, the corks of which apparently seem endowed with a determination to drop out and spill their contents over bandages and instruments, to the great detriment of the latter.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

Some Suggestions for Salesmen.

Good salesmen do not give a thought to personal appearance in busy moments.

One of the best salesmen says the seller should only talk enough to keep the buyer talking.

The best salesman of the future will not be ignorant or illiterate—the day for such has gone by.

It is certainly true that salesmen of ready and fluent speech, good talkers, are often surpassed by those who say little.

There is a maxim, "When you buy, keep one eye on the goods and the other on the seller. When you sell keep both eyes on the buyer."

Some purchasers are as fond of talking as the man who talked to himself when there was no one else to listen, and gave as a reason that he "liked to talk to a good man, and liked to hear a good man talk."

Salesmen who are good listeners are usually good observers, and consequently they grow intelligent. If a point can be made clear at all it is all the clearer by brevity, and sensible people prefer evidence to eloquence.

One of the best faculties of speech for a salesman as it is for any person who has to convince others, is that of a short, plain and pithy illustration. It strikes home. Long-winded stories are tedious, and so are hobbies.

The salesman speaks to explain, convince and persuade, and he should keep his final aim constantly in mind. He knows instantly the effect he is producing, and the more favorable it is the better he can talk, because his facilities are encouraged.

Salesmen are the most important of all young clerks, says a well known merchant. A good one will always increase your business, add to your profits, and be of the same service as a partner would have been. A poor salesman will drive away trade, and may ruin your prospects. Let "fancy" men severally alone. Avoid all "loud" fellows.

The salesman who thinks of the meaning and feels the power of a word when he uses it will naturally speak it earnestly and with the right emphasis. Otherwise he will not emphasize it at all, and it is possible that a sale may hang upon the emphasis given to a few important words.—*Michigan Tradesman.*

Success in Pharmacy.

BY A. BAILL.

It appears appropriate just at the time when we are nearing the time of the twenty-fifth Pharmaceutical Conference to reflect upon the responsibilities of dispensing pharmacists, and to map out, as it were, the fundamental principles conducive to success in pharmacy. It is well known that most successful and substantial enterprises have what is termed a business policy: "What is successful pharmacy, and in what does it consist?" It is said "there is no limit to success;" yet, granting this, it is necessary to ensure against subsequent failure.

A good apprenticeship with an enterprising pharmacist grants thorough business principles in the mind of the young beginner. There does not appear to be much poetry in the apprenticeship mill, and it seems extremely hard for a youngster, who has worked incessantly for eight or ten hours at wrapping seditilz powders, grinding drugs preparatory to making tinctures, infusions, etc., and the various other duties of an apprentice, to be obliged to sit down for an hour or two reading up the British Pharmacopoeia and Materia Medica. He says to himself, *cui bono?* However, it must be done—the wheel must be kept turning. He places this fact before him, cries "Excelsior," and grinds incessantly at the wheel of knowledge up to the day of his release. By careful study he should, at this time, feel himself confident that he is able to perform the responsible duties of a dispenser, and doubtless enters upon his career at this stage with the determination of eventually becoming a proprietor. He should cherish the interests of his employer as his own, to realize that in conducting his employer's business faithfully he is preparing to conduct his own with a prospect of reaching the desirable point of success.

When he starts in business on his own account he should endeavour to make it purely a drug business. If there does not seem a sufficient demand for a pharmacy let him go where there is, and take care to lay in a complete stock of drugs and saleable proprietary articles to ensure the full confidence of the profession and public in coming to his pharmacy. The relation to medical men should be professional in the strictest degree; let them know that a full stock of new and approved drugs are kept in stock, and endeavor to assure them of the careful attention their requirements will receive; that there shall be no substitution in this pharmacy; every prescription shall be dispensed strictly according to the letter. Occasionally introduce to them at an opportune moment any new and approved remedy placed upon the market, no matter if it does pay only 25 per cent. If it deserves notice he may hear of it, and should the knowledge come from another quarter it may end in the transfer of

a certain amount of patronage. The dog-in-the-manger policy is not a good one; many a successful pharmacist, like other business men, will sell an article at cost rather than lose the sale.

Manufacturing chemists and pharmacists who prepare proprietary articles on a large scale should receive a good reception, and it should be borne in mind that it is frequently impossible to prepare on a small scale in our own laboratory a preparation as perfect, or in some cases nearly approaching the elegance of those turned out from the manufacturer's laboratory; besides, there remains the fact that in good houses only those well skilled in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals are employed in the work. Never depreciate a drug because it is new. Many of the recently discovered medicines are of more approved value than their predecessors; for instance, we have cocaine, cascara, antipyrin and sulphonal, all comparatively recent discoveries, yet affirmed to be of the highest importance to the materia medica. It is only the old fogey non progressive pharmacist who says: "Ah! this is new, therefore it is of no use."

It is a great mistake to say, in reply to an inquiry for a manufacturing chemist's proprietary article, "No, we do not keep that, but we have something of the same kind quite as useful." The customer may take it simply to oblige, but the fact of the real article not being obtainable is not lost sight of. What would become of the grocer's business should he, when asked for a good China tea, dole out Ceylon? The latter is tea, but the quality may be wanting. There remains one other circumstance to be considered. In most of the large towns there are stores; these establishments did not exist in our father's time. Should the legitimate pharmacist not possess the desired article the customer will trot off there for it, and not only this special line but a good many others; therefore, on common sense lines, the stock should be kept carefully filled.

It is not often we find a rich pharmacist, but we do find the progressive ones fairly comfortable. I remember one instance recently where a friend who had kept a well known laxative lozenge in stock, protected by a special name, was persuaded by an obliging traveller to buy a pound of an imperfect copy, and put them up in boxes himself, recommending them were the correct article was asked for. An old lady who had been taking the original goods regularly was persuaded; she never wanted any more. Where she obtained the correct article was never ascertained, and the fictitious ones remain for sale now. Pharmacists should be careful to avoid a similar experience. If ordinary care is taken the physician and public are not slow to recognise the true worth and ability of a pharmacist.

The pharmacist should be extremely careful to preserve a perfect integrity in business—to hold the maxim, "To do as he would

be done by;" that is, whenever an article possessing a name of its own is required for it should be sold without demur, a doubtless the demand has been created by the advertising enterprise of the maker; to substitute in any case of this kind is to depart from the straight path of honesty. British Col. Druggist.

Tests for Alum.

BY J. L. LUSOM.

One of the finest, easiest and most infallible tests we have found for the presence of alum in any substance, is to place a portion of the suspected specimen in a small quantity of chloroform; the alum, or any mineral matter present, will sink to the bottom, while the vegetable substances will float. In a similar way alum in bread may be detected instantly, simply by placing small pieces in a solution of logwood and carbonate of ammonium. If alum be present, even in very small quantities, the bread or other material will turn blue; then other samples may be tested in the regular way, and its quantity determined. These tests will be found a very easy as well as efficacious method of making preliminary tests, and will avoid the necessity of making thorough analysis at the start; for if a sample does not contain a given substance, all the analyses known will make the matter no more positive. Western Druggist.

Books, Pamphlets, etc.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1890, is as usual replete with valuable information for the pharmacist, containing, besides the statistical information applicable to the United Kingdom; formulae for many non-proprietary remedies; horse and cattle medicines, etc., together with articles on dentistry for druggists, counter prescribing, etc., forming altogether a very useful work in in every chemist's hands.

The British Colonial Druggist comes to hand in new dress and generally improved typographical appearance. The "wearing of the green" as adopted for color of cover, makes it distinctive amongst other publications of the kind. It is one of our best exchanges.

"Better is it that thou shouldst not vow that thou shouldst vow and not pay."—Ecclesiastes.

There is no art or science that is too difficult for industry to attain to."—Clarendon.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, and a harsh answer turneth away a customer.

A clean store and tastefully arranged goods will invite trade.

Patronize the manufacturer who, to your knowledge, sells unadulterated goods.

The money least liable to take unto itself wings is that invested in life assurance.

To be prudent and saving does not mean to be niggardly.

If you have to complain of any shipment of merchandise, do so by first mail.

SELECTIONS.

THE MANY-NAMED MALADY.—In a German pamphlet published in 1833, the following list of names is given as having been applied to the epidemic now raging on the Continent and elsewhere:—1, Anguinaglia; 2, Ladendo; 3, Coqueluche; 4, Burzel or Genser; 5, Malum Castronis; 6, Mal de Castrone; 7, Schafhusten; 8, Huhnerweh; 9, Ziepe; 10, Spanischer Pips; 11, La Grippe; and finally, 12, Influenza. It is further stated that the list of names is not complete.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS IN SPAIN.—According to recent calculations the consumption of Florida-water in Spain is 50,000 bottles per year. Each bottle pays 8½d. Customs duty. Of "Bristol Sarsaparilla," an American preparation, 30,000 bottles are sold every year, the duty on these amounting to about 1,600l. Of "Bristol Pills" 10,000 boxes are sold per year, and the duty on "Scott's Emulsion" brings in 2,300l. per year, the total Customs revenue on the four preparations above named being 151,206 pesetas, or over 6,000l.

TEST FOR BLOOD.—A simple test for blood, and one easy of application, is made by the addition of tincture of guaiac and ozonized ether to a weak solution of blood, when a bright blue coloration is produced. If a drop of blood be mixed with half an ounce of distilled water, upon the addition of one or two drops of tincture of guaiac a cloudy precipitate of the resin appears, and the solution has a faint tint. If to this solution one drop of an ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide is added, a blue tint appears, which, upon a few minutes' exposure, gradually deepens. This test is very valuable for minute quantities of blood, and one experimenter has succeeded in obtaining impressions from a stain upon cloth where the microscope failed to show any blood.

THE RUSH AFTER NEW REMEDIES.—The Lancet gives a note of warning regarding the use of new remedies, which pharmacists who have the relics of bygone days on their hands will read with pleasure. The tendency of modern therapeutics, says our contemporary, is to seek restlessly and continuously for some new thing, discarding as useless much that has stood the test of time. And for this the medical profession is not solely to blame. The craze for domestic medicine has been such that people who read their prescriptions frequently express lack of confidence in the skill of their adviser on finding that simple well-known remedies had been ordered. The science of therapeutics necessarily know no bounds, but as a science it certainly suffers from an accumulation of hasty observations and imperfectly digested facts.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."—Solomon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS

As the design of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Royal Cattle Spice, which has had a very large sale in England for the last twenty-seven years, has been introduced into Canada by the proprietors, Myers & Co., with headquarters at 18 King st. West, Toronto. This preparation is being thoroughly advertised and will command a ready sale. Write for special terms for agency.

One of the most seasonal articles for the winter months is Johnston's Fluid Beef, one of the best preparations of the kind in the market. No drug store is complete without a full assortment of the various sizes.

Hirst's Pain Exterminator is booming ahead and bids fair to be one of the best selling proprietary medicines in existence. It is for sale by all jobbers and by the manufacturers, F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

For some years past Canadian wines have been gradually replacing the foreign article. The reasons are that Canadian wines and especially those produced by the Pelee Island Wine & Vineyards Co., are of greater purity than the foreign article, cost much less money, and compare favorably in flavor and quality. Messrs. J. S. Hamilton, of Brantford, have been connected with the Pelee Island Vineyards for many years, acting as sole distributing agents. Their premises at Brantford are very extensive and the firm have besides four other wine houses, two on Pelee Island, one Fairfield Plain and another at Tilsonburg. Mr. J. S. Hamilton, the head of the firm, is the President of the Pelee Island Wine Co. J. S. H. & Co., have a high reputation and are said to supply a majority of the druggists of Canada with their fine wines and brandies.

Messrs. Adams & Sons, of the Mammoth Chewing Gum Manufactory, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are now putting a new brand of goods upon the market called "Puzzle Gum." The flavor is Wintergreen, and there is an interesting puzzle on each wrapper. This is a brand which will sell fast. It is put up 115 pieces in a box and the price is 80c. Toronto Agency, 23 Church st., Toronto.

W. A. Gill & Co., the well known manufacturers of seamless tin boxes, wish to call the attention of the drug trade to a one-ounce (in name only) tin box which has been freely quoted at a little less price than theirs. Although the box referred to was called one ounce, the actual capacity was but three-fourths ounce. Parties who were misled into buying, thinking they were

getting a lower price, will discover the deception when they try to put an ounce of ointment into a three-fourths ounce box, called one ounce. They will also see, by comparing the price of the so-called one ounce box with Gill's three-fourths ounce box, which is of the same capacity in fluid ounces, that they paid more money by ten to fifteen per cent. We take it that the average druggist is too smart to be imposed upon in the same manner a second time. Calling a three-fourths ounce box one ounce does not make it so, any more than three quarts make a gallon. Any manufacturer who would resort to such deception, would be served right to have all such goods returned. Messrs. Gill & Co. make their boxes full capacity, as designated by their s'es. See advt.

Goods sold habitually below their cost are not likely to be paid for in full.

Balance your cash every day.

"No man has a right to hazard other men's property without fairly appraising his creditors of the nature and extent of the risk, and obtaining their consent to the measure."—Horace Greeley.

HOOPER'S INDIAN TONIC.



The Great Household Remedy, for all Diseases arising from the KIDNEYS, LIVER and DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

This is not a new preparation, but one which has been in use for years and has given entire satisfaction. It has no equal for Acute and Malarial Fevers, and also for purifying and enriching the blood. Write for special terms for agency to

ALEX. McDONALD,
Box 316. STRATHROY, ONT.

TO THE DRUG TRADE

We will be glad to give quotations for Compressing Special Formulæ of Lozenges, Triturates, Hypodermics, and Pills in quantities; and also for Sugar Coating and for Special Formulæ Elixirs, Syrups, Fluid Extracts, etc. Price Lists and other printed matter and samples will be sent by mail on application.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
MONTREAL,
General Agents for the Dominion of
Canada for
WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR

NASAL CATARRH

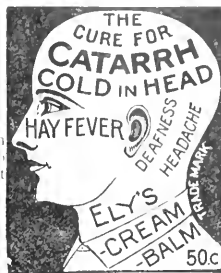


Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM

This safe and pleasant remedy



Has Mastered Catarrh

The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition—for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price, 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West,
Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES

Briggs' Black Oil
 Briggs' Lin. Pil.
 Briggs' Electric Oil
Brigg's Magic Relief
 Brigg's Botanic Bitters
 Hole's Magic Ointment
Hope's Angina-Torticoid Drops
 Pro. Kennedy's Combination Pill
 Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup
Lamont's Baby Cough
 Sutter's Worm Candy
 Sutter's Worm Syrup
Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
 Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment
 Golden Eye Salve
Star Cement
 Wade's Condition Powders
 Clark's Female Pills
Peleg White's Stricking Salve
 Temple's Harness Dressing Oil
 Original Confections
 Shon Fly Fly Poison

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

Cor. Notre Dame and Maple ave., Montreal.

PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator
Stanton's Pain Relief
Wingate's Pulmonic Troches
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges
Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine
McGale's Sprucine
Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup
Gregory's Toothache Cure
McGale's Bitternut Pills

NEW MACHINERY FOR RUBBER STAMP MAKING.

The increase in our business in the above line the past few months has prompted us to add new and improved machinery to our works, and our customers can now rely upon getting goods PROMPTLY and of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE. The dies are all made by the IMPROVED STEAM PROCESS, which is the best in use.

NO CATALOGUES. WRITE FOR JUST
WHAT YOU WANT.

G. M. HALDANE,
Box 27. **STRATHROY, ONT.**



**THE ALBERT
TOILET SOAP COY'S** has the largest sale
of any Toilet Soap
in the country on
account of its uni-
formly excellent,
delicate and frag-
rant qualities.

Address the ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, for Price List.



MAJOR'S CEMENT.

Established 1876

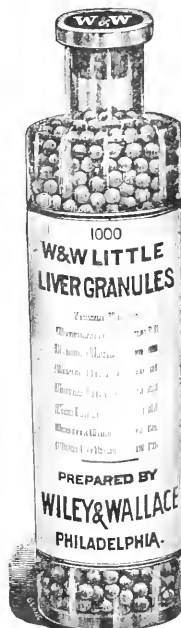


MAJOR'S Leather Cement, Rubber

Advertising matter sent by mail to dealers who handle my goods on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand for outside use. Also a large Thermometer, 41 by 14 inches.

Send for Terms. A. MAJOR, Proprietor, 232 William St., New York City. KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Agents for the Dominion of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, white or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.

SMALL. PLEASANT. PROMPT. EFFECTIVE.

1,000, 90 Cents. 5,000 (one bottle), \$4.25. 10,000 (one bottle), \$8.00.

{ 1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$10.00.
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$7.00.
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$7.00.

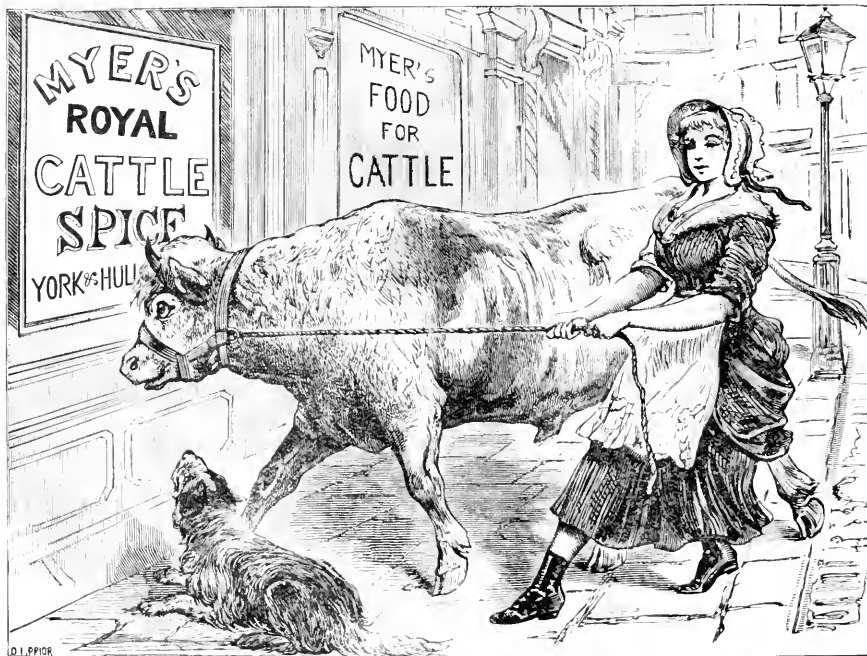
Buyer's Address.

FORMULA

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom., 1-20 gr.; Oleo-Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASB AGENTS WANTED.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG SOAP.

A first-class article in triple wrapper (tin foil).
 Money can be made by keeping this in stock.
 Address The Amherst Manufacturing Company,
 Montreal, for Price List and Sample.

Advertisements

-OF-

Assistants Wanted, etc.

INSERTED IN THE

"CANADIAN DRUGGIST"

-AT-

1c. per word.

WM. J. DYAS,

Chemist and Druggist,
 MAIN ST. FRONT ST.

Petrolea, - Ont. | Strathroy, - Ont.

PUBLISHER OF THE
"Canadian Druggist."

Wholesale Agent for Duffield Lamps and Supplies

DO
 NOT



LOSE
 a Sale

Stock up
 with

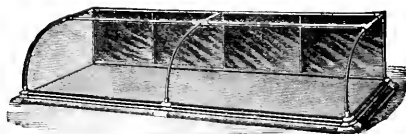
DIAMOND TEA

The great Blood, Liver and Kidney Regulator, which is having a rapidly increasing sale, and is being extensively advertised. The druggists having the stock on hand when called for, will secure the trade. \$1.75 PER DOZEN.

W.D. Edwards, London, Ont.
 GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA.

STANDARD SHOW-CASE WORKS

—MANUFACTURERS OF:—



SHOW-CASES

In METAL, WALNUT, OAK, CHERRY and MAHOGANY.
 You will save money by sending for our prices before buying
WINDSOR, ONT.

A Magistrate's Interpretation of the Medical Act—The Druggist has a Right to Recommend his Drugs.

Magistrate Flint gave the following judgment in the case against W. R. Carmichael to-day.

In this case W. R. Carmichael, chemist and druggist, is charged with having committed an offence in contravention of the Act of Parliament known as the Ontario Medical Act in that in the month of January, A.D., 1889, he did practice medicine for mere gain or hope of reward, not being at the time he so practiced a duly registered practitioner under the provisions of the Act above named. It is in evidence that Mr. Carmichael had complied with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act prior to the commission of the alleged offense and had all the rights and powers which the Pharmacy Act confers upon a pharmaceutical chemist.

The prosecutor, who is a detective in the employment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Toronto, gave evidence, which in substance was as follows: That he entered the shop of defendant, saluted defendant with the title of doctor, said he was not feeling well—thought that dumb ague was coming on—showed his finger-nails to Mr. Carmichael, which the prosecutor stated to Mr. Carmichael were purple, and which defendant examined. Defendant asked a question as to the state of his stomach and some other questions as to his health, and said he could give him something he thought would help him. Prepared a bottle of medicine from drugs in his shop. Gave prosecutor a bottle, telling him the medicine would work on the liver, and charged prosecutor fifty cents, which sum the prosecutor paid. The evidence is too long to reproduce. The prosecutor swore he thought fifty cents was the price of the drugs, and was a reasonable price, and that he did not consider that defendant charged for his advice in asking the fifty cents.

Mr. L. W. Yeomans gave evidence that he had been engaged in the drug business for thirty years, that during the entire period it was customary and usual for druggists to do what Mr. Carmichael was charged with doing. That the business of the druggist could not be carried on advantageously unless pursued in the manner objected to. If druggists were to be limited to compounding physicians prescriptions, and retailing drugs without being allowed to enquire particularly from customers for what disease the drugs were requested, and to ask questions in order to ascertain whether the drugs asked for in the absence of a physician's prescription, might not be dangerous to the health of the customer, or to answer question by a customer as to what drug or medicine would be suitable for simple diseases, such as a cold,

toothache or earache, or sore throat; a druggist could not carry on his business. L. H. Henderson, Esq., gave a similar evidence.

The Pharmacy Act was undoubtedly passed with the object of preventing incompetent persons from retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, or selling the drugs mentioned in the schedule to the Act.

It is clear that a druggist has a right to sell drugs asked for, has a right to compound medicines—whether in obedience to a physician's prescription or not. What greater rights has he by law?

What is the meaning of the word practice?

To do, perform, or transact repeatedly—customarily—habitually—to use or exercise as a profession; practising is increasing a profession—engaged in practice; practitioner, one who does anything habitually—one actually engaged in the exercise of any art or profession as that of medicine or of law. If the Medical Act actually interferes with the druggist's right to prescribe for a cold, toothache or disordered stomach, or any of the minor ills which poor mortality has fallen heir to, from the drugs on the shelves it becomes a very serious matter both to druggist and the public at large. If the druggist has no right to reply to the often asked question "I have a cold or sore throat, what do you recommend?" under pain of \$25 fine if he answers the question and sells a suitable drug—it seems to me the Medical Act has gone much further in the way of protection to the faculty than is consistent with good sense or public policy. To ensure a conviction in this case two things are necessary: first, proof that the defendant practised medicine; secondly, that he did so for hire, gain or hope of reward. As to the first point it is clear that the defendant asked questions and received replies as to the bodily condition of the prosecutor and that the defendant prepared from drugs a bottle of medicine which he said would work upon the liver.

If it had been shown that what the defendant did was (to use the language of the defendant) repeatedly—customarily—or habitually done by him, that would in my opinion prove that he had practised medicine within the meaning of the statute—I think the statute means practising medicine as a profession—habitually—a person practising medicine means one actually engaged in the exercise. In the present case the prosecutor admits that defendant asked only the fair price of the drug and nothing for prescribing or advice; but the learned counsel urges that but for the questions asked and the diagnosis made, the defendant would not have sold the drugs. The point is very ingeniously put, but I cannot go the length required. It appears to me the safest view to take is that as the defendant asked and received the fair reasonable price of the drugs only, that there is no evidence before me that

defendant practised in any case or for any other person than the prosecutor on the one occasion I decide that the defendant did not practice medicine on the occasion charged for mere gain or hope of reward, and therefore do not charge the case with conviction.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 29rd.

The Influenza Epidemic.

One who has suffered from the influenza epidemic which is now raging, writes to the *Star* relating his experience in connection with the disease while in Paris. He declares that the statement made in the French papers with reference to the matter are not only not highly colored but minimise the actual truth. The public establishment, he says, are conducted with the greatest difficulty, owing to the enforced absence of employees, and the hotels are "Hospitals." At one of the largest, the clerks were acting as temporary waiters. "My family, including myself," the writer proceeds, "were attacked all on one day. We awoke with violent pains in the head, back and limbs. Weariness and nausea ensued, and by three p. m. we were completely prostrated. The only remedy I had with me was Dover's powder, which was in tabloid form. Three of us dosed ourselves with ten grains each, and by next morning, after a night under extra blankets, two of us were well. A third held the symptoms a day longer, and the fourth I left still in bed. She had taken quinine and not my remedy. In no case, unless prompt measures are taken, does the illness appear to prevail less than four days; in many instances longer. It appears to be a 'germ' disease, and therefore should be treated as all other epidemics. I met one man who had painted his moustache with a preparation of pinol, as a preventive. It certainly was a novel idea, but so far he had not been attacked with influenza, and the odor was much more agreeable than that of camphor. The defect of French houses and hotels is the want of antiseptics. If all public establishments were to use chloride of lime which is very nasty, or a new preparation, eucalyptia (which is very nice), I believe there would be much less chance of such an epidemic assuming a wholesale character."—*Brit. and Col. Druggist*.

You can lose more than we do by not subscribing for this paper.

Are you insured? If so, read your policy, and don't fail to keep your premiums paid up.

You can always trace a registered letter, and a copying-press for letters is a sensible investment, if used.

Are you selling for cash? or are you losing 50 per cent of your profit by trusting everybody and anybody?

Now Autumn Summer puts to rout

And chilly winds to blow begin;

The ice cream joke is soon out,

The stove-pipe joke is coming in.

—*Boston Courier*

The Treatment of Influenza.

In connection with the influenza epidemic, which is now raging, in our last issue we gave general details. Our supposition as to the treatment of the disease with new remedies, such as antipyrin salol, etc., has proved perfectly right. Medical papers from the Continent, just to hand, are full of prescriptions and methods of curing influenza, and it is stated that German wholesale houses are scarcely able to execute the orders for antipyrin and quinine coming from Russia, so great is the demand. Inhalations of the different pine products form a part of the treatment. We append a few of the prescriptions in use on the Continent, as they may be found suitable here.

- R. Codein pur gr. 16
 Antipyrin gr. 10
 Sod. bicarb. gr. 3
 M. f. pulv. mette xij.
- S. One powder to be taken three times a day.
- R. Menthol gr. 15
 Cocain mur. gr. 2
 Ung. lanolina z i.
- S. To be administered by the nostrils.
- R. Sod. salicylat gr. 30
 Acid hydrochlor. dil. m. 10
 Vin ipecachuanae 3 i
 Syr. simpl. z i
 Aq. ad. z 5
- S. One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day.

B. and C. Druggist.

Market Report.

Business has been only fair during the past month; the continued wet weather has had a very depressing effect. There have been few very important changes.

Tartaric Acid—Quite an advance has taken place owing to small supply.

Balsam Copiaba, higher.

Camphor is very high and continues rising in consequence of the scarcity of crude.

Cream Tartar, advancing.

Gum Arabics dearer; it is almost impossible to get a pure gum.

Gum Shellac, gradually advancing.

Oil Almonds, higher, owing to advance in almonds.

Opium will probably be higher, as the prospects for next crop are decidedly bad.

Quinine, quiet at present—Should we get a touch of La Grippe, both it and antipyrine will probably be in large demand.

Black Antimony—Pure has advanced owing to increased cost of production.

Castoreum—Very high and very little to be had.

Glycerine is easy and unsettled, owing to competition and lack of demand.

Mercury and Mercurials, higher.

Antipyrine—Enormous demand for La Grippe cases; supplies are becoming exhausted both here and abroad.

Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid, Balsam Copaiba, Balsam Peru, Camphor, Cloves, Cocoa Butter, Gum Arabic, Gum Shellac, Castoreum, Cassia Buds, Oil Almonds, Oil Cassia, Oil Croton, Opium, higher.

Cascara Bark, Cod Liver Oil, Russian Cantharides, Ergot, Spanish, Potass Chlor, lower.

Varcotical herbs such as Belladonna, Henbane, etc., will be higher owing to short crop.

Solubilities of New Medicines.

The following table of solubilities of some new medicines from the Bulletin Commercial may be useful to dispensers.

One part of	Is soluble in		
	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Antifebrine	240	10	10
Antipyrin	1	1	50
Antithermum	slightly sol.	slightly sol.	slightly sol.
Cocaine hydrochlorate	5,000	3	1
Feolol	10	—	—
Paraldehyd	1	1	—
Pyridine	80	150	—
Quinoline tartrate.	1	—	—
Resorcin	—	5	5
Salol	7	100	—
Thallin (sulphate)	10	—	—
Urethane	1	0.6	—

QUININE AS A PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVER.—Messrs. C. F. Boehringer and Sohne, of Waldhof, near Mannheim, have just published a pamphlet on the subject. A decided predilection is expressed for the use of the hydrochlorate in the treatment of fever. It is regarded as more generally obtainable pure, it is less bulky, it contains a larger amount of quinine, and from its greater solubility it can be given without affecting the stomach. The solubility of hydrochlorate is 1 in 50 parts, while the sulphate requires about 800 parts of distilled water. The utility of quinine as a preventative of malarial fever is confirmed by the observations of Professor Binz, of Bonn. Dr. Graeser, Dr. Buwalda, Dr. O. Scelling, and Dr. Tschirch, who recommends that persons should take doses of from 0.5 to 1.0 gramme daily, while in an infectious area. Stanley, in his book on the Congo, however, talks of 3.0 gramme to 3.5 grammes as a dose.

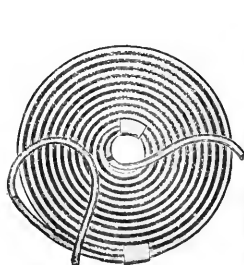
DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

HOSE, BELTING, PACKING,

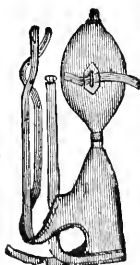
MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS.

Fine English Waterproof Clothing.

Sportsmen's Goods, Fire Dept. Supplies. Matts and Matting. The most Complete Stock in the Dominion.



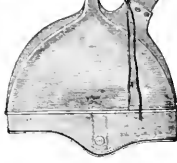
LEVER COIL.



URINAL.



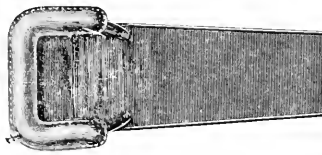
DILATOR.



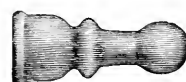
ICE CAP.



BANDAGE.



SURGICAL CUSHION.



HEALTH NIPPLE.



INVALID RING.

Bulb, Fountain, and Hard Rubber Syringes. Atomizers (a full line). Hot Water Bottles. Face Bags, Ice Bags, Ice or Water Caps. Air Cushions, Air and Water Beds. Surgical Cushions (Howard Kelly's). Bath Tubs, Life Preservers. Soft and Hard Rubber Urinals. Dilators, Catheters, Fever Coils, Invalid Rings. Sheetings. Elastic Stockings. Bandages, Finger Cots, Bibs, Nipples, Breast Pumps, Teething Rings, Gas Bags, Tubing, Stopples, Elastic Bands, Brushes, etc., etc.

Our new Catalogue of 240 pages, one of the most complete ever published in our line, has just been issued.

TORONTO RUBBER CO. OF CANADA,

T. McILROY, JR., & CO.,

28 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

P. O. BOX, 476.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUG SUNDRIES

IS NOW LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

SPECIALTIES.—Sponges in great variety. C. N. & C. English Confectionery "Several Novelties on Hand." Whitaker & Grossmith's English Soaps and Perfumes. Anglo-French Sachet Powders. Chamois Vests.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JAN. 10, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ACID, Acetic	lb.	80	12½	80	15	Rub.	"	50	1 00	Sassa. Hond. Co	"	1 00	1 20
Arsenic	"	26	27			Elm, selected	"	16	18	" Jam Co.	"	3 00	3 25
Benzoic, English, (from benzoïn)	oz.	25	30			Ground	"	18	20	Taraxacum, Angl.	"	70	80
Boric	lb.	25	30			Flour, packets	"	28	30	FLOWERS, atrica	"	22	25
Carbolic, Crystals, super	"	1 35	2 15			Orange Peel, bitter	"	16	70	Chamomile	"	35	40
Commercial	"	50	70			Soap, Quillaya	"	11	18	FLOWERS, Lavender	"	7	12
Citric	"	1 45	1 80			Sassafras	"	12	15	Rose, red, French	"	2 40	2 60
Gallic	"	1 45	1 80			Wild Cherry	"	10	12	GALLS, powdered	"	25	30
Hydrocyanic	oz.	15	12½			BEAN, Tonka	"	1 25	2 50	GELATINE, Cox's Gel	doz.	1 20	1 25
Hydrobromic, dil.	"	30	45			Vanilla	"	7 00	9 00	French	lb.	1 45	60
Lactic, concentrated. lb.	3 50	4 00				BEERY, Cubeb.	"	2 50	2 75	GLYCERINE, 30% tin or	"	20	25
Muriatic	"	34				Powdered	"	2 60	2 80	Prices	"	70	80
chem. pure	"	20	22			Juniper	"	13	15	GREEN, Paris	"	20	22
Nitric	"	11	18			BISMUTH, sub-carbonate	"	3 00	3 10	GUM, Aloes, Barb.	"	30	66
Oxalic	"	25	16			Sub-nitrate	"	2 50	2 60	Aloes, Cape	"	20	25
Phosphoric, glacial.	1 55	1 90				Liquor	"	35	40	Socot.	"	45	80
dilute	"	17	25			BORAX	"	12	13	Powdered	"	70	75
Salicylic	"	2 00	2 50			Powdered	"	13	15	Arabic, select	"	1 00	1 10
Sulphuric	"	23	5			BUTTER, Cacao	"	75	80	" powder.	"	1 10	1 20
chem. pure	"	19	22			CAMPHOR, English	"	60	65	Sorts	"	75	80
Aromatic	"	50	60			American	"	55	60	" powdered	"	85	90
Tannic	"	1 10	1 40			CANTHARIDES	"	2 00	2 25	Assafetida	"	24	28
Tartaric, powdered.	"	50	55			Powdered	"	2 10	2 25	Benzoin	"	50	90
ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p.						CAPSICUM	"	25	32	Catechu	"	11	16
By bibl. net	gal.	3 28				Powdered	"	30	40	Gamboge	"	1 20	1 30
By gal.	"	3 60				CARBON, bisulphide.	"	17	20	Guaiaecum	"	60	90
ALLSPICE	lb.	13	15			CHALK, French, powd.	"	6	10	Myrrh	"	48	85
ALUM	"	13	3			Precipitated	"	10	12	Opium	"	1 25	4 50
AMMONIA, liquor, 880.	"	13	18			Prepared	"	5	6	Powdered	"	6 00	6 25
Aromatic Spirits	"	40	45			CHLOROFORM, pure	"	1 10	1 20	Scammony, powdered	"	6 25	7 00
Bromide	"	75	80			D. & F.	"	1 75	1 90	Virg.	"	12 50	14 00
Carbonate	"	12	15			German	"	65	75	Shellac, orange	"	35	40
Iodide	oz.	50	60			CHLORAL, hydrate	"	1 35	1 60	Liver	"	30	35
Muriate	lb.	12	11			CINCHONINE, muriate.	oz.	15	20	Storax	"	55	65
ANNATTO	"	30	35			Sulphate	"	20	25	Tragacanth, flake.	"	75	1 00
ANTIMONY, black, powd.	"	13	20			CINCHONIDIA, sulphate	"	15	25	Common	"	25	65
and potas. tart.	"	55	60			CLOVES	lb.	35	40	HEBR, Bonaset.	lb.	15	20
ARROWROOT, Bermuda.	"	45	50			Powdered	"	40	43	Goldthread	"	60	75
Jamaica	"	11	32			COCHINEAL, S.G.	"	40	45	Horsehound	"	18	20
ARSENIC, Donovan's solution	"	30	33			COLLOIDION, S.G.	oz.	6 00	7 00	Lobelia	"	18	20
Fowler's solution	"	12½	15			COLLOIDION, senna	lb.	75	90	HONEY	"	15	20
White	"	65	8			COPPER, solution	"	25	50	HOPS	"	30	40
BALSAM, Canada	"	45	50			COPPER, sulphate	"	8	9	ICHTHYOL	"	45	50
Copaiba	"	90	1 10			COPPER, sulphate	"	13	23	INDIGO, Madras	"	50	90
Peru	"	2 50	2 75			CREASOT, Tartar, powd.	"	30	32	INSECT POWDER, pure.	"	50	55
Tolu	"	65	70			CUBESOTE, wood	"	2 00	2 30	IODINE, commercial	"	5 00	5 50
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	"	18	20			CUMBEAR	"	18	30	Resublimed	"	5 50	6 00
Canella Alba.	"	13	10			CUTTLEFISH BONE	lb.	30	35	Iron, carbonate, pre-	"	15	20
Cassia	"	18	22			DEXTRIN	"	10	12	capitated	"	35	40
Ground	"	25	30			EPSON SALTS	bb.l.	1½	2	Saccharated	"	15	18
Cinchona, red.	"	50	2 40			ETHER, acetic	lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, solution, EP	"	15	18
Powdered	"	60	2 50			Nitrous, spirits	"	75	80	Citrate and Am-	"	75	80
Calisaya, yellow.	"	1 00	1 40			Sulphuric, 720.	"	35	75	Citrate and Quinine ..	oz.	20	40
Pale	"	90	1 00			EXTRACT, Belladonna	"	1 75	3 25	" " Strychnine	"	15	20
						Colocyath. Co	"	1 25	1 75	Dialyzed, solution	lb.	50	75
						Gentian	"	50	60	Iodide, syrup	"	40	45
						Henlock, Angl.	"	1 00	1 10	Pyrophosphate	"	1 00	1 00
						Henbane	"	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure	"	7	8
						Jalap	"	2 50	3 00	IODOFORM	"	6 00	7 00
						Logwood, bulk	"	13	15	JAPONICA	"	8	9
						Logwood, packages	"	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white.	"	13	15
						Mandrake	"	1 75	2 00	Sub-Acetate, sol.	"	10	12
						Nux Vomica	oz.	20	30	LEAF, Belladonna	"	25	30
						Opium	"	75	80	Buchu	"	18	20
						Rhubarb.	lb.	4 00	5 00	Coca	"	75	90

Digitalis...	"	25	30	Origanum	"	40	75	Powdered	"	14	15
Eucalyptus	"	25	35	Pennyroyal	"	1 75	1 90	Mandrake	"	16	18
Hyoscyamus	"	25	30	Peppermint, English	"	11 40	12 00	Orris, Florentine	"	17	20
Jaborandi	"	50	60	American	"	3 50	3 75	Powdered	"	21	25
Matico	"	75	80	Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	9 00	14 00	Pink	"	90	95
Senna, Alexandria	"	25	30	Good	"	6 25	8 50	Rhubarb	"	35	40
Timevelly	"	15	25	Rosemary	lb.	7 00	7 75	Fine trimmed	"	2 40	4 50
India	"	15	17	Sandalwood	"	5 50	8 00	Powdered	"	60	2 25
Stramonium	"	25	30	Sassafras	"	65	75	Sarsaparilla, Hon-	"		
Uva Ursi	"	15	17	Seal, pale	gal.	55	60	duras	"	50	53
LEPTANDRIN	oz.	50	60	Sperm, winter bleach	"	1 50	1 75	Jamaica	"	60	65
LIME, Chloride	lb.	34	41	Tansy	lb.	4 25	4 50	Mexican	"	20	25
Packages	"	6	7	Union Salad	gal.	1 10	1 15	Seneca	"	75	85
Hypophosphite	"	1 50	2 00	Wintergreen	lb.	3 40	3 25	Squill, white	"	15	20
Phosphate	"	35	38	Wormwood	"	6 00	6 50	Valerian, English	"	18	20
Sulphite	"	10	11	ONIMENT, mercurial	"			SAL SODA, by bbl.	"	15	3
LICORICE, Solazzi	"	45	50	Iort	"	70	75	SACCHARIN	oz.	1 25	1 50
Pignatelli	"	35	38	Citron	"	35	38	SALICIN	lb.	3 25	3 75
Y. & S. Pellets	"	10	10	OPIT M. See Gum.	"			SANTONIN	"	2 50	2 75
Other Brands	"	14	35	ORANGE, PEEL	"	16	17	SEED, Anise, Italian	"	14	15
LYE, concentrated	doz.	90	1 00	PEPSIN, Eng.	"	3 00	3 50	Star	"	35	38
MADDER, best Dutch	lb.	12 1/2	11	Saccharated	"	5 25	6 00	Canary, Sicily	"	4	5
MAGNESIA, Carb, 1 oz.	"	20	22	PEPPLE, black	"	25	25	Caraway	"	10	12
Carb, 4 oz.	"	16	20	Powdered	"	25	27	Cardamon, Malabar	"	1 20	1 50
Calcined	"	55	65	White powdered	"	58	10	Decorticated	"	1 75	2 00
Citrate, gran	"	40	75	PILL, blue, Mass	"	60	65	Celery	"	25	30
Sulphate	"	14	3	PHLOARPINE	gr.	6	12	Colchicum, German	"	90	1 00
MANGANESE, black	"	1 1/2	6	PITCH, black	bb.	3 75	1 00	Coriander	"	10	12
oxide	"			Burgandy	lb.	10	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario	"		
MANNA	"	1 75		PHOSPHORUS	"	90	1 00	Imported	100 lbs.	3 25	3 50
MENTHOL	"	4 50	5 00	POPOBYLLIN	oz.	40	45	Fenugreek, powdered	lb.	7	9
MERCURY	"	90	95	POPPY HEADS	100	90	95	Hemp	"	5	5 1/2
Ammoniated	"	1 30	1 15	PORASSA, caustic, white	"			Mustard, white	"	9	11
Bichlor	"	1 10	1 20	sticks	lb.	65	70	Powdered	"	20	45
Bimiodide	"	4 75	5 00	Liquor	"	19	12	Rape	"	8	9
Bisulphate	"	1 15	1 25	PORASSUM, Acetate	"			SAFFRON, American	"	35	50
Chloride	"	1 20	1 30	granulated	"	50	55	Spanish	oz.	1 10	1 25
C. Chalk	"	55	60	Bicarbonate	"	17	20	SAGE	lb.	7	8
Nitric Oxide	"	1 25	1 30	Bichromate	"	12	13	SILVER, Nitrate	cash	11 00	13 00
Oleate	"	1 25	1 30	Bitartrate (Cream	"			SOAP, Castile, mottled,	"	8 1/2	12
MORPHIA, Acet	oz.	1 90	2 10	Tartar	"	30	35	white	"	11	16
Muriat	"	1 90	2 10	Bromide	"	55	58	SODA, Ash, keg or cask	"	1 1/2	2 1/2
Sulphat	"	2 00	2 25	Carbonate	"	13	15	Caustic	"	2 1/2	3
Moss, Iceland	lb.	9	10	Chlorate	"	18	20	drum or	"	2 1/2	3
Irish	"	10 1/2	12	Cyanide, Fused	"	10	12	SODIUM, Acetate	"	25	30
MUSK, Tonquin, rue	oz.	36 00	40 00	Iodide	"	3 90	1 25	Bicarb. Howard's	"	16	17
Canton	"	75	80	Nitrate	"	9	11	Newcastle	"	2 50	2 75
NUTMEGS	lb.	1 00	1 05	Permanganate	"	60	65	Carbonate, crystal	lb.	2 1/2	3
NUX VOMICA	"	80	10	Prussiate, yellow	"	35	38	Hyposulphite	"	3	4
Powdered	"	77	24	And Sodium Tar-	"			Sulphate	"	2 25	2 50
OIL, Almond, bitter	oz.	75	80	trate (Rochelle	"			Sulphate, Glauber's	"		
sweet	lb.	50	60	Salt	"	32	38	Salt	"	1 1/2	3
Amber, rectified	"	65	70	Sulphuret	"	25	27	STRYCHNINE, crystals	oz.	1 10	1 25
Anise	"	3 00	3 20	QUASSIA	"	9	10	SULPHUR, precipitated	lb.	13	20
Bergamot	"	3 75	1 00	QUININE, Howard's	oz.	46	48	Sublimed	"	3	4
Carajup	"	1 25	1 50	German	"	2 35	10	Roll	"	2 1/2	3 1/2
Caraway	"	3 50	1 00	ROSIN, strained	bb.	2 75	3 75	TIN, Muriate, crystals	"	35	37
Cassia	"	1 75	2 00	Clear, pale	"	1 50	5 00	TAMARINDS	"	11	15
Castor	"	12	15	Root, Aconite	lb.	24	25	TAR	bb.	4 50	4 75
Cedar	"	75	1 25	Blood, powdered	"	20	22	Barbadoes	lb.	10	12
Citronella	lb.	85	90	Cohosh, black	"	25	35	TEREBENTHINE	"	75	90
Cloves	"	2 50	2 75	Colchicum, German	"	15	17	TERPENTINE, Spirits	gal.	70	75
Cod-liver, N.F.	gal.	90	1 00	Columbo	"	20	22	Chian	oz.	90	2 50
Norwegian	"	1 50	1 75	Powdered	"	30	35	Venice	lb.	10	13
Cotton Seed	"	1 00	1 10	Cureuma, ground	"	13	15	VERATRIA	oz.	2 00	2 50
Croton	lb.	1 25	1 50	Elecampane	"	15	17	VERIDIGRIS	lb.	35	55
Cubeb	"	15 00	17 00	Powdered	"	20	22	WAX, white, pure	"	55	75
Geranium, India	"	3 00	3 20	Gentian	"	10	12	Yellow	"	42	45
Hemlock	"	75	80	Ground	"	12	14	Paraffine	"	17	20
Juniper	"	65	70	Powdered	"	15	17	Woods, Canwood	"	5 1/2	8
Lavender, English	oz.	1 75	1 90	Ginger, E.I.	"	12	18	Fustic, Cuban	"	2 1/2	3
French, pure	"	75	1 00	Ginger—Powdered	lb.	11	20	Logwood, Campeachy	"	2 1/2	3
Lemon	lb.	1 90	2 20	Jamaica	"	21	28	Quassia	"	9	10
Lemon Grass	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered	"	25	28	Redwood	"	3 1/2	5
Linsed, boiled, 9 lb.	gal.	75	80	Golden Seal, powder'd	"	1 00	1 10	ZINC, Chloride	"	1 10	1 25
Raw	"	70	75	Hellbore, white, p'd.	"	13	15	Oxide	"	13	60
Neatsfoot	"	90	1 00	Ipecac	"	2 50	2 60	Sulphate, pure	"	9	12
Olive, common	"	1 30	1 40	Powdered	"	2 75	3 00	common	"	7	9
Salad	"	2 00	2 75	Jalap, powdered	"	38	40	Valerianate	oz.	25	28
Orange	lb.	3 00	3 25	Licorice, select	"	13	15	Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1 00	1 10

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1889.

NO. 2

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.,
and Strathroy, Ont.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 438, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

College of Pharmacy Meeting.

The council of the College of Pharmacy met at the college on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 4 to 7, the President in the chair. All the members were present.

FIRST DAY.

The first day was occupied with a discussion of the report of the

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

M. A. Jeffrey, chairman, reported for this committee:

1. Recommending refund of fees paid for Mr. Hardie, who is going to China as a missionary, considering that his work calls for so much personal sacrifice, and as it would be a matter of courtesy to our medical friend.

2. We would recommend the appointment of a representative from the faculty of the college to the meetings of the Board of Examiners before and after examinations, for the purpose of conferring with and advising the examiners concerning their reports, and suggest that the Principal of the College be such representative.

3. We deem it advisable that the council should appoint a special committee to frame by-laws for the government of the faculty of the College.

4. We have received from the Principal of the college the following report:

	NO. OF	STUDENTS.	FEES.
Junior Term	-	70	\$2,698
Senior "	-	58	3,396

5. Recommending that Fred W. Wood's application be granted, and that he be credited with the marks made in the subjects upon which he passed, viz., Dispensing, Prescriptions, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica.

6. We recommend that the report of the

Board of Examiners in reference to "Rules for the Guidance of Examiners" be adopted.

7. We recommend that a sufficient quantity of dispensing utensils to complete the equipment of the dispensing examination room be obtained.

8. As additional room has been asked to facilitate the work of practical pharmacy, we would recommend that such additional room be provided by making an opening into a room adjoining the laboratory, and that a grant of \$56 be made for this purpose.

9. In reference to the communication of Secretary Hemstreet, of the Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to communicate with him, informing him that the Ontario College of Pharmacy will reciprocate in the registration of certificates on the basis suggested in his letter.

10. Regarding application of Robt. J. Baxter for rebate of half his fees for a senior term, we recommend that \$12 be refunded him.

11. As regards Mr. Baxter's application for registration on account of having received a diploma from the Erie County Board of Pharmacy, we think it cannot be entertained because there is no interchange of diplomas with that Board.

12. We suggest that steps be taken towards the formation of a library for reference for use of members and students.

13. We recommend that the age of apprentice be mentioned on certificate of apprenticeship.

14. We recommend that apprentices, whose term of service shall have been completed by May 1st, 1891, be permitted to enter the school for the first time without having to undergo the matriculation examination.

15. In case of A. F. Dakley, we recommend appeal be granted; should he desire to take advantage of this permission the usual time be allowed him, and the Registrar be instructed to notify him accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE EXAMINERS.

The suggestions of the examiners recommended for adoption in clause 6 of the report of the Education Committee, is as follows:

That in the copy of Rules for Examiners, the following changes were suggested, with a view to their acceptance by the council:

(1) In the section governing chemistry, after the words "characters and impurities," the word "adulterations" be added.

(2) In section governing materia medica, after the words "commonly kept by drug-

gists," the words "essential oils, sources, adulterations and impurities," be inserted.

3. That the word "botanical" be erased from the materia medica section, and after the word "lichen" in the botany section, the words "botanical names and natural order of plants yielding official vegetable drugs" be inserted.

There was a great deal of discussion on the question of representation of the faculty of the College on the Board of Examiners, and motions were made dealing with the matter. Practically, however, the members were agreed as to the relation the professors should bear to the examining body, and the discussion that arose on the question was largely caused by a misapprehension of the meaning of the terms employed.

THE EXAMINING BOARD.

Pursuant to notice of motion, A. Jeffrey moved, seconded by C. K. McGregor, that by-law 13 be amended by erasing the words "the professors of the College shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Examiners, and shall act as advisors," and that the latter clause of by-law 13 reading, "the questions asked at the examinations shall be published and approximate ratings of the answers may be furnished to candidates, their parents, their employers or teachers," be struck out.

J. E. D'Avignon moved in amendment, seconded by W. B. Sanders, that the words "The professors of the College shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Examiners and shall act as advisors," be retained in by-laws.

This amendment was lost, and the original motion carried.

EXAMINERS' FEES.

On motion of Mr. D'Avignon, seconded by A. Jeffrey, the following motion was carried, amending by-law No. 20, in order to conform with the recommendation of the Committee on Education adopted Aug. 9, 1889:—"Each examiner shall be paid from the funds of the College the sum of \$20 for each examination, and shall receive a further sum of fifty cents for each student in excess of fifty examined by him, and shall be entitled to the same mileage as that paid members of the Council." On motion of A. Jeffrey, seconded by L. T. Lawrence, Messrs. Mackenzie, Hall, Watters, D'Avignon, and Jeffrey were appointed to draft a

code of by-laws governing the teaching faculty of the College.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Registrar read the financial statement as follows:—

ASSETS.	
College building, per contract.....	\$17,120 59
College lot.....	5,000 00
Furniture, apparatus, etc., as per statement Aug. 1, 1889.....	\$4,192 34
Microscopes, \$129.60, freight, \$15.29.....	144 89
Eimer & Amend's goods, \$23.70, freight, \$5.75.....	29 45
Dr. Robert Muencke's goods, \$114.50, freight, \$17.06.....	131 65
Gutta Serena Co.....	53
	4,489 96
Poison books, J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.....	3 75
Debiture, Peoples' Loan.....	1,500 00
Freehold Loan and Savings Co., Deposit.....	1,500 00
Interest on Debiture of \$15.00, Peoples' Loan to 1st Feb. 1890.....	31 25
Interest, Freehold Loan and Savings Co., of \$1,500 to 1st Feb., 1890.....	23 95
Outstanding fees, (estimated), 2 for 1885; 5 for 1886; 25 for 1887; 76 for 1888; 117 for 1889.....	9 00
Less amount considered doubtful, \$1.50.....	7 50
Balance in Bank of Commerce.....	6,846 23
" " Cash.....	26 10
	37,300 83
LIABILITIES.	
"Pharmaceutical Journal," to date (estimated).....	\$ 305 70
Interest, Court Chancery.....	100 00
" Freehold Loan.....	123 64
Mortgage, Court Chancery.....	4,000 00
" Freehold Loan Co.....	10,000 00
Sal. act., Wm. Young.....	\$ 20 00
" I. T. Lewis.....	50 00
Prof. Shuttleworth.....	892 00
" Avison.....	127 77
" Harrison.....	40 00
	1,066 77
Deposit fees returnable.....	290 00
Edgar & Maloune's account.....	95 00
Elias Rogers & Co's account.....	31 75
O. R. Avison.....	5 00
Jas. Bain & Son's account.....	22 25
Dr. Robt. Muencke.....	114 50
Lane, rent at McLean Howard.....	15 00
To balance.....	21,131 13
	37,300 83

To balance assets, \$21,113 13

Audited and found correct,

James Watt, } Auditors.
J. C. Laidlaw, }

SECOND DAY.

The morning session was occupied with the reading and discussion of the REPORT OF INFRINGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, chairman, reported earnest efforts to reach all cases of infringement, but this involved time, labor, expense and trouble. In several instances the local magistrate refused to act, which involved getting others from a distance. In some cases the sympathy of the magistrate was apparently against us. In one notable case the magistrate refused to inflict the statutory fine for a second offence. We have had a number of cases reported of medical men

carrying on business without registration. Fortunately the present Pharmacy Act, being clear on that point, we are pleased to report that we have been able to get them registered without prosecution. Our attention was also called to a number of branch stores conducted by incompetent clerks. These have been attended to. It is our opinion that there are still a number of drug stores being carried on throughout the Province that are not registered, and it is our earnest wish to reach all such offenders at no distant day. We desire the council to recommend a course in regard to the collection of renewal fees. The large amount of outstanding dues warrant radical action in this matter. Your committee is of the opinion that the druggists of this Province are deprived of a large part of the trade which legitimately belongs to them by the sale in general stores of drugs and poisons which the law requires to be sold only by registered druggists; and in view of this fact, and in order to carry out more efficiently the work of the Infringement Committee, your committee would suggest the advisability of appointing a salaried prosecutor to systematically and thoroughly deal with all infringements of the Act.

Your committee have been as careful and economical as possible in handling the many cases which have engaged their attention, having only used the sum of \$18 of the grant voted at the last meeting of the council. The following is the list of cases dealt with:

Miss G. Carlisle, Beaverton, fined \$20 and costs; Miss M. L. Carlisle, Beaverton, case withdrawn, promising discontinuance of business and payment of costs incurred, \$9; Dundas Street Pharmacy, Toronto, sold out to Dr. Harris, business registered, case settled upon payment of all costs incurred.

Dr. Savard, Ottawa, fined.....	\$ 20 with costs
J. Switzer, Carleton Pl., fined.....	20 "
Dr. Savard, Ottawa, fined.....	20 "
Oliver Bascom, Kemptville, fined.....	20 "
W. H. Bolton, Kemptville, fined.....	20 "
C. J. Casselman, Chesterville, fined.....	20 "
John R. Brown, Tottenham, fined.....	20 "

Total receipts \$169

Expenses incurred in prosecuting:	
Napanee re Perry & Co.....	\$ 15
Beaverton re Carlisle.....	32
Ottawa re Savard, two cases; Kemptville; Carleton Place; Chesterville re Casselman.....	110
Tottenham re John R. Brown.....	15
Napanee re Perry & Co.....	15

Total expenditure..... \$187

Your committee desire to record their appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Registrar, Mr. Lewis, in facilitating and assisting in their work.

Regarding the letter from Messrs. Belcourt & McCracken, solicitors, re Dr. Savard, no further action by this council is necessary.

DISCUSSION ON INFRINGEMENT REPORT.

Mr. Watters said the public needed protection in the sales of poison. It is not right to have indiscriminate selling. If a man were appointed by this council to go through the country and see how the trade is done, it would be a great benefit to the sale of

drugs and also a great protection to the public.

Mr. Hobart urged caution in dealing with general merchants, and told of one who had been fined for selling a bottle of laudanum with his Hobart's name on. (Laughter).

Mr. Mackenzie said the trade in sales of Paris green and other poisonous drugs in common use was being driven from the drug stores to general stores because parties are asked to sign the book. These general stores are selling all the goods on the list, even strychnine, without restriction, and it is high time we had a man who would wipe out this thing. The way to do it is to get a salaried man, because the salary gives a man a certain standing not as an informer.

Mr. Hall thought we should be careful not to array the general storekeepers against us, and we had better let this matter rest a while.

President Clark suggested that as the Committee had to its credit now about \$180, the council should add a sum sufficient to enable the Committee to engage a detective for six months.

Registrar Lewis said it would be a great advantage to have a man out, as he kept the fees paid up and the registry book in good order.

J. H. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Henry Watters, that this Council continue the grant of \$200 to the Infringement Committee which has been in force for the past six months, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. Carried.

The report was adopted.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

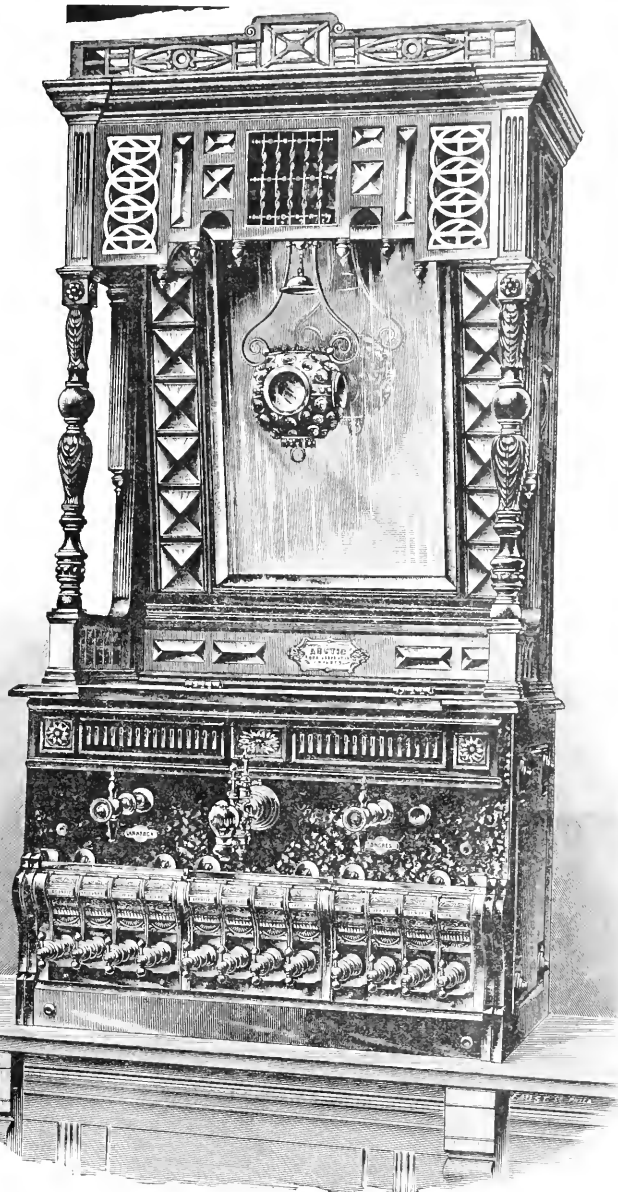
Just before the adjournment for luncheon the letter introducing the representative of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST was read to the Council by the President, and a resolution was passed authorizing him to take a full report of the proceedings of the Council. During the adjournment, however, it was pointed out that this resolution was a violation of one of the conditions of the agreement between the Council and Prof. Shuttleworth the publisher of the Pharmaceutical Journal. The clause in the agreement binds the Council not to assist, support, sanction or recognize any other journal than the Pharmaceutical. Here was a snag of some dimensions; but the gentlemen of the Council, with the aid of a little legal wisdom, overcame the obstacle. It happened in this wise:

At the afternoon session, Mr. Petrie rose and said: I was unavoidably absent this morning, and there is a matter I would like to bring up, with the indulgence of the Board, with your permission, and that is in reference to the resolution that was passed granting certain privileges to one paper. I would like to have that amended if you would take it up now.

The President: Any objection to this matter being taken up now? [Voices, "No?"]

Mr. Petrie then moved, seconded by Mr.

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How to Make it Pay.

I will take your obsolete and perhaps worn out apparatus in part payment for a new one, allowing liberally for it, and will make terms for payment of balance so liberal that in all probability it will pay for itself.

I will provide with the apparatus formulas for all the latest and most popular drinks and hints about all the latest novelties in the business, so that you cannot fail to find a soda fountain a gold mine, as many others now find it.

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My illustrated catalogue and price list will be mailed free to any druggist thinking of buying.

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The above goods have a large sale on the Continent and in the United States. They are elegantly finished and allow a good margin of profit.

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Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

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See our Samples of these goods before ordering.

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TORONTO.

Slaven, "That the resolution No. 17, re granting privileges to special party passed this morning be struck out, and that the following take its place: 'and that the representatives of the press be allowed every facility to obtain full reports of the proceedings of this Council.'"

Mr. D'Avignon suggested that the proper way to deal with the matter would be to reconsider the vote first, and that should be done by some one who voted in the majority.

Mr. Petrie. Not being present, there could be no objection to my bringing it up, or Dr. Slaven, who also was absent, with the consent of the Board. Of course if there is any one who objects, the course you propose would be right.

Mr. D'Avignon—I don't object at all myself. I know the proper form is to move the reconsideration of the vote.

The President—The request was contained in the following letter:

THOS. BENGOUGH, ESQ.,

Shorthand Reporter:

DEAR MR. BENGOUGH, Will you kindly arrange to have a full report of the proceedings of the Ontario College of Pharmacy Council, which meets in the College to-day? You may use this letter as your credential.

W. A. DYAS,

Publisher CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

It was moved by Mr. McGregor, seconded by Mr. Watters, "That Mr. Bengough be allowed to receive the full report of the proceedings of this Council meeting for the CANADIAN DRUGGIST." Of course we do not wish to recognize any other journal than we have at present. At the same time we think it right to extend the privilege to all the journals. It is moved that resolution No. 17, granting special privileges, be rescinded.

The rescinding resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Petrie then moved, seconded by Mr. Slaven, "That the representatives of the press be allowed every facility to obtain full reports of the proceedings of this Council."

This motion was put and carried without discussion.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

President Clark's well-meant effort for the benefit of the College was not appreciated by some of the members. After he had read the correspondence which was published in the January number of THE DRUGGIST, the following motion was proposed.

W. B. Sanders moved, seconded by J. E. D'Avignon, that the communications from the various Boards of Pharmacy now read by the President be not adopted by this Board, as in his official capacity as President of this Board we feel that the hard-earned reputation of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has been hawked over the various

States of the United States seeking the co-operation of foreign Boards of Pharmacy.

But there was another side to the question, and in amendment H. Watters moved, seconded by Mr. Slaven, that this Council approve of the efforts made by the President in obtaining from various State Boards recognition of the diploma of this College, and that the thanks of this Council be tendered to him for his zeal in promoting the interest of our college in directing attention to the excellence of our Pharmacy Act. The amendment was carried by 10 to 2. The main motion was lost by 10 against 2, after a somewhat lively discussion.

INCREASE TO REGISTRAR'S SALARY.

Mr. Slaven moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that in consideration of the increase of work devolving upon the Registrar during the past year, this Council grant him a bonus of \$150.

Mr. Slaven explained that an increase of salary would require six months' notice, and this was put in the form of a bonus to avoid delay.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that no bonus had been given last August, and this would practically be like an increase covering a whole year.

Mr. Hall said it was the general opinion of the Council that the Registrar was deserving of an increase.

The President stated that as the motion involved considerable expenditure, he would refer it to the Executive and Finance Committee.

THE DRUGGIST reporter may be pardoned for expressing the opinion that Registrar Lewis is a rare specimen from the reporter's standpoint. Nothing seems to be too much bother for him; and after a long experience with secretaries of various organizations the reporter can truthfully say that he has never met one who was more obliging, methodical or painstaking than the one whom the Ontario druggists have secured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the enterprise of Mr. J. J. Hall, chairman of committee on by-laws, copies of his report were typewritten and distributed among the members. They were found very useful in following the many details of the elaborate report.

In accordance with the by-law requiring the destruction of ballots, Messrs. Mackenzie and Hobart were appointed to accompany the Registrar for that purpose, and with due solemnity they repaired to the basement and incinerated the tell-tale tickets.

Messrs. Brown and Boyd were heard in support of the application of the former for registration on account of having been in business before 1876.

On motion of A. B. Petrie, seconded by H. Mackenzie, a diploma was granted to J. Alex. Allen, of Adolphustown.

On motion of Mr. Slaven, seconded by Mr. Watters, the President was empowered

to attend as a delegate to a conference of delegates of the State Board of Pharmacy of the United States, to be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., in Sept., 1890.

THE DAY AFTER TO-MORROW.

The Council met at 2 o'clock, the President, Mr. John A. Clark, being in the chair.

After some discussion the President, Mr. Leggat, and the Inferior Court Judges retired from the Council Chamber, and then returned ready to present their reports to the Council. After a short delay both Committees returned and the whole Council was then present.

The report of the By-law and Legislation Committee consisted of proposed amendments to divide the Province of Ontario into thirteen electoral territorial divisions, together with by-laws governing the holding of elections and the casting of votes as provided for by clause 4, sub-section 3 of the Pharmacy Act. The report was submitted to the Council was read clause by clause and discussed. Alterations were made to render it clearer and more concise where thought necessary. This matter occupied the attention of the Council the whole afternoon. The division of the Province of Ontario into electoral territorial districts and the by-laws submitted by the Committee, as approved of by the Council, are given verbatim hereunder:

Whereas by sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Pharmacy Act, power is given to the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to pass a By-law dividing the Province of Ontario into thirteen electoral territorial divisions for the purposes of the Act, so that all general elections of the members of the Council shall be held so that each member shall be a resident of, and shall be elected by the duly qualified members of the College resident in the territorial division.

And whereas power is further given to the said Council in the said Act, to pass a By-law prescribing the manner of holding such an election, with respect to the time thereof and the taking of the votes therefor and the giving of a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

Therefore be it enacted by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy that the following be the electoral territorial divisions by counties as shown in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 5, and the By-laws for conducting the elections:

No. 1.—3 Glengary; 0 Prescott; 4 Stormont; 0 Russell; 7 Dundas; 14 Carlton; 9 Grenville; 14 Lanark; 7 Kenfrew. 58.

No. 2.—16 Leeds; 7 Frontenac; 3 Adlington; 8 Lennox; 5 Prince Edwards; 21 Hastings. 60.

No. 3.—7 Northumberland; 13 Peterboro; 14 Durham; 9 Victoria; 14 Ontario.

No. 4.—Division 4 comprises the following wards in the city of Toronto:

7—St. Georges Ward; 8—St. Lawrence Ward; 12—St. Johns Ward; 11—St. James Ward; 7—St. Thomas Ward; 13—St. Davids Ward; 2—St. Matthews Ward. 60.

No. 5 Division comprises the following wards in the city of Toronto:

St. Pauls Ward, St. Patricks Ward, St. Stephens Ward, St. Marks Ward, St. Andrews Ward, St. Albans. 58.

No. 6.—10 York; 37 Simcoe, the Territorial Districts of Muskoka 4, and Parry Sound, the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma 10, the Territorial Judicial District of Nipissing, the Provisional County of Haliburton, the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay, the Territorial District of Rainy River. 70.

* No. 7.—7 Peel; 26 Wellington; 7 Halton; 6 Dufferin. 47.

No. 8. —39 Wentworth; 9 Lincoln; 14 Welland. 62.

No. 9. 8 Haldimond; 25 Brant; 21 Waterloo. 55.

No. 10.—10 Norfolk; 23 Oxford; 18 Perth. 51.

No. 11.—22 Elgin; 36 Middlesex. 58.

No. 12.—28 Huron; 26 Grey; 24 Bruce. 78.

No. 13.—18 Lambton; 17 Kent; 17 Essex. 55.

1. As required by the Act, the election of members to the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy takes place on the first Wednesday in July every second year.

The persons qualified to vote at such an election shall be those members of the College who have paid their dues to the College before the time for sending out the voting papers.

2. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote excepting in the case of an equality of votes as hereinafter provided.

3. The members of the College shall be notified through the College Journal in the months of April and May in the year of the election or else by circular during the month of May of the year of election advising them of the election, giving day and date.

4. From the first day of May in the year of the election every duly qualified member of the College may send to the Registrar a nomination of one name only, of a duly qualified member of the College to be a candidate for election to the Council of College; or he may sign the nomination paper of one such candidate; such candidate must be actively engaged on his own account and as proprietor in the occupation of a pharmaceutical chemist, and residing within the electoral territorial district for which he is nominated and the said candidate shall have paid his dues to the College before or at the time of his nomination, which nomination must be mailed so as to reach the Registrar not later than thirty days previous to the election. The nominator must be a resident of the same territorial division as the nominee. The nominee must receive the nomination of at least three duly qualified members of the College resident in such division.

5. Such nomination must be mailed in time to reach the Registrar not later than thirty days previous to the day of the election. The Registrar shall at once notify the nominators that such nomination has been received, and he shall also notify the nominee. The latter notification to be by a registered letter, requesting him to reply immediately if he wished his name to stand for election. Should no answer be received by the Registrar from the nominee within ten days from the date of mailing such notification, the Registrar shall assume that such nominee does not wish to be a candidate and erase his name from the list of candidates.

6. The Registrar shall have prepared a

sufficient number of ballot papers for the election, separate ballot papers for each electoral territorial division in which there is to be a contest, which ballot papers shall state plainly the number of the division, the names and address of the candidates arranged alphabetically in the order of their surnames. The date and limit of time allowed for its return, with instructions how to vote, and the name and address of the Registrar either on the ballot paper or an envelope to be enclosed, and such voting paper shall be so arranged that it may be over-laid and gummed, disclosing only the name and address of the voter.

7. In preparing the list of the qualified voters the Registrar shall take the names and addresses as they appear on the College Register of qualified pharmaceutical Chemists. Any pharmaceutical chemist who shall change his place of residence shall give notice to the Registrar in writing of such change.

8. The Registrar shall forward to each member of the College entitled to vote, a ballot paper printed for the division in which he is entitled to vote. The voter shall designate his choice of one candidate only, by placing opposite his name a cross, thus, X, and mail it to the Registrar who shall refuse for count the votes so sent to him after the hour of twelve o'clock noon, but keep them in a parcel by themselves, marked 'too late'. The Registrar shall keep the ballot papers so received by him before the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on the day of the election, in the envelope, unopened until demanded by the scrutineers for count. The Registrar shall prepare a list alphabetically arranged by electoral territorial division, and in the order of their surnames of all members of the College entitled to vote at that election and hand it to the scrutineers along with the ballot papers.

9. The scrutineers shall be elected by the Council and shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall each receive the sum of Five Dollars per day for their services. In the event of one or both refusing, neglecting, or being unable to act, the President of the Council may appoint some one to fill the vacancy. The scrutineers shall begin the counting of ballot papers at the office or the Registrar at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on the day of the election, and proceed without any unnecessary delay until a full and complete return is arrived at. Upon opening the envelopes containing the ballot papers the scrutineers shall ascertain that the voter is properly qualified according to the list of names of voters handed to them by the Registrar, and shall tear off and keep the strip on which the signature of the voter is, without disclosing the marked ballot paper, which is to be reserved for future count. The scrutineers shall make out a true return and sign it of the entire number of votes cast, giving the votes cast in each electoral division separately, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and the number of spoiled ballots, and hand the return so made out to the Registrar along with all the ballot papers, both good and spoiled, the ballot papers of each division tied separately. The slips containing the signatures of voters and also the Registrar's list of qualified voters—the whole to be tied up in one parcel.

10. The Registrar shall in the presence of the scrutineers seal the parcel of ballot papers so handed to him with the seal of the College and mark thereon a statement of the contents and deposit it in the vault of the

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NASAL BALM

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CAUTION—The trade is cautioned to beware of parties offering remedies in imitation of NASAL BALM, or offering containers for putting up such imitations. Our design, name and trademark are registered, and we are determined to protect our rights in the future, as in the past, and will rigorously prosecute all parties trading in such imitations or infringements. NASAL BALM can be had of all wholesale dealers, and you will find it to your interest to order your supply at once.

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MT Capsules, 7 Sizes, 00-5, Boxed in Metal Cans of 1,000 each,	60c. per M.
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Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
Freeman's Worm Powders.
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.
Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
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College, there to remain until the second semi-annual meeting of the Council, when they are to be destroyed by the Registrar in the presence of the President or some member of the Council appointed by the President.

11. The vote shall be regarded as strictly secret. No one shall be allowed to ascertain for whom a member has voted and no one shall be present at the count with the scrutineers, excepting the President, Vice-President, Registrar and the candidates or their accredited representatives who shall in no way interfere with the scrutineers in the discharge of their duties. In the case of an equality of votes between candidates the Registrar if he is a duly qualified member of the College shall decide such dispute. But if not so qualified the President shall give the casting vote, and such vote shall be final, subject to reversal only on a recount of ballot papers as hereinafter provided.

12. The Registrar shall immediately declare who has received the largest number of votes in the different electoral territorial divisions, whom he shall declare elected to represent the respective divisions upon the Council Board of the College, and he shall forthwith inform the successful candidate division that he is the party chosen to represent such division in the county of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the Registrar shall also inform him of the time and place of the first meeting of the Council. And in any electoral territorial division where only one candidate has been properly nominated he shall be notified by the Registrar that he is elected by acclamation, at the time that the voting papers are sent out to the divisions where there is to be a contest.

13. If the members of the College in any electoral territorial division shall refuse or neglect to nominate a legally qualified candidate to the Council who shall have accepted such nomination as hereinbefore provided, or if any vacancy shall occur among the members of the Council from any cause, the remaining members of the Council shall fill up such vacancy from among the duly qualified members of the College resident in the territorial division so unrepresented.

14. At any time within thirty days from, and including the day of polling, any duly qualified member of the College entitled to vote may demand a recount of the ballot papers of the territorial division in which he resides and has voted on depositing with the Registrar the sum of twenty five dollars and a written request for such recount. The Registrar shall appoint the time and place and arrange for such recount, which shall take place within fifteen days from the date of the request and shall be conducted as far as is practicable in the same manner as a general election, excepting that the petitioner and some one in his behalf may be present at such recount. Whatever portion of the twenty-five dollars remains in excess of the actual cost to the College of conducting such recount shall be returned to the petitioner, and if there is shown to be irregularities void in the election the whole of the twenty five dollars is to be returned.

15. If from any cause the President is unable, refuses or neglects to act in any capacity where his services are required throughout the by-law, the Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President.

16. If from any cause the Registrar refuses, neglects or is unable to act in any capacity where his services are required in this by-law, the President shall appoint some

one to act in his place, and such person shall have power to perform all the duties and powers of the Registrar.

On the motion of Mr. John J. Hall (Chairman of By-laws and Legislation Committee) seconded by Mr. John McKee, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That By-law No. 10 on division of the Province of Ontario by counties into thirteen electoral territorial divisions and the by-laws on conducting elections in the electoral districts just read be adopted by this Council, and that the President and Chairman of the By-laws and Legislation Committee be empowered to submit the by-laws on electoral territorial divisions and on the manner of conducting the elections in the said divisions and other by-laws to the College Solicitors to have them made to conform to the Act, and submit the same to the Deputy Attorney General for supervision, and to report at the next semi-annual meeting of the Council.

Mr. John J. Hall also moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Henry Watters, which was carried unanimously:—

That all by-laws requiring it be amended to correspond with the by-laws just passed providing for district representation, and that the Chairman of the By-laws and Legislation Committee prepare and submit to this Council in August next such by-laws as amended to date.

Council met Friday morning, February 7th, 1890, at 10 o'clock, John A. Clarke, President, in the chair.

All the members being present, the following order of business was proceeded with:

The first communication being an account from the Map and School Supply Company for import order of glassware and apparatus which was left in the hands of the Registrar for adjustment and payment upon a motion by Mr. McGregor, seconded by Mr. Hobart.

Mr. Slavin presented report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee recommending that the Registrar-Treasurer receive the sum of \$150 as a bonus for the current year. "The committee feeling that the space in the present building available for practical work is insufficient and in order that the practical operations of the College be facilitated we would therefore ask this Council for authority to consider the advisability of making an addition to the rear of the present building, to commence in 1891, when we hope that the \$4,000 mortgage will be paid off, and this committee to report at the August meeting. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"W. B. Slavin, Chairman."

Moved by Mr. W. B. Slavin, and seconded by W. H. Mackenzie, that report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee be adopted.

Mr. Slavin states that before the motion was put he would refer to a few items in a financial way that might prove interesting to the members.

The first mortgage that will have to be paid off matures on the first of March, 1891, which has already been largely provided for

and the Committee hope to be able to pay it off in full, there being little or no doubt that it will be paid off at maturity.

The second mortgage is to the Freehold Loan and Savings Co., and will mature on the 12th of July, 1892, and is for \$2,000.

The third and only remaining mortgage on the building will mature on the 13th of May, 1895.

Report unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee be received. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee be adopted.

The President drew the attention of the Council to the fact that the Act dates back to 1884 and the amendments date back to 1889. Mr. Hall doesn't see that would make any difference with the report, that the whole Act as it now stands is an amended Act.

Mr. Macgregor asks for an explanation in connection with the application for registration of Mr. Elburn.

Mr. Hall says that this man has a certificate to do business in Great Britain, and claims (as a right) to be registered under the Pharmacy Act; he has not passed the examination, but this would not set up a precedent, as every application of this kind has to come before this Council. The President draws attention to the fact that there was a similar case brought before them in August last, shown on page 18 of the report, which was refused.

Mr. D'Avignon:—The report states that we are not obliged to give it to him; each case must be decided on its individual merits, the Act is permissive.

Mr. Waters states that the degree conferred by passing the major examination is an honorary title.

Mr. Petrie says that if the Imperial College recognize and accept the diplomas of this college, he would favor not recognizing theirs.

Mr. MacGregor states that he agrees with Mr. Petrie that there is a difficulty ahead, if the English druggists are to come out here, as they tend to lower the dignity of the profession.

Mr. D'Avignon says he thinks it would be right to register this gentleman.

Mr. Petrie states that they have had it brought before them very forcibly that it is very foolish for a State to recognize us unless we recognize them. And there is no doubt about it at all but anyone who has studied up the drug business in England and the way they do their business there will see that if a few of these men were established here in Canada it would demoralize the trade very much.

In England you can buy a pennyworth of

anything. It is not a question of introducing a man that is qualified, but it is introducing a system among us. If you start a man like that in Toronto it democratizes all the trade in his neighborhood, and in a place like Brantford or Guelph he would do the same. Mr. Jeffrey asks Mr. Petrie if he is now speaking on the subject of the survival of the fittest? Mr. Petrie replies that he was speaking on the question of the survival of druggists.

Mr. Hall stated that in his opinion the clause in the Act compromised the College. Persons are asked to come forward, and then when a man comes forward he is refused.

Mr. Mackenzie did not think the minor examination was sufficient.

Mr. Hall states that in his opinion it would be advisable to a low this man to come in, as at any rate the action of the Council would not bind them in future cases.—Motion put and carried.

The supplementary report of the Educational Committee was submitted, and upon motion by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon was referred to the committee of the whole.

At the request of the President, Mr. Hobart took the chair.

The first clause "That G. W. Marshall shall have the privilege of appeal for examinations in dispensing, that ten days from this date be granted for such privilege."—Carried.

Mr. Clarke asked for full particulars as to the application of R. G. Baxter, which the Committee had decided not to recommend. Mr. Baxter's letter was read, and the Registrar of the College gave the facts as to the examinations. This gentleman at the examination in May 1889 took up five subjects; he just passed on three subjects and therefore could not be registered, and again in the examination of Dec. 1889 he took all the subjects and passed in two, Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Mr. D'Avignon states that they must look at it as if it was a young man going to Toronto University who understood he had certain regulations about being allowed credit of passing one subject, and when he came up for examination, Mr. Hall thought it was a little hard if a boy entered on his college course with the view that if he passed on three subjects he would get credit for them, to find himself shut out of that entirely. This gentleman passed under the regulations that if he got credit on three subjects he need not pass on them again. It appears as though there were a kind of tacit agreement between the teaching department and the pupils who enter into their course that there is nothing to be done in those on which they have passed. Mr. D'Avignon thinks the school had nothing to do with it; the council of Examiners have nothing to do with the school. The Council may make new regulations now, and all

who come up after this would have to abide by them.

Resolved that application be not granted. Regarding the College announcements, Mr. Jeffrey stated he handed the suggestions to Mr. Shuttleworth, and the announcement will be submitted to the committee before being printed. Carried.

Clause four as to result of junior examinations which have already been published was taken as read and carried. Clause five as to appeal of George H. Hinch, of Hamilton, re examination papers allowed.

Clause five in which the committee asked for power to lengthen the time of the junior term at least one month, owing to the number of lectures and the amount of practical work which at present is crowded into such a short space of time, was read, nearly all speaking agreeing there was too much work for the time; that the one term was too short and the other term pretty long.

Mr. Jeffrey said the question of fees was a serious one and must be considered now.

Mr. Hall thought the fees should be reduced as much as possible; at any rate the charges should not be increased.

Mr. Clarke asked whether it was intended to give any additional number of lectures to the students if the time was increased.

Mr. Jeffrey replied it was not so intended.

Mr. Petrie suggested that if it was found practicable to lengthen the time, and to reduce the fees to \$30, it would meet half the cost of the month's additional attendance in Toronto. It was very desirable that some change be made of this kind, and not have the work too crowded, as it would make it very much better for the student.

Mr. Jeffrey asked if Mr. Shuttleworth, who was present, would give his opinion on the question.

Mr. Shuttleworth stated he had given considerable thought to this question, having thought of it for two years; the work is too hurried in the junior term; the young men hardly have time to digest what they take in, and in the end they are hardly in a condition for the examination. He did not know it was going to come up in the Council, but his idea in regard to his own work was to transfer about ten days' work from the junior term, which is unduly short, into the senior term which is unduly long. The last part of this session running into May does not seem to be suitable for the boys; all the medical students have gone home six weeks before, and it is getting hot weather and not a good time for study. It lies entirely with the Council as to lengthening the junior term; but it must be remembered that the young men have to pay four weeks' board and have to lose that time in which they would be getting six or eight dollars a week; the expense would be met very well by carrying over ten days' work from the junior into the senior course; there is too much time for the senior, and too little for the junior.

It would entail no more work for the Professors.

Upon motion by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Slavin, it was referred back to the committee for consideration, to be reported at next semi-annual meeting.

Clause seven recommended that the examination papers have marginal space for examiners' rating, with space for duplicate number, such strip to be detached and filed in case of re-examination of papers. Mr. Jeffrey explained that at present the first examiners' numbers are on the paper, when the papers are sent for re-examination. The desire was to prevent that. Adopted.

The committee then rose, upon motion of Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. Clarke.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. Jeffrey moved, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon, that supplementary report of the educational committee be adopted as amended in Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Upon the chairman calling for report of any standing or special committee, Mr. Hall stated there was a special committee appointed on motion of himself seconded by Mr. Hobart to have an agreement drawn as to professors' salaries, and called for the report.

Mr. Jeffrey stated he might be able to report, but as nearly all the correspondence was had with Mr. Clarke, he would read the report, and let Mr. Clarke give any information required.

Your committee appointed to draft an agreement between Professors Shuttleworth and Avison and the College report as follows:

At the last meeting held in August 1889 it was resolved to have the college solicitors, Messrs. Edgar & Malone, draw up an agreement between the college and the professors which was done, but when presented to the professors they refused to sign it. On the 16th of October a meeting was held in the solicitor's office, present, Slavin and Jeffrey, and it was thought better to have a personal interview with the Professors and their solicitor, Mr. Roaf, which interview took place on the afternoon of the same day; after a good deal of discussion it was decided to leave the matter of drawing up of the agreement to the solicitors. An agreement was drawn up and agreed to by the Principal but again refused by the Professors, their objection being that the wording was too indefinite.

Another meeting was held on the 12th at which were present, Messrs. Clarke, Mackenzie, Malone and Jeffrey instructions were given to Mr. Malone to draw up an agreement embodying the resolutions in Council and so on. The President refused to sign the last agreement as he said it had better be left over to the present meeting of the Council which was quite near. He produced copies of all the different agreements as far as he had been able to get them, and moved seconded by Mr. D'Avignon that the report be received.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKee seconded by Mr. Hall that the Council go into committee of the whole on the report of sub-committee on

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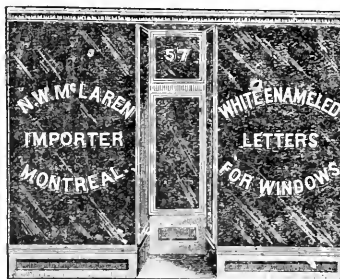
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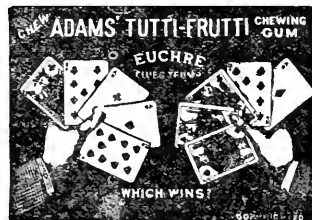
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draft agreement with the Professors.—
Carried.

The President asks Mr. Waters to take
the chair.

Mr. Jeffrey stated when the first draft was
made he sent it to Mr. Shuttleworth with
instructions that as to any future reference
to this agreement he had better correspond
with Mr. Clarke, the President of the Col-
lege, as Mr. Clarke knew more of the
running of the institution than he did. The
papers produced are copies.

Mr. Hall states that while this matter is
in dispute and until it can be settled he does
not think it would be wise to show the
official correspondence between the solicitors
and the official members of the College.

Mr. Sanders states that he learns now
for the first time that there is any amount of
correspondence and he thinks any inclination
to suppress any of it is wrong and that he
thinks the fullest information possible is due
to those members of the board who know
nothing about what has been done.

Mr. Jeffrey explains that the official cor-
respondence had been rendered private by
being transferred to Mr. Clarke, so that
really there is no official correspondence.

Mr. Clarke states that there is an im-
mense amount of correspondence between
the professors and themselves. When the

Committee was appointed to draft an agree-
ment between the professors and the college,
he had urged on the chairman, and written
to him on several occasions from the 15th
August until the first draft was prepared,
and had sent suggestions to him which he
believes were presented to the other mem-
bers of the committee also, except one. He
had been informed by the Chairman of the
Committee that these were placed in the
hands of the solicitor the result being the
first draft of the agreement.

He understands that the chairman of the
committee submitted to the professors of the
College and the administrator for their con-
sideration in the latter part of September
the draft agreement, the result of which was
a letter from the Principal of the school and
also one from Prof. Avison which letters are
here.

Mr. Clarke read Prof. Shuttleworth's letter
dated 12th October, 1889, and the letter
from Dr. Avison dated 8th October, and
stated that he sent copies of these letters to
the chairman of the committee, and the
chairman of the joint committee drew up the
basis of the contract which is published in
the last Journal. He (Mr. Clarke) also sent
a copy of the letters just read to the Vice-
president of the College and to Mr. Slavin
and the chairman of the Committee on Edu-

cation. He advised calling together the committee having the duty of drafting the contract.

On October 15th, he (Mr. Clarke) received a telegram from Mr. Slavin from Ottawa that he was passing through Toronto and would be there on the 16th. In the meantime he understood Mr. Jeffrey had called a meeting of the committee or sent notices for a later date, but as Mr. Slavin was going through they didn't wish to bring him back again, so he (Mr. Clarke) came down and met Mr. Slavin, who advised that they meet the professors and their solicitors and have a conference over the matter, which was done. It was considered hardly worth while to bring Mr. D'Avignon down from Windsor for this and Mr. D'Avignon was telegraphed or written to not to come. The whole matter was gone into between the solicitors of the College and the professors who had their solicitor there, the reason for that action being a desire to arrive at some basis or understanding of what was meant by Prof. Shuttleworth's letter, but no understanding could be arrived at as Prof. Shuttleworth would admit nothing unless he had time to deliberate. Time was given for deliberation and Mr. Clarke understood that on the following Monday the professors sent word to the solicitors of the College through their solicitors that they were prepared then to go on and enter into a formal contract.

On the 22nd October Mr. Clarke received a letter from Professor Shuttleworth dated 19th, in which he says he is resolved to adhere to the resolution expressed in the last letter, and doesn't believe he is under any legal or moral obligation to sign any such document, but is willing to adhere to any expressed or implied promise made. Then stating that if he signed a contract it must be expressly understood that he did so without prejudice to any claim he may have. A copy of Professor Shuttleworth's letter was sent to the solicitors of the College.

Mr. Clarke also received a letter from Dr. Avison dated 21st October.

Dr. Avison asked leave to state that the wording in his letter was perfectly clear, was not written hurriedly and explains itself very readily. Up to the time of the receipt of the document he had no intimation from the council that there was any change in his engagement; that if any honorable body wished to make any engagement with him, or make any change in engagement, he expected at least to be notified previous to the time of renewing his services, that he could not be expected to go to the public prints of the Globe, Mail or Empire or any other paper for the statement that any agreement had been made by the council. That he had come to a certain agreement with a certain committee. He never attended a council meeting after that, and heard from no councillor after that; heard nothing at all with reference to it until the receipt of the docu-

ment; that if the council wished him to understand anything he should have been notified in the usual way that such a change had been passed upon and then he would have known what was occurring.

Mr. Hall said that it was well known that Mr. McKee had brought in a resolution, and that the Registrar was instructed to serve notices on the professors, but out of respect to the feelings of the professors no notice was served.

Mr. Clarke resuming said that he answered the letter, and that there was then held a conference between the solicitors of the college and the solicitors employed by the professors (Messrs. Roaf & Roaf) the result of which was a second draft contract prepared by the solicitors of the college. This was returned to the solicitors of the college with some slight change in wording, and it was then submitted to the professors.

This was accepted by them, or rather their solicitors wrote a letter to the solicitors of the college accepting the wording of the contract.

Mr. Sanders said he would draw attention to the fact that Mr. Shuttleworth points out in his letter six or seven instances where the contract as prepared by the solicitors of the College was in accordance with the agreement between himself and the committee, and that in his opinion the whole thing hinged upon that. He understands that the second agreement was prepared modifying the first one or differing in some manner from the first, which was an admission of the joint committee that there was something wrong in that first agreement, but he could not understand why the contract was not prepared strictly in accordance with and in precise terms of that agreement.

Mr. Clarke replied that it was left to the chairman of the committee, who took it to the solicitors of the College; they drew up the contract and sent it to the chairman, and he submitted it to the professors for approval.

On the 16th of November, 1889, he had received a letter enclosing contracts for signature from Mr. Jeffrey, and after signing the contract it was returned to the solicitors to have the professors' signatures attached.

The next he heard was in a letter from Messrs. Edgar & Malone, stating that Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison would not sign the contract, although the solicitors had at first agreed to do so. They enclosed a copy of a letter from Messrs. Roaf, Roaf & Armstrong.

On November 22nd, in company with Messrs. Jeffrey and Mackenzie, a long interview was had with Messrs. Edgar & Malone, who stated they were unable to arrive at any conclusion or at a basis for an agreement with the professors and agreed that it was impossible to understand what the professors desired. It was suggested that prob-

ably an amicable arrangement could be arrived at by the professors of the College writing a letter embodying their understanding of the agreement.

Mr. Hall enquired whether the Council is clear that it was at the request of the professors that they were not served with a notice.

Mr. Slavin stated that they certainly expressed that wish to himself as chairman of the committee, in fact begged not to have it go in.

Though Mr. Avison was present when it was talked about and explained fully, he was not there at the time.

Mr. Clarke states that on December 3rd he received a letter from Professor Shuttleworth, a copy of which he sent to the College solicitors on the 5th of December, that on the 21st of December he had to leave Canada, and was away for some time. Shortly after his return, on the 24th of January, he received a copy of these contracts from the chairman of that committee, Mr. Jeffrey, when he replied that he would prefer that it lay over until the time of the Council meeting. The question was whether the Council would understand this agreement in the same way as the professors understand it.

Mr. Sanders thought that now they had the information before them they ought to be prepared to do something sensible. He did not know that any other college board had a binding contract in the form of indentures with their professors. It seemed that a very gross misunderstanding had existed between the parties as to the meaning of terms.

He thought it was unfair for the professors to charge the board with quibbling in their correspondence, that he was under the impression after having heard the correspondence and listening to the changes in the indentures, the modifications, which have taken place in them that the quibbling has been on the part of the committee.

Mr. Shuttleworth stated at this point that the second contract which Mr. Clarke spoke of as having been assented to by the solicitors was never submitted to him at all. That Mr. Avison had and thought it was objectionable in some respects; that he did not see Mr. Avison until the following morning; he (Shuttleworth) then went down, looked at the agreement and found that he could not sign it. That Mr. Roaf told him that he would write to Messrs. Edgar & Malone stating what had been said. That he thought that his action in the past in connection with the College and the interest which he had taken in it should show that he had the very best interests of the college at heart.

Mr. Sanders said that if the agreement which now has been partly signed and is at present waiting for signature on the part of the College authorities was in accordance

with the terms agreed to by the joint committee and the Professors that it should be signed and be done with.

Mr. Hall said (as the drawer of the resolution passed by the joint committee,) the agreement was strictly in accordance with the report made. He believed the report did not convey the intention of the Council at the time in the nature of "As at present performed by them" and looked upon this as a loop hole left to charge the College for extra services performed, if there were a dozen or half a dozen was not fair. If he saw that the Council was trying to treat him in an honorable fair manner he would be quite free to meet them, but he would not be forced in that way.

After some further discussion on this matter taken part in by Messrs. Hall, Petrie and Slaven and Professor's Shuttleworth and Avison, Mr. Petrie observed a stenographer present taking notes, and called the attention of the chair to the matter. Upon enquiry by the Registrar as to who sent him, the reporter replied that he was not aware where the notes were to be used, thereupon, after some discussion, he was requested to retire.

The discussion then proceeded, and was ended by the joint committees of Professors in Council holding a conference with the solicitor of the former in attendance, and the upshot of this conference was that all previous claims between the council and the professors were rescinded and a re-engagement was made of Professor Shuttleworth at a salary of \$1,800 payable monthly, and of Prof. D'Avignon, at a salary of \$1,000, payable monthly.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the By-laws Committee, moved the rescision of the old agreements and the inauguration of the new ones mentioned. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sanders moved that the President's letter sent to the various schools of pharmacy throughout the United States, the replies to which had been read and filed, be also filed with the replies thereto.

A discussion ensued upon this motion, as it was considered a want of confidence in the President, and on the same line with Mr. Sanders' motion made at a previous session censuring the President for communicating with the American schools—"hawking around" the reputation of the Ontario School of Pharmacy. When the motion was put, the yeas and nays were called and it was found that only three voted for the motion; nine opposed.

This concluded the business of the session, and the council adjourned.

NOTE.—The cast iron agreement made in the early days between the council and Professor Shuttleworth is proving irksome to the more independent members of the council. The agreement binds the council not to help and sanction, or recognize in any way any other trade journal than the Pharmaceutical Journal.

SELECTIONS.

The combustion of one sample of smokeless powder produces such an overpowering stench that it sickens persons compelled to be in the vicinity. In other cases the results are so uncertain that the practical utility of the invention is a matter of serious doubt. If it is discovered that practical and permanent results are likely to be the outcome, tests and investigations will be carried on indefinitely, until the merits or demerits of the invention have been developed.

For preserving essential oils, Chas. A. McDonald, in the Pharmaceutical Era, offers the following suggestions as the result of his practical experience with such oils as easily oxidize, and acquire the odor of turpentine, especially the oils of orange (sweet and lemon). He says: This can be prevented by the addition of glycerin, sufficient to form a layer of about an inch at the bottom of the bottle, and then inverting the bottle, being careful not to mix. I have kept oils of orange and lemon in this way for months, at the end of this time they showing no signs of oxidation, being just as fresh as when first bought.

SACCHARIN AS AN ANTISEPTIC.—Saccharin is reported to be a valuable antiseptic. A strength of 1 to 500, as an addition to mucilaginous and other solutions, prevents the formation of low organisms. Thus a valuable, inexpensive dentifrice may be prepared by simply dissolving saccharin in water, to the proportion of 6 per cent. A teaspoonful of this in a half-pint of water forms an admirable antiseptic mouth wash. In cases of malignant or other diseases of the stomach, requiring the washing out of that organ, a solution of saccharin of the strength of 2 per cent. will be found very suitable.—Boston M. E. S. Journal.

Ointments are often ordered containing powdered bodies, such as oxide of zinc, or tannin, together with liquids, as, for instance, carbolic acid or essential oils. Were it attempted to mix the powders and liquids first, before addition of the fatty base, unmanageable agglutination would occur. The correct method of procedure, according to R. Rother, consists in properly compounding the powder with a portion of the medium, then adding the liquid, and finally the remainder of the fatty vehicle. When alkaloidal salts and tannin are similarly prescribed in connection with fats or viscid fluids, it becomes necessary to merge each powder separately with part of the medium previous to their conjoint incorporation.

In Holland, there is no actual apprenticeship and no curriculum. De Vrij says: "In a free country like ours there is no curriculum. The future pharmacist is at liberty to take the prescribed knowledge where he pleases and in a time agreeable to him."

However, four examinations are prescribed. One elementary examination, where Dutch, French, German and Latin are required; the second and third examinations are more of a theoretical examination in pharmaceutical science; the fourth examination is more of practical nature and requires preparation of chemical compounds, etc. There is also a modified examination for a student pharmacist, which is passed by female applicants.

In America, great anarchy prevails. There is no legal apprenticeship. At the age of sixteen boys enter a drug store, and have to do bottle cleaning and errands. In order to have a right to open up a business of his own, a young man must have acquired practical experience by a two years' stay in a drug store, and a subsequent examination of a more practical than scientific character.

In Canada, no time for apprenticeship is determined, no more than in America, yet most young men spend three years for the purpose in some drug stores. A preliminary examination in English, French and Latin is necessary to confer the qualification as an official apprentice. After three years' apprenticeship, an examination for assistant can be passed; but for independent management of a pharmacy, various studies in institutions and a final examination are required.—Indiana Pharmacist.

The above is taken from the Indiana Pharmacist, but our contemporary is in error in regard to Canada. Section 11 of the Amended Pharmacy Act of 1884 for Ontario reads: "Subject to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the Ontario College of Pharmacy the following persons, and no others, may be admitted as candidates for certificates of competency:—

a. Any person who shall furnish to the Council of the College satisfactory evidence of having, in pursuance of a binding contract in writing for that purpose, served as an apprentice to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist for term of not less than four years, and who has attended two courses of lectures, the first in any college of pharmacy or school of medicine approved by the Council and the second or senior course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy (such courses to comprise the following subjects, namely, pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, botany and reading and dispensing prescriptions) and who shall have attained the age of 21 years.

From a report issued by the Linnæan Society, it appears that quillaia bark is to be used for the purpose of ensuring the safe transport on long voyages of hydrocarbon oils and benzoline. The bark solidifies these substances, which may be straightway made liquid again by a small infusion of citric acid.

Business for Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS in Village of a thousand. No opposition. Sales ten to twelve daily. Terms cash. Box office. CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 6 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

State Boards of Pharmacy.

The following additional correspondence from the Boards of Pharmacy, etc., have been forwarded to us by Mr. J. A. Clark.

A perusal of them shows that our Pharmacy Act, as it now stands, is receiving some attention from leading pharmaceutical bodies in the United States :—

State of Illinois Board of Pharmacy,
Springfield, Jan. 23rd, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication of October 1 am directed to say :

The Illinois Board of Pharmacy will grant registration to applicants holding diplomas from your college dated since the amendments to your law took effect, provided such applicants fully comply with the requirements of our law. With high regards, I am sir,

Very sincerely,

CHARLES W. DAY.

President State Board of Pharmacy.

American Pharmaceutical Association Section of Commercial Interests,

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 23rd, 1889.

Mr. John A. Clark,

President Ontario College of Pharmacy,
Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Will you have the kindness to favor me with two copies of the new Pharmacy Law just enforced in your State.

We have been trying to get legislation in our State for many years but have always met with opposition from the small towns and the jobbing interests, and understand your law obviates these objections. Awaiting your favor, which I shall be glad to reciprocate at any time,

LEO ELICE,

Chairman of Section on Commercial Interests, A.P.A.

Chicago, U.S.A., Jan. 3rd, 1890.

Mr. A. Clark,

President Ontario College of Pharmacy,
Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard of your recently enacted Pharmacy Legislation, and being much interested in and favorably impressed with its reported provisions, I desire to ask you to kindly send me a copy of the Bill.

Should opportunity afford would be glad to receive any further information concerning it for the Western Druggist.

I am, with great respect,

C. S. HALLBERG,

Editor W. D.

Mr. Thos. Gibbard, for years traveller for Evans & Sons, has engaged with Lyman, Son & Co., Montreal, and will represent that firm in the West.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

McGibbons' Toothache Gum is rapidly pushing its way into public favor. Such an article cannot fail to have a ready sale, and the proprietors guarantee satisfaction.

Read the London Drug Co.'s announcement of new arrivals. This enterprising firm keeps well abreast with the times, and can supply everything required in the drug line.

McGill's Orange Blossom, advertised elsewhere in this issue, can now be obtained through the Canadian agency, established in Simcoe, Ont. This preparation is very popular across the border and bids fair to be in good demand in Canada.

Hooper's Indian Tonic is having a steadily increasing sale throughout Ontario, and the proprietor declares his intention of "pushing" it in all the provinces. Neatly put up, a reliable preparation and affording a good profit, it cannot fail to be a leading seller. Read advertisement and write for special terms of agency.

Nothing, at this season, and during the prevalence of the existing epidemic of influenza, should be more saleable than chest and lung protectors. A very fine line of these goods is now offered by the Smith & McGlashan Co., of 53 Front street east, Toronto, who are agents for Vincent Hood's medicated pine wood goods. They also carry full lines of silk elastic hosiery, abdominal supporters, etc. Drop them a line asking for prices.

We desire to draw the attention of the trade to the advertisement of James W. Tufts, Boston, Mass., manufacturer of the Arctic and Siberian Soda Water Fountain. The soda water business is increasing in importance each season, and those of our readers who may desire to purchase apparatus, exchange their old fountains for new ones, or require any addition or improvements had better consult Mr. Tufts or have his Canadian agent call upon them. Mr. Charles L. Newell, of Paris, Ont., is their representative here, and he will be only too happy to call and advise with you. He will allow liberally for the old, worn out fountains, and the terms of payment are so easy that any one can purchase a good outfit at a small cash outlay. Dispensing soda water is one of the most profitable parts of our business, but to succeed it is essential that we have a fountain with the modern improvements. Drop a line to the Canadian agent and he will call and have a chat with you.

Market Report.

Trade during the past month has been particularly good for this time of the year, due largely to the spread of la grippe, but the demand has not only been for specifics,

but for a general line of drugs. It is said it is an ill wind that blows no one good, and certainly the druggists have been reaping a harvest.

Antipyrin soon disappeared from the market, and those druggists that held a stock got as high as \$2.50 and \$3.00 per oz. from their less fortunate brothers.

Phenacetine, antifebrine, etc., are in large demand at high prices.

Camphor is very scarce and dear, and as the arrivals of crude are small no material change is likely for some time.

Glycerine is firm and rather higher. A further advance is expected.

Menthol crystals scarce and high.

Opium continues to advance. The crop prospects are bad, nearly all the autumn seeing being a failure. There are varieties in the market we know nothing about here, viz., Baloukesar, Salonica (this is generally mixed), Green Leaf, Druggists' and Persian.

Quinine—The demand has been large owing to the influenza, and an advance has taken place.

Ergot—Higher prices probable.

Morphia is higher with prospects of a further advance.

Higher—Ambergris, camphor, glycerine, menthol, opium, rad ipeacac, jalap, sud colchici, quinine, mercurials.

Lower—Acid oxalic, acid tartaric, cort aurant, cort lunonis, oil anise.

Books, Pamphlets, etc.

The report of the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy to hand, containing the yearly report and also by-laws and regulations of the Board, also a copy of the prohibiting liquor law which goes into effect there July 1st, 1890, and which latter is so worded in relation to druggists that the Registered Pharmacist very aptly says :—"When a true druggist gets to a point where he can comply with all the requirements of the Dakota law and satisfy his conscience he should be presented with a pair of wings and a harp and started for other realms."

We have to acknowledge the receipt of handsome calendars from Parke, Davis & Co. and Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, and Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal.

Do you want to Sell your Drug Business?

If so, put an advertisement of a few lines in this journal, and it cannot fail to meet the eye of those most likely to buy. The charge for this class of advertising is only nominal, being ONE CENT PER WORD for each insertion, and this, bear in mind, reaches all druggists in Canada from Halifax to Vancouver.

Advertisements of situations vacant, situations wanted, business chances, etc., are inserted at this rate, under their respective headings.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR

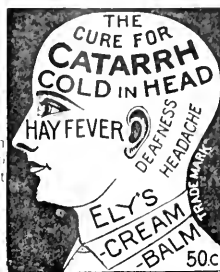
NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM

This safe and pleasant remedy



Has Mastered Catarrh As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition—for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price, 50c.

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW MACHINERY

FOR

RUBBER STAMP MAKING.

The increase in our business in the above line the past few months has prompted us to add new and improved machinery to our works, and our customers can now rely upon getting goods PROMPTLY and of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE. The dies are all made by the IMPROVED STEAM PROCESS, which is the best in use.

NO CATALOGUES. WRITE FOR JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

G. M. HALDANE,
Box 27. **STRATHROY, ONT.**



THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S

has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

Address the ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, for Price List.



MAJOR'S CEMENT.

Established 1876.



MAJOR'S Leather Cement, Rubber Cement, Best Liquid Glue. Advertising matter sent by mail to dealers who handle my goods on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand for outside use. Also a large Thermometer, 4 1/2 by 4 inches. Send for Terms. A. MAJOR, Proprietor, 232 William St., New York City. KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Agents for the Dominion of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West,

Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES.

Briggs' Black Oil
Briggs' Life Pill
Briggs' Electric Oil
Briggs' Magic Relief
Briggs' Botanic Elixirs
Hop's Anodyne Toothache Drops
Hop's Kernal's Combination Pill
Wistar's Pulmonary Syrup
Lambert's Baby Cordial
Sitzler's Worm Candy
Sitzler's Worm Syrup
Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
Kennedy's Founder and Bone Graftment
Golden Eye Salve
Star Cement
Wade's Condition Powders
Clark's Female Pills
Peleg White's Striking Salve
Temple's Barbers Dressing Oil
Oriental Confections
Shoo Fly Fly Poison

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

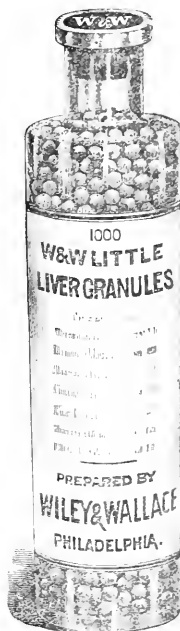
B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

Cor. Notre Dame and Maple ave., Montreal.

PRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator
Stanton's Pain Relief
Wingate's Pulmonic Troches
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges
Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine
McGale's Spargine
Dr. Codrer's Infant's Syrup
Gregory's Toothache Cure
McGale's Bitternut Pills

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



FORMULA.

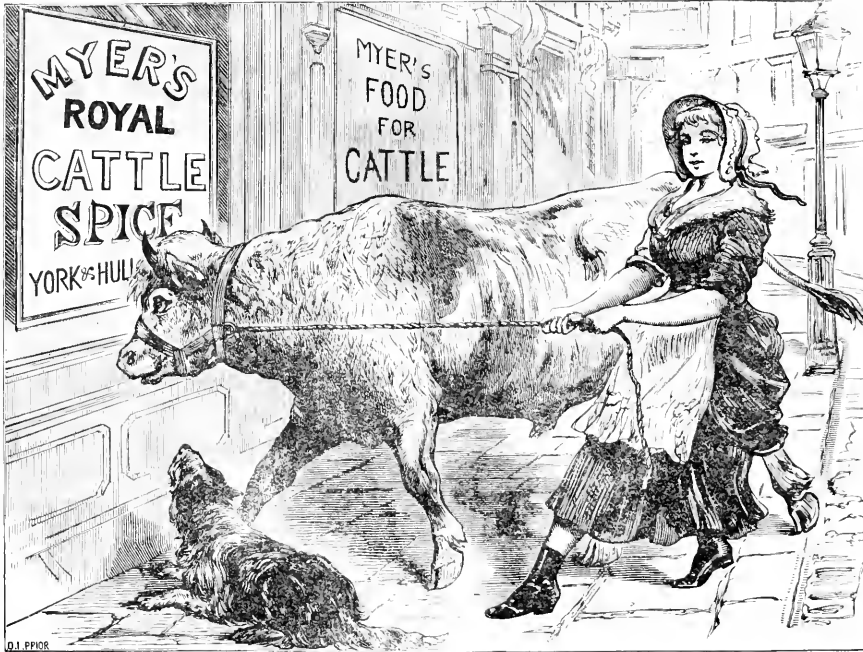
Aloin, 1-10 gr. Jalapin, 1-10 gr. Podophyllin, 1-10 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr. Ext. Nux Vom., 1-20 gr. Oleo-Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Small, Pleasant. Prompt. Effective.
Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.

1000 one bottle \$8.00
500 one bottle \$4.25
100 one bottle \$1.00
1 gross in glass, 50 in each \$10.00
1 gross in glass, 40 in each \$8.50
1 gross in glass, 30 in each \$7.00
Buyer's Address.

Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG SOAP.

A first-class article in triple wrapper (tin foil)
 Money can be made by keeping this in stock.
 Address The Amherst Manufacturing Company,
 Montreal, for Price List and Sample.

Advertisements

—OF—

Assistants Wanted, etc.

INSERTED IN THE

"CANADIAN DRUGGIST"

—AT—

1c. per word.

WM. J. DYAS,

Chemist and Druggist,

MAIN ST. FRONT ST.

Petrolea, - Ont. | Strathroy, - Ont.

PUBLISHER OF THE

"Canadian Druggist."

Wholesale Agent for Duffield Lamps and Supplies

**DO
NOT**



**LOSE
a Sale**

Stock up
with

DIAMOND TEA

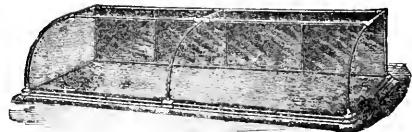
The great Blood, Liver and Kidney Regulator, which is having a rapidly increasing sale, and is being extensively advertised. The druggists having the stock on hand when called for, will secure the trade. **\$1.75 PER DOZEN.**

W.D. Edwards, London, Ont.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA.

STANDARD SHOW-CASE WORKS

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



SHOW-CASES

In METAL, WALNUT, OAK, CHERRY and MAHOGANY.
 You will save money by sending for our prices before buying

WINDSOR, ONT.

FORMULÆ.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Gelatine	- - - - -	oz.
Water	- - - - -	15 "

Soak the gelatine in the water over night, add 10 oz. of syrup, and melt by the heat of a water-bath. Then pour into a mortar containing

Cod-liver Oil	- - - - -	25 oz.
Chloroform	- - - - -	20 minims.
Oil of Cinnamon	- - - - -	5 "
" bitter almonds	- - - - -	3 "

Stir until the fluids assume a uniform appearance, and pour into bottles before cooling. — Chemist and Druggist.

PILE OINTMENT.

The following combination has, according to the American Druggist, been found extremely beneficial in most cases of non-bleeding hemorrhoids:—

Yellow wax	- - - - -	8 oz.
Resin	- - - - -	4 "
Lard	- - - - -	12 "
Camphor	- - - - -	1 "
Oleate of morphine, 10 per cent	- - - - -	½ "
Oil of Sassafras	- - - - -	2 "

Melt together the yellow wax, resin and lard, add the camphor, and stir until it is dissolved. Then cover the vessel, and when the contents have partially cooled add the oleate of morphine and oil of sassafras. Stir until cold.

ARNICA JELLY.

This is useful for sprains, chilblains, and generally for all purposes that arnica tincture is used for externally.

Wheaten starch	- - - - -	1 oz.
Distilled water	- - - - -	1½ "
Solution of potash	- - - - -	½ "
Glycerine	- - - - -	10 "
Tincture of arnica	- - - - -	1½ "

Mix the starch with the potash solution and the water, add the glycerine, and heat, with constant stirring, until a clear jelly is formed, then add the arnica tincture.

COLORLESS IODINE OINTMENT.

Take of

Iodine	- - - - -	20 grains.
Potassa lod.	- - - - -	4 "
Aqua	- - - - -	6 minims.
Lard	- - - - -	1 oz.
Sodii Sulphite, about	- - - - -	40 grains.

Rub iodine and iodide potash with water; gradually add the sulphite of soda till free from color; then add lard and mix thoroughly.

PROPHYLACTIC HAIR WASH.

Take of

Spirit of ether	- - - - -	1½ fl ounce.
Tincture of benzoïn	- - - - -	1½ to 2 "
Vanilin	- - - - -	1 minim.
Heliotropin	- - - - -	3 "
Geranium oil	- - - - -	1 "

M. Sig. For hair wash. Keep well-corked and do not expose to flame, as the mixture is highly inflammable. — Therap. Monat.

BLEACHING DENTIFRICE.

Take of

Cuttle-fish bone, powd.
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 4 per cent. each q.s.
Mix the cuttle-fish bone with the peroxide to a stiff paste, and use this for brushing and rubbing the teeth. A. Gawalowski.

DISINFECTANT FUMIGATING PASTILLES for burning in rooms recently occupied by patients with contagious diseases (through Pharm. Post from a Russian journal):

Take of

Beeswax	- - - - -	50 parts.
Sulphur	- - - - -	20 "
Nitrate of potassium	- - - - -	10 "
Charcoal	- - - - -	10 "
Plaster of Paris	- - - - -	1 "
Flour paste	- - - - -	10 "

Work into a mass, divide into pastilles of convenient size and dry.

CUCUMBER CREAM.

White wax, 1 oz. avoiz.; spermacetic, 1 oz. avoiz.; benzoinated lard, sufficient to make 1 lb. avoiz.; six fair-sized cucumbers (those which have not become quite green appear to possess most flavor, peeled and cut in slices; borax, sufficient quantity. Melt the wax and spermacetic; add lard and cool; add cucumbers; mix well; then 160 grains borax; mix intimately; allow to stand ten hours; melt over water-bath at slowly increased heat; when melted strain through cheese-cloth to separate cucumbers; place upon ice at once; when solidified pour water from underneath, and after separation of water incorporate 160 grains more of borax. The borax develops more odour and tends to prevent decomposition of the juice while macerating, besides adding to the healing qualities of the ointment. It should not stand longer than the ten hours, for fear of fermentation starting, which would spoil the cream. More heat than is actually necessary should not be applied, for it tends to drive off some of the odour.—A. Zimmerman in the Pharmaceutical Record.

TRADE NOTES.

A new drug store is opening at Thornton, Ont.

C. L. Casselman, of Chesterville, Ont., is asking a compromise with his creditors.

Bristles have advanced 40 per cent. Consequently all brushes will be higher.

Dr. Birdsall has opened a drug store at Delhi, Ont.

W. E. Ghistle, of Glassville, N.B., has moved his drug business to Hartland, N.B.

W. J. Dyas has sold his branch store at Petrolia to Charles Lewis, who has managed the business since it was opened.

C. Loonen, brush manufacturer, of Paris, reports his factory about closed owing to "la grippe." Over 600 of his workmen sick.

The stock of F. M. Gowan & Co., drug-

gists, Cobourg, Ont., was damaged by fire in January.

Amongst the visitors from Manitoba and North-west during the past month were Mr. Dawson, of Dawson & Bole, wholesale druggists, of Regina, and G. W. McLaren, of Morden, Man.

W. T. Barkwell, London, Ont., has purchased the Wellington street drug store from the estate of the late G. W. Harkness. This makes three stores Mr. Barkwell is running in that city.

Mrs. Scoon, relict of the late John A. Scoon, druggist, Parkhill, Ont., died on 13th January. The business, which has been carried on in the widow's name since her husband's death, will now be sold.

H. L. Hausseman, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and who is now president of the North Dakota Board, leaves shortly to engage in the drug business in Central America.

The Chemist and Druggist in a late issue says that "E. B. Hemmingway, druggist and private banker, of Whitney's Point, Ont., has disappeared and is a defaulter to the extent of \$75,000." There is no Whitney's Point in Ontario. This should have been Whitney's Point, New York, where Mr. Hemmingway was in business.

Pharmacy in British Columbia.

A meeting of the druggists of British Columbia was held on January 28th, in the office of Messrs. Langley & Co., Victoria, representatives of Vancouver, Westminster, and Nanaimo being present. The object was to take steps to have a Pharmacy Act passed during the sitting of the Provincial Parliament, which is at present in session. A bill was prepared a year ago and an attempt made to pass it, but unfortunately without success. The same bill was revised at this meeting, and a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. T. Sholtbolt, T. M. Henderson and D.E. Campbell, of Victoria; H. McDowell, Vancouver; D. S. Curtis, of Westminster; E. Pimbury, of Nanaimo, and Dr. Clarke, of Kamloops, to take the steps necessary to the furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

TO THE DRUG TRADE

We will be glad to give quotations for Compressing Special Formulæ of Lozenges, Triturates, Hypodermics, and Pills in quantities; and also for Sugar Coating and for Special Formulæ Elixirs, Syrups, Fluid Extracts, etc. Price Lists and other printed matter and samples will be sent by mail on application.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL,

General Agents for the Dominion of Canada for

WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

Acetanilid (Antifebrin).

Previous to the time when antifebrin was first brought to the notice of the medical profession and came into general use, the writer had considerable experience in its manufacture, and thought it might be of interest, and perhaps profit, to the readers of the Drug Store, to know something of the process by which it may readily be made. Although a rather complex organic compound, its manufacture is comparatively easy, and has long been used as a means of obtaining chemically pure aniline. Aniline is the amido, derivative of benzole (coal tar benzene), and is obtained from benzole by first forming the nitroxyl derivative by treating with nitric acid, and then treating the nitrobenzole (known commercially as myrbane oil) with nascent hydrogen, when the aniline is formed, and may be purified by distillation.

For the manufacture of acetanilid as pure aniline as possible should be obtained, and as it is now a cheap article of commerce, no difficulty will be found in doing so. Equal volumes of pure aniline (boiling point 180° to 185° C.) and glacial acetic acid should be mixed in a suitable retort or ordinary chemical flask, connected with an inverted cooler so that the vaporized acetic acid may be condensed and run back into the flask. The mixture should then be boiled until it forms a solid mass on cooling, which will require

some time, generally from one to two days. After sufficient boiling the cooler may be lowered, and the water and uncombined acetic acid and aniline distilled off. Continue to heat to 120° C., and then, to avoid breakage, transfer the acetanilid remaining in flask to a copper still and distill. That portion which comes over below 280° C., will not completely solidify, but the most of it will come over from 280° C. to 290° C., and will form on cooling a very solid mass which may even be powdered. This is yellowish in color and has a waxy appearance. It is then purified farther by crystallization from water, when it forms the small white crystals, almost in powder, the form in which we are familiar with it as the commercial antifebrin.

It is very sparingly soluble in hot water (only one part in 180 parts of water) and scarcely at all soluble in cold, so that it is very readily deposited on cooling a saturated solution. It may also be crystallized from alcohol, when it forms larger pearly crystals, or it may be sublimed, forming a beautiful pearly white sublimate.—Drug Store.

Some New Drugs.

NAREGAMIA ALATA.—This new drug, described for the first time by Hooker, has for some time been largely employed in the General Hospital in Vienna. The active

principle was discovered by Hooker, and by him named naregamine. It is an alkaloid which forms crystallized salts, with sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. In addition to this alkaloid the bark of the rhizome contains wax, gum, asparagine, starch, but no tannin.

The natives on the coast of Malabar, where this plant is indigenous, employ it as an emetic, and as a remedy in bilious conditions, rheumatism and digestive disorders. It has likewise been recommended in dysentery and in bronchial catarrh. In the General Hospital at Vienna this remedy is employed under the form of a fluid extract, or it may be given in the form of pills or of tincture. The dose of the fluid extract is stated to be from 30 to 50 drops, in water flavored with laurel water.

XANTHOXYLON SENEGALENSE (artar-root) —Glucose and Soave have found four alkaloids in the bark of this plant, one of which, atarine, closely resembles berberine in constitution.—*Les Nouveaux Remedes*, July 24, 1889.

You can always trace a registered letter, and a copying-press for letters is a sensible investment, if used.

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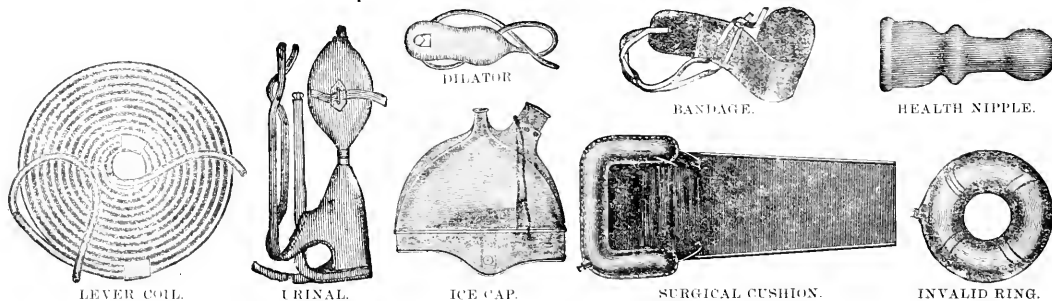
DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

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ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUG SUNDRIES

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SPECIALTIES. -Sponges in great variety. C. N. & C. English Confectionery Several Novelties on Hand. Whitaker & Grossmith's Old English Soaps and Perfumes. Anglo-French Sachet Powders. Chamois Vests.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO FEBY. 10, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.			Rub.	50	1 00	Sarsa. Hond. Co.	1 00	1 20
			Elm. selectd.	16	18	" Jan Co.	3 10	3 35
			Ground.	18	20	Taraxacum, Ang.	70	80
			Flour, packets.	28	30	FLOWERS, arnica	22	25
			Orange Peel, bitter.	16	70	Chamomile	35	40
			Soap, Quillaya.	11	18	FLOWERS, Lavender	7	12
			Sassafras.	12	15	" Rose, red, French	2 10	2 60
			Wild Cherry.	10	12	GALLS, powdered	25	30
Acid. Acetic. lb.	\$0 12 1/2	\$0 15	BEAN, Tonka.	1 25	2 50	GELATINE, Cox's 6d. doz.	1 20	1 25
Arsenic. "	26	27	Vanilla.	7 00	9 00	" lb.	15	60
Benzoic, English, (from benzoim). oz.	25	30	BERRY, Cube.	2 50	2 75	GLYCERINE, 30% tin or	20	25
Boric. lb.	25	30	Powdered.	2 60	2 80	Price's.	70	80
Carbolic, Crystals, super. "	1 35	2 15	Juniper.	13	15	GREEN, Paris.	20	22
Commercial. "	50	70	BISMUTH, sub-carbonate	3 00	3 10	GUM, Aloes, Barb.	30	65
Citric. "	65	70	Sub-nitrate.	2 50	2 60	Aloes, Cape.	20	25
Gallic. "	1 45	1 80	Liquor.	35	40	Socot.	45	80
Hydrocyanic. oz.	10	12 1/2	BORAX.	12	13	Powdered.	70	75
Hydrobromic, dil. "	30	45	Powdered.	13	15	Arabic, select.	1 00	1 10
Lactic, concentrated. lb.	3 50	4 00	BUTTER, Cacao.	75	80	" powder.	1 10	1 20
Muriatic. "	34	6	CAMPHOR, English.	60	65	Sorts.	75	80
chem. pure. "	20	22	American.	55	60	" powdered.	85	90
Nitric. "	11	18	CANTHARIDES.	2 00	2 25	Assafoetida.	24	28
chem. pure. "	25	30	Powdered.	2 10	2 25	Benzoin.	50	90
Oxalic. "	15	16	CAPSICUM.	25	32	Catechu.	14	16
Phosphoric, glacial. "	1 55	1 90	Powdered.	30	40	Gamboge.	1 20	1 30
dilute. "	17	25	CARBON, bisulphide.	17	20	Guaiacum.	60	90
Salicylic. "	2 00	2 50	CHALK, French, powd.	6	10	Myrrh.	48	85
Sulphuric. "	24	5	Precipitated.	10	12	Opium.	4 50	4 10
chem. pure. "	19	22	Prepared.	5	6	Powdered.	6 00	6 25
Aromatic. "	50	60	CULORIFORM, pure.	1 10	1 20	Scammony, powdered	6 25	7 00
Tannic. "	1 10	1 40	D. & F.	1 75	1 90	Virg.	12 50	11 00
Tartaric, powdered. "	50	55	German.	65	75	Shellac, orange.	35	40
ALCOHOL, pure. 65 o. p.			CHLORAL, hydrate.	1 35	1 60	Liver.	30	35
by bbl., net. gal.	3 28		CINCHONINE, muriate. oz.	15	20	Storax.	35	65
By gal. "	3 60		Sulphate.	20	25	Tragacanth, flake.	75	1 00
ALLSPICE. lb.	13	15	CINCHONIDA, sulphate.	15	25	Common.	25	65
Powdered. "	13	20	CLOVES. lb.	35	40	HERB, Boneset. lb.	15	20
ALUM. "	13	18	Powdered.	40	43	Goldthread.	60	75
AMMONIA, liquor, 850. "	13	18	COCHINEAL, S.G.	40	45	Horehound.	18	20
Aromatic Spirits. "	40	45	COCOAINE, mur. oz.	6 00	7 00	Lobelia.	18	20
Bromide. "	75	80	COLLOIDION. lb.	75	90	HONEY.	15	20
Carbonate. "	12	15	CONFECTION, senna.	25	50	HOPS.	30	40
Iodide. oz.	50	60	COPPER, sulphate.	8	9	ICHTHYOL.	45	50
Muriate. lb.	12	14	COPPERAS.	1 1/2	2 1/2	INDIGO, Madras.	75	90
ANNATTO. "	30	35	CREAM TARTAR, powd.	30	32	INSECT POWDER, pure.	50	55
ANTIMONY, black, powd. and potas, tart.	13	20	CREOSOTE, wood.	2 10	2 30	IOPINE, commercial.	5 00	5 50
ARROWROOT, Bermuda.	45	50	CUTLEBEAR.	18	30	Resublimed.	5 50	6 00
Jamaica. "	14	32	CUTTLE-FISH BONE. lb.	30	35	IRON, carbonate, pre-		
ARSENIC, Donovan's solution. "	30	33	DEXTRIN.	10	12	cipitated.	15	20
Fowler's solution. "	12 1/2	15	EPSOM SALTS. bbl.	1 1/2	2	Saccharated.	35	40
White. "	6 1/2	8	ERGOT. lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, solution, BP	15	18
BALSAM, Canada.	45	50	ETHER, acetic.	75	80	Citrate and Am-		
Copaiva. "	90	1 10	Nitrous, spirits.	50	55	monium.	75	80
Peru. "	2 50	2 75	Sulphuric, 720.	35	75	Citrate and Quinine. oz.	20	40
Tolu. "	65	70	EXTRACT, Belladonna.	1 75	3 25	" " Strychnine.	15	20
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	18	20	Colocynth. Co.	1 25	1 75	Dialyzed, solution. lb.	50	75
Canella Alba.	13	10	Genian.	50	60	Iodide, syrup.	40	45
Cassia.	18	22	Hemlock, Ang.	1 00	1 10	Pyrophosphate.	1 00	1 00
Ground.	25	30	Henbane.	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure.	7	8
Cinchona, red.	50	2 40	Jalap.	2 50	3 00	IODIFORM.	6 00	7 00
Powdered.	60	2 50	Logwood, bulk.	13	15	JAPONICA.	8	9
Calisaya, yellow.	1 00	1 40	packages.	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white.	13	15
Pale.	90	1 00	Mandrace.	1 75	2 00	Sub-Acetate, sol.	10	12
			Nux Vomica. oz.	20	30	Sub-Belladonna.	25	30
			Opium.	80	85	Buchu.	18	20
			Rhubarb. lb.	4 00	5 00	Coca.	75	90

Digitalis.....	"	25	30	Origanum.....	"	60	75	Powdered.....	"	14	15
Encalyptus.....	"	25	35	Pennyroyal.....	"	1 75	1 90	Mandrake.....	"	16	18
Hyoscyamus.....	"	25	30	Peppermint, English.....	"	11 00	12 00	Orris, Florentine.....	"	17	20
Jaborandi.....	"	50	60	American.....	"	3 50	3 75	Powdered.....	"	24	26
Matico.....	"	75	80	Rose, Kissanlik.....	oz.	9 00	11 00	Pink.....	"	90	95
Senna, Alexandria.....	"	25	30	Good.....	"	6 25	8 50	Rhubarb.....	"	35	90
Timnevelly.....	"	15	25	Rosemary.....	lb.	70	75	Fine trimmed.....	"	2 40	4 50
India.....	"	15	17	Sandalwood.....	"	5 50	8 00	Powdered.....	"	60	2 25
Stramonium.....	"	25	30	Sassafras.....	"	65	75	Sarsaparilla, Hon- duras.....	"	50	53
Uva Ursi.....	"	15	17	Seal, pale.....	gal.	55	60	Jamaica.....	"	60	65
LEUCANTHIN.....	oz.	50	60	Sperm, winter bleach.....	"	2 00	2 10	Mexican.....	"	20	25
LIME, Chloride.....	lb.	34	44	Tansy.....	lb.	4 25	4 50	Seneca.....	"	75	85
Packages.....	"	6	7	Union Salad.....	gal.	1 10	1 15	Squill, white.....	"	15	20
Hypophosphite.....	"	1 50	2 00	Wintergreen.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Valerian, English.....	"	18	20
Phosphate.....	"	35	38	Wormwood.....	"	6 00	6 50	SAL SODA, by bbl.....	"	14	3
Sulphite.....	"	10	11	ONIENTMENT, mercurial fort.....	"	75	80	SACCHARIN.....	oz.	1 25	1 50
LIQUORICE, Solazzi.....	"	45	50	Citrine.....	"	35	38	SALICIN.....	lb.	3 25	3 75
Pignatelli.....	"	35	38	ORUM, See Gum.....	"	16	17	SANTONIN.....	"	2 50	12 15
Y. & S. Pellets.....	"	10	10	ORANGE PEEL.....	"	16	17	SEED, Anise, Italian.....	"	14	15
Other Brands.....	"	11	35	PEPSIN, Eng.....	"	3 00	3 50	" Star.....	"	35	38
LYE, concentrated.....	doz.	90	1 00	Saccharated.....	"	5 25	6 00	Canary, Sicily.....	"	4	5
MADDER, best Dutch.....	lb.	124	14	PEPPER, black.....	"	22	25	Caraway.....	"	10	12
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz.....	"	20	22	Powdered.....	"	25	27	Cardamon, Malabar.....	"	1 20	1 50
Carb., 4 oz.....	"	16	20	White powdered.....	"	38	40	Decorticated.....	"	1 75	2 00
Calined.....	"	55	65	PILL, blue, Mass.....	"	60	65	Celery.....	"	25	30
Citrate, gran.....	"	40	75	PHOCARFINE.....	gr.	3	6	Colchicum, German.....	"	1 15	1 20
Sulphate.....	"	14	3	PITCH, black.....	bbl.	3 75	4 00	Coriander.....	"	10	12
MANGANESE, black oxide.....	"	44	6	Burgandy.....	lb.	10	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario 100 lbs.....	"	3 50	3 75
MANNA.....	"	1 50	5 00	PHOSPHORUS.....	"	90	1 00	Imported.....	"	0 00	0 00
MENTHOL.....	"	4 50	5 00	PHOSPHYLIN.....	oz.	40	45	Fennigee, powdered.....	lb.	7	9
MERCURY.....	"	90	95	POPPY HEADS.....	100	90	95	Hemp.....	"	5	5 1/2
Ammoniated.....	"	1 30	1 45	POTASSA, caustic, white sticks.....	lb.	65	70	Mustard, white.....	"	9	11
Bichlor.....	"	1 10	1 20	Liquor.....	"	10	12	Powdered.....	"	20	15
Biodide.....	"	1 15	5 00	POTASSIUM, Acetate.....	"	50	55	Rape.....	"	8	9
Bisulphate.....	"	1 15	1 25	Bicarbonate.....	"	17	20	SAFFRON, American.....	"	35	50
Chloride.....	"	1 20	1 30	Bichromate.....	"	12	13	Spanish.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
C. Chalk.....	"	55	60	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar).....	"	30	35	SAGE.....	lb.	7	8
Citric Oxide.....	"	1 25	1 30	Bromide.....	"	55	58	SILVER, Nitrate.....	"	11 00	13 00
Oleate.....	"	1 25	1 30	Carbonate.....	"	13	15	SOAP, Castile, mottled, white.....	"	11	16
MORPHIA, Acet.....	oz.	1 90	2 10	Chlorate.....	"	18	20	Soda, Ash, keg or cask.....	"	13	24
Muriat.....	"	1 90	2 10	Cyanide, Fused.....	"	40	52	Castile.....	"	24	5
Sulphat.....	"	2 10	2 25	Iodide.....	"	3 90	1 25	Sodium, Acetate.....	"	25	30
Moss, Iceland.....	lb.	9	10	Nitrate.....	"	9	11	Bicarb. Howard's.....	"	16	17
Irish.....	"	10 1/2	12	Permanganate.....	"	60	65	" Newcastle.....	"	2 50	2 75
MUSK, Tonquin, rue.....	oz.	35	60	Prussiate, yellow.....	"	35	38	Carbonate, crystal.....	lb.	24	3
Canton.....	"	75	80	And Sodium Tar- trate (Rochelle).....	"	32	38	Hyposulphite.....	"	3	4
NUTMEGS.....	lb.	1 00	1 05	Salt.....	"	25	27	Salicylate.....	"	2 25	2 50
NUX VOMICA.....	"	8	10	Sulphuret.....	"	25	27	Sulphate, Glauber's Salt.....	"	14	3
Powdered.....	"	22	21	QUASSIA.....	"	9	10	STRYCHNINE, crystals.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
OIL, Almond, bitter.....	oz.	75	80	QUININE, Howard's.....	oz.	18	50	SULPHUR, precipitated.....	lb.	13	20
" sweet.....	lb.	50	60	German.....	"	40	45	Sublimed.....	"	3	4
Amber, rectified.....	"	65	70	ROSIN, strained.....	bbl.	2 75	3 75	Roll.....	"	24	3 1/2
Anise.....	"	3 00	3 20	Clear, pale.....	"	1 50	5 00	TIN, Muriate, crystals.....	"	35	37
Bergamot.....	"	3 75	1 00	Roor, Aconite.....	lb.	21	25	TAMARINDS.....	"	14	15
Calaput.....	"	1 25	1 50	Blood, powdered.....	"	20	22	TAR.....	bbl.	4 50	4 75
Caraway.....	"	3 50	1 00	Cohosh, black.....	"	25	35	Barbadoes.....	lb.	10	12
Cassia.....	"	1 75	2 00	Colchicum, German.....	"	15	17	TEREBENE.....	"	75	90
Castor.....	"	12	15	Columbo.....	"	20	22	TURPENTINE, Spirits.....	gal.	75	80
Cedar.....	"	75	1 25	Powdered.....	"	50	55	Chian.....	oz.	90	2 50
Citronella.....	lb.	85	90	Carema, ground.....	"	13	15	Venice.....	lb.	10	13
Cloves.....	"	2 50	2 75	Elecampane.....	"	15	17	VERATRIA.....	oz.	2 00	2 50
Cod-liver, N.F.....	gal.	90	1 00	Powdered.....	"	20	22	VERDIGRIS.....	lb.	35	55
Norwegian.....	"	1 50	1 75	Gentian.....	"	10	12	WAX, white, pure.....	"	55	75
Cotton Seed.....	"	1 00	1 10	Ground.....	"	12	14	Yellow.....	"	42	45
Croton.....	lb.	1 25	1 50	Powdered.....	"	12	17	Paraffine.....	"	17	20
Cubeb.....	"	16 00	17 00	Ginger, E.I.....	"	12	18	Woods, Camwood.....	"	54	8
Geranium, India.....	"	3 00	3 20	Ginger—Powdered.....	lb.	14	20	Fustic, Cuban.....	"	24	3
Hemlock.....	"	75	80	Jamaica.....	"	24	28	Logwood, Campeachy.....	"	24	3
Juniper.....	"	65	70	Powdered.....	"	25	28	Quassa.....	"	9	10
Lavender, English.....	oz.	1 75	1 90	Golden Seal, powder'd Hellebore, white, p'd.....	"	1 00	1 10	Redwood.....	"	34	5
French, pure.....	"	75	1 00	Ipecac.....	"	13	15	ZINC, Chloride.....	"	1 10	1 25
Lemon.....	lb.	1 90	2 20	Powdered.....	"	2 90	3 00	Oxide.....	"	13	60
Lemon Grass.....	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered.....	"	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure.....	"	9	12
Lime-seed, boiled, 9 lb.....	gal.	75	80	Jalap, powdered.....	"	38	40	common.....	"	7	9
Raw.....	"	70	75	Licorice, select.....	"	13	15	Valerianate.....	oz.	25	28
Neatsfoot.....	"	90	1 00					Sulphocarbonate.....	lb.	1 00	1 10
Olive, common.....	"	1 30	1 40								
Salad.....	"	2 00	2 75								
Orange.....	lb.	3 00	3 25								

THE STANDARD BRANDS
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
SOLD ANNUALLY.

("Cable," "El Padre Padre" and "Madre e'Hijo")

S. DAVIS & SONS
MONTREAL, P.Q.

"Puritan" Plug Cut, "The Smokers' Ideal," "Derby," "Athlete" Cigarettes ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY

Vol. 2.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1889.

No. 3

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.,
and Strathroy, Ont.

WILLIAM J. BYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rate, on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 48, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

CORRECTIONS.—A couple of errors crept into our report of the meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which appeared in the February number. On page 13, speaking of the re-engagement of Professors, it reads Prof. D'Avignon, whereas it should be Prof. Avison, and Mr. Haven is also mis-reported in reference to a request of the Professors on page 12.

Answers to Correspondents.

"F." Prince Edward Island—To go into business in Ontario, it would be necessary to pass the prescribed examinations.

"R. A." Winnipeg—(1) Yes, four years' apprenticeship is now required under the Ontario Pharmacy Act. (2) Write to I. T. Lewis, Registrar Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

The State of Trade.

There are two sides to every question, and while dry goods dealers and furriers have been complaining of the mild weather, poor people have been rejoicing in the saving of coal, warm clothes, etc. So also while the epidemic "La Grippe," which has of late visited every part of Canada, has been playing havoc with business in general, the benefit accruing to the drug trade from increased prescriptions has been much greater than some people would imagine. There can be no doubt but, that owing to bad roads, farmers have been deterred from selling their grain, and that in consequence the storekeepers have suffered from want of cash, but this can of necessity be only a temporary disarrangement which must right

itself in a few weeks. What is wanted now is a little patience on the part of the wholesale dealers and their banks, so as to avoid unnecessary pressing of payments, and thereby bring about failures which can as easily be warded off. To the retailer we would say, "Be business like." Wholesalers just now are on a constant tension owing to failures, and more than the usual number of requests for renewals, and when a draft is allowed to be returned without any word from their customer, they are a little apt to jump at rash conclusions. Make it a rule therefore to look after your drafts two or three days in advance, and if you fear you cannot meet them in full, write at once to the houses in whose favor they are drawn, and state plainly what you can and cannot do. We can safely vouch for them that if you act straight with them they will do what is right by you. In another month with the opening of spring all will be well again—at least, so say the wise heads.

Brushes.

There are decided signs of a rise in the price of hair, tooth, nail and other brushes in the Canadian market very shortly. At present we understand the wholesalers are selling off the stock they have carried over from last season, and which they can afford to dispose of at their old prices, but when that is sold it is more than probable that dealers will find that they cannot duplicate at old figures. The cause principally is a rise of 40% in the price of bristles, which is a very large increase for goods sold on such close margin as brushes. It is said that this rise in bristles is principally the result of the formation of a meat canning trust of gigantic size, who have bought up all over Europe the product of this seasons hog farming, and whose method of treating the animal—as is well known to any one familiar with the Chicago stock yards—is extravagant as compared with that of the prudent farmer, who saves his bristles as carefully as he does his pork.

Another reason why brushes are to be dearer this year is, that in Paris the great centre of brush manufacturing, where the prices are set for the world, the Grippe epidemic has been so widespread that almost every industry has been closed. The largest brush maker in France, Loonen, who em-

ployes 1,400 hands, had over 700 sick at one time, and was compelled by the authorities to close down so as not to spread the plague. This same trouble affected all the makers, and lasted so long that the orders for brushes that should have been filled in December and January are not yet made up. There is always comfort in the fact that orders were taken by the makers at old prices before the epidemic, but if the invoices are accompanied by a new schedule of prices, it is more than likely that the goods arriving will be sold on the basis of the new schedule. Another month or six weeks will tell at any rate.

Atomizers.

The most perfect atomizer ever shown, has lately been invented in New York, by an exceedingly clever German mechanic, who has for years been working in the hard rubber manufacturing. The usual complaints made by those who use hard rubber atomizers, are, first, that they do not eject a continuous spray without a double bulb, and second that the projecting point of rubber which is exposed when the tip is unscrewed is very liable to be broken. In this new instrument, or "Health Atomizer" as it is called, the inner tubing is not allowed to extend over the end of the outer tube when the tip is unscrewed, and is thus thoroughly guarded against all accidents. The importance of this change can hardly be over estimated, for as every atomizer is made by hand, if the tip is broken it cannot be repaired by simply sending for a part and is therefore rendered useless. In most rubber atomizers, too, the screwing of the tip, though square, does not leave sufficient room for the air—hence the poor spray. In the "Health" the air chamber is many times larger than the liquid cylinder, the air being admitted into the tip by two tiny holes, the spray resulting from the mingling together being almost marvelous. Another improvement in this atomizer is a soft rubber end to the tube that extends into the bottle, thus rendering the top parts applicable to any height of bottle, the cork being a rubber one, tapered so as to fit various necks. Unlike the German atomizers, the bulb used is of soft rubber fitted with a Millard valve, which though simple, is undoubtedly the most reliable valve made. Altogether the "Health" is a very pleasing addition to the list of atomizers at present in use.

What a Drug Store Should be.

BY ONE WHO IS NOT A DRUGGIST.

MR. EDITOR.—I think I have a right to express my opinion upon the requisites of a drug store which shall be in every respect fitted to meet the requirements of our modern civilization. Your readers may say I have not, but if not I, then who? Is it not for the general public that they are fitted up? Is it not the convenience of the public which is consulted in the internal arrangement of a drug store? Am I not one of the G. P.? Are not the directory, the telephone and the etceteras for our convenience? Then have I not a right to suggest? I HAVE, and suggest I will, and freely, so here goes. It may be that my suggestions may be too sweeping in the changes proposed, it may be that your readers will think I am loony, but as I have my own ideas on the subject of drug stores I am going to air them. It makes no difference that I have had no experience, for the less one knows of a subject the more ready he to offer advice. I have recently picked up in my friend's store a journal which contained an elaborate picture of the interior of a drug store. It looked nice, but I don't go much on the aesthetic, and this picture it was that set me to thinking over the actual and indispensable requisites of a model store, which would possess convenience, accommodation, safety and comfort, but to obtain these one of the chief requisites is to have a revolving door set in one side of the building, and opening on the street. This would be easy, as all drug stores are on the corner. This door would be constructed so that the inner side would be a sort of recess, and the whole turning on a centre would, when turned, present the recess to the open street. Upon a shelf in this recess would be firmly fixed a decanter and a glass. The use to which this door could be put will be apparent when one of these fly young men or middle aged tipplers step up to the soda fountain and with wink and leer asks for some "ginger" with his soda. He would be conducted to the revolving door, told to help himself, and as soon as he lays hold on the decanter, presto! the door swings him into the street and returns for another victim. For this piece of ingenuity I claim originality, but any of your readers is free to use it (for a valuable consideration.) For other pests special contrivances will be devised upon application.

A word as to the counters of the store; they may remain as they are, only a place must be provided so that the customer may easily get behind, so as to whisper that he only "wants it for a friend." There must be upon the counters also a full line of perfumes, toilet articles, etc., and don't put your perfumes in one of those patent racks which locks up the bottle. I am a steady patron of this branch, and it is confusing and humiliating to me to attempt to sample a bottle of

white rose and find I can only attain to the stopper; it looks like a want of confidence on the druggist's part; and I don't like it. Another trick I saw lately which cast a reflection upon the public of which I am one. You know those tooth-soap boxes which stand up on end and have each a little box of tooth soap in a recess? Well, some of the manufacturers print the word "SOLD" in big letters, so that it will appear when a box of tooth soap is removed. I removed one the other day, and what do you think I saw? That unprincipled druggist had pasted the word "STOLEN" just so that it appeared when I took out the soap. I was only going to look at it.

About the prescription case; I don't see any sense in having it turned so that the customer can't see what is going on. Turn it around, so one can watch the prescription clerk and see that he makes no mistake. It gives the customer increased confidence if he can superintend his prescription himself.

Above all don't keep any poisons, and there will be no serious mistakes. Upon this point I would dilate through the advertising columns of the papers.

The cigar case; now here's an important thing. It should be arranged in common with the rest of the show cases, so that if the clerk is busy the customer can help himself, without any tedious waiting. This would doubtless increase largely the consumption of cigars, and, as I am an inveterate smoker, I hope to see my druggist adopt this improvement, but after his action in regard to perfumes and tooth soap, I am doubtful of it, and think seriously of transferring my custom to the druggist across the way from him.

I have now laid out plans for counters, show cases and prescription place, but have said nothing about that most important adjunct the telephone. Now don't, please don't put this in a back room where one has to run a gauntlet of clerks and proprietors before reaching it! Put it boldly out in front in a convenient place so that one in a hurry may run in and use it without asking, and by all means take down the sign "Pay telephone." It looks so mercenary, you know.

The directory must be placed so that it will afford young ladies an excuse for coming into the store, and it must be supplied with a self-repeating map, so that every one who consults it may bear away a map for future reference. Under the present directory system only the first man to look at it gets a map. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that to be popular the druggist must provide conveniences for the public, especially the lords of creation. A tireless small boy is indispensable, you are so often requested through the phone to "just send up and tell my wife I won't be home until late; I'm going to the—hic—lodge," and a boy must be on hand to go. He will not, per-

haps, have time to attend to any of his duties in the store, but you can do all that yourself. Many more conveniences for the public might be suggested, but I think this is all they can appreciate at present.

The physician must not be overlooked, but special consideration must be given to his needs, which are of a peculiar kind, and will be treated of in a future article, if I don't get hold of the aconite bottle sometime through mistake.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 23, 1890.
Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR.—The committee appointed to carry out the will of the meeting of druggists held January 28th, have found it impossible to get a member of the House to introduce the bill, they all deeming it unpopular. The committee think it wise not to push the matter this session.

It has been suggested that a Provincial Druggists' Association be formed prior to the next general election, when we could bring pressure to bear upon the candidates.

Yours truly,

T. SHOTBOLT, } Victoria
T. M. HENDERSON, } Committee.
D. E. CAMPBELL, }

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 8th, 1890, at 6.30 P. M., and will be held in the Lecture Room, 223 McGill Street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar on or before the 29th of March. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

E. MUIR,
Registrar.

MONTREAL, March 6th, 1890.

Literary Note.

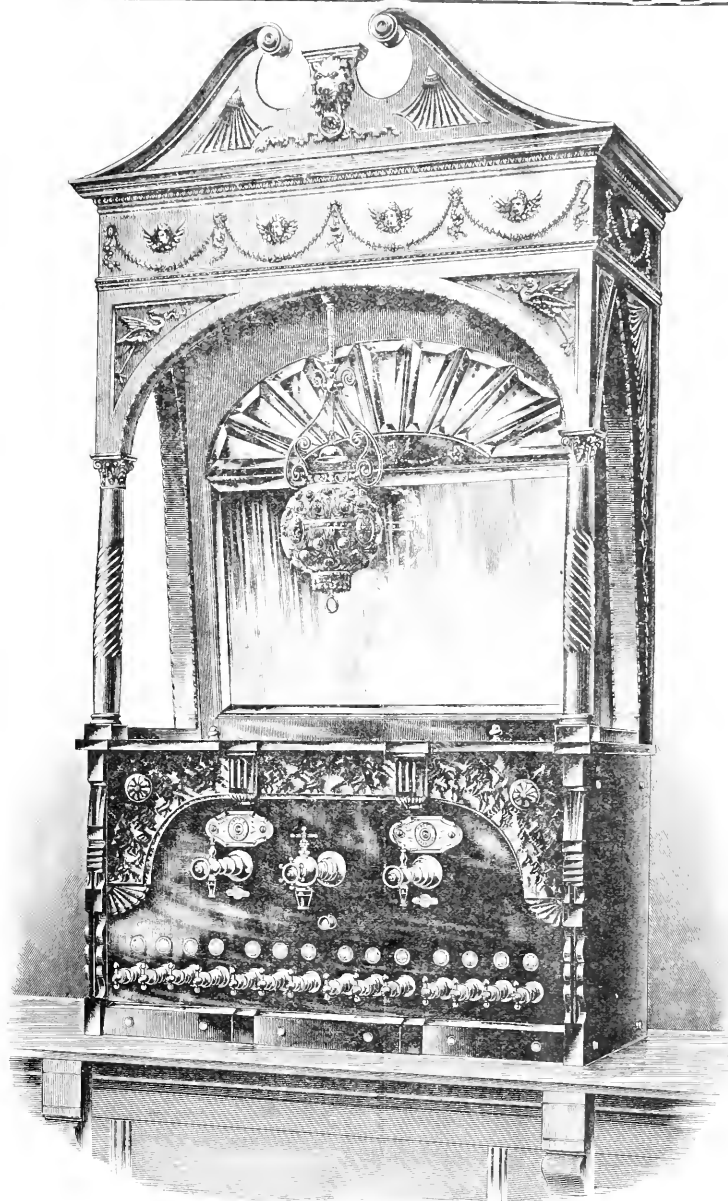
P. Blackiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, will publish about March 15th, a new Medical Dictionary, by George M. Gould, A. B., M. D. It will be a compact one volume book, containing several thousand new words and definitions, collected from recent medical literature, while the total number of words is beyond that in any similar book. It includes also elaborate and useful tables of the Bacilli, Leucococci, Potamines, Micrococci, etc.; of the Arteries, Nerves, etc., and of the Mineral Springs of the U. S., together with other collateral information.

The faculty to make friends and conciliate enemies, being all things to all men, is inherent in the first-class salesman.

He who is steadily a source of profit to his employers in the selling of merchandise must be accounted a first-class salesman.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done, and in himself the power to do it well.

:-Soda Water Apparatus.-:



THE COLONIAL.

TUFTS' ARCTIC AND SIBERIAN PATENTS

New Designs. New Improvements.

LOW PRICES

AND

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

First class druggists throughout the United States, and many also in Canada, find soda water the most profitable branch of their business.

Every Canadian druggist who does not dispense soda water should at once add an apparatus to his fixtures. It is a beautiful piece of furniture, and will invariably pay for itself in a very short time, usually the first season.

If you have a soda fountain which is not profitable, it is because you have not kept abreast of the times. You can make soda water as profitable as thousands of your fellow druggists make it.

How to Make it Pay.

I will take your obsolete and perhaps worn out apparatus in part payment for a new one, allowing liberally for it, and will make terms for payment of balance so liberal that in all probability it will pay for itself.

I will provide with the apparatus formulas for all the late and most popular drinks and hints about all the latest novelties in the business, so that you cannot fail to find a soda fountain a gold mine, as many others now find it.

Canada is to-day the most promising field for a soda water dispenser, who will take pains to produce a high grade of beverages and serve them daintily.

Second hand apparatus in thorough repair at very low prices and on particularly easy terms.

My illustrated catalogue and price list will be mailed free to any druggist thinking of buying.

Address all communications

JAMES W. TUFTS,
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE, FACTORY AND WARE-
ROOMS.

33 to 51 Bowker Street,
49 & 51 Chardon Street,
96 to 100 Portland Street.

SALESROOMS:

CHICAGO—84 and 86 Jackson Street; NEW YORK—10 Warren Street, near Broadway and City Hall; DETROIT—168 Griswold Street; BOSTON—96 Portland Street.

CANADIAN AGENT:

MR. CHAS. L. NEWELL, Paris, Ont.

Travelling Agent for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

*In sending for Catalogue, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement.—J. W. TUFTS

We have secured the Agency for Canada For Vincent Woods' Celebrated Medicated Pine Wool Felt Goods, including Chest Protectors, double and single. Ladies' and Gents' Abdominal Supporters.

The above goods have a large sale on the Continent and in the United States. They are elegantly finished and allow a good margin of profit.

Just received a fresh stock of Silk Elastic Hosiery, Knee Caps, etc.

**Obstetric Binders,
Abdominal Supporters,
Gents' Riding Belts.**
New lines of English and American Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc.

Have you stocked the "New Discovery" Extract of Cod Liver? There is a steadily increasing demand for it. The Physicians are recommending it.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,
53 Front St. E.

Agents for E. B. Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs and Pharmaceutical Specialties.

**HICKSON,
DUNCAN
& CO.,**
25 FRONT STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.,

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES
Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,



B. LAURANCE & Co.,
Wholesale Opticians,
251 St. James St., Montreal.

Fine English Goods a Specialty.

By using our Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt

J. PALMER & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Druggists' Sundries,

Sole Agents in Canada for

**A. & F. PEAR'S SOAPS, DUPONT'S BRUSHES,
BERTRAND'S PERFUMES.**



The Largest and best assorted Stock in Canada of

**BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES,
PERFUMERY,**

**CHAMOIS, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET REQUISITES.**

**1743 & 1745 NOTRE DAME,
MONTREAL. CANADA.**

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.
They are the ONLY DYES that

**WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!**

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

Lyman Bros.

& CO.

TORONTO,

AGENTS FOR

**Pizalas' Elixir Peptonate of Iron,
Cushman's Inhalers,
Brighton Bathing Sea Salt.**

SPECIALTIES IN SUNDRIES.

Thread Sponge Holders,

Wire " "

Wire Hair Brushes,

Cloth Brushes,

Nail " "

Tooth " "

Hair " "

Earthern Tea Table and Dessert Spoons,

Sick Feeders and Pap Boats,

Combs of all description.

See our Samples of these goods before ordering.

Bertrand's \$24 Perfumes,

Warwick's Perfumes,

Colgate's " "

Lubin's " "

Atkinson's " "

Piesse & Lubin's Perfumes,

Lundborg's " "

Crab Apple Blossom " "

Cherry Blossom " "

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

WAREHOUSES:

71 & 73 Front St. East

CHEMICAL WORKS AND MILLS:

147 & 149 Front St. E.

TORONTO.

TRADE NOTES.

"Dead Stock."

T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B., have sold their retail store.

N. Garvin, Acton, Ont., is reported to have failed with \$4,000 liabilities.

A. C. Freeborn, druggist, of Pinden, Manitoba, has assigned.

President Clark has taken a trip out west to look after his interests in his large milling investments.

John Japson has purchased the branch drug store on Wellington street, London, Ont., from W. S. Birkwell.

T. G. Ryley has sold his drug business at St. Marys, Ont., to C. Sneath, of Penetanguishene.

Dr. Mackid, of Seaforth, has purchased the stock of the late J. M. Mackid, of Brantford, Ont., and is moving it to Seaforth, where he intends opening a drug business.

Mr. Jas. W. Wynne, for thirty-three years with Lyman, Sons & Co., severed his connection with that house the end of 1889, and is now on the road for Lyman, Knox & Co.

A. A. Campbell has sold out his Warton drug store to R. M. Fisher. We have not heard yet of Mr. Campbell's next field of action.

Wilfred Reeves, who has for years run two fancy goods stores—one in Montreal and the other in Kingston—has sold out the latter store, and intends in future to confine his attention to his Montreal business.

W. Stanley, the Quebec stationer, evidently profited but little by the experience of his compromise a year ago, for, launching far beyond his depth, he has been compelled to assign, and has this time had his stock taken away from him and sold by auction.

A number of changes have taken place "on the road" since the beginning of the year, amongst which are: J. W. Higginbotham, formerly in business in Oshawa, now travelling for Evans & Sons, Montreal, taking the territory formerly covered for that firm by T. Gibbard, who is now with Lyman, Sons & Co.; J. P. Shaw, of Evans & Sons, now with Hemming Bros. Co., Toronto; Mark Lester, from Ilickson, Duncan & Co., now with Gowans, Kent & Co., of this city, and J. P. Wynne, of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, now with Lyman, Knox & Co.

Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who goes after business early and late, who accosts the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the retired man of wealth at the family fireside, who can be in a thousand places at once and address a million people each day, saying only the right thing in the right place and at the right time.

Most of us find that no matter how careful we are in making purchases of new remedies, proprietary medicines, etc., a certain quantity will be left on hand, and are to a certain extent what may be termed "dead stock."

Physicians are very apt to order something, which is being extensively advertised by manufacturers of specialties, and in many cases they prescribe them once, or it may be twice, and the balance, the druggist may dispose of as he can, or, a demand may be created for some "patent," a stock is ordered and before we are aware the demand ceases and a stock is left on the shelves, and so through the numerous articles usually kept in a drug store. As it frequently happens that an article having a steady sale in one locality, may have ceased to sell in another, it would be a decided benefit to the retailer to be able to exchange some goods, which, although he may not be able to sell, might, without any pushing be sold, say in some other province. Having this in view, we have decided to open in this journal an "Exchange Column," for which we will charge at the rate of one cent per word for each insertion, for the exchange between druggists' of any article they may find themselves overstocked with or unsaleable, believing that it will prove a great benefit to numbers of our readers as well as a source of profit in disposing of unsaleable for saleable goods. If any of our readers have any suggestions to make in regard to this "Exchange," our columns will be placed at their disposal.

The Toronto Druggist "At Home."

At no time in the history of Toronto drug affairs has there been taken such an interest in any event as in the recent "At Home" in the college building on Friday evening, the 7th inst.

About three weeks ago the Druggists' Association, ably supported by active members representing the sessional class in the college, went to work in a whole hearted manner with a will and determination to make the first "At Home" an event which would not only be thoroughly appreciated by the participants for that evening, but would be the means of fostering good fellowship between the druggists, the students and their friends, and encouraging the continuance of such affairs.

That they succeeded so well reflects deserved credit upon the various committees having charge of the preparations and carrying out of the entertainment.

Though hurriedly gotten up, no pains were spared to secure the best of everything. The concert talent, consisting of Mrs. Luther, New York; Mr. Stevens, Detroit; Miss Agnes Law, Mr. and Mrs. Blight, and Mr. Mills, Toronto, furnished an entertainment

for an hour and a half that need not be recalled.

Mr. Harry Webb's usual tasty and palatable lunch was dispensed throughout the evening, whilst Corbett's band strived to stimulate the graceful motion of the merry dancers.

The concert charmed the brain, the catering feasted the body, and the music as it by magic lifted the feet gracefully.

That druggists as a class participate in but few social events is well known, and is the greater reason why they should bestir themselves for a holiday of this kind of their own making.

That such events are, can be, and will be productive of social good, no reasonable druggist will deny. It is not necessary to degenerate into a fossil in order to cater to the wants of the sick and suffering, though such a tendency is a marked feature of a life made up of struggles against the imposition of a public who seem to look upon the drug vendor as a creature designed for general unlimited use and abuse.

It may be that this is partly the reason why the druggist is not more socially inclined. Be this as it may, the fact that the younger element in the profession determine to have an annual social time amongst themselves, should stimulate the older ones to leave their hermit haunt, and enjoy the pleasures of life for so limited a season.

COR.

Antipyrine.

It is but a few years since Antipyrine has come into use, and while it has all along yielded a good return to its discoverer, Dr. Knorr, of Germany, it has this winter proved to be a veritable bonanza. The doctor receives sixty cents per ounce of royalty on the famous drug, and its serviceability and demand in la grippe have been such that he has netted about a million dollars from it since the outbreak of the epidemic. Five dollars per ounce was paid at one time in the height of the epidemic. On this contingent the demand appears to have been equally great. A New York druggist who had 500 ounces on hand at Christmas had not a grain left three days later. And the agent in the United States was at New Year's oversold to the extent of 35,000 ounces. The acquaintance people have made with the new sedative through the recent epidemic is likely to result in a demand for years to come very much increased over what existed before the Christmas holidays.

Unlike daily papers and general periodicals, this paper places advertisements before the eyes of just that portion of the industries most calculated to avail themselves of the announcements therein, and, therefore is of more value to the Trade than any paper published in this or other worlds. Manufacturers and wholesalers please take note of this, and then act accordingly. It is the only paper in Canada that reaches this trade direct.

FORMULÆ.

ICE POMADE.

Take of	
Olive oil	20 drms.
Spermaceti	4 "
Ess. berg.	25 drops.
Ol. neroli	5 "
Ol. caryofo	15 "

LIME CREAM.

Take of	
Oil of amygd.	12 ozs.
Oil of olive	12 "
Aq. caldis	12 "
Sugar	1 "
Ol. lavand	45 drops
Ess. lemon	2 drms.
-Brit. & Col. Druggist.	

INSEPARABLE SHAVING CREAM.

	Parts
Cream d'amande	30
Oil of almonds	50
Glycerine	150
Rectified spirit	150
Oil of geranium	3.5
" bergamot	3.5
" neroli	3.5
" citronella	3.5
Distilled water	725.0
-M. S. A. Pharm. Era.	

GLYCERATED LANOLIN TOILET CREAM

Mr. H. F. Meier gives the following formula (Druggists' Bulletin) for a useful preparation :

Lanolin	1 oz. av.
Solution of coconut oil soap	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine	1 fl. oz.

The ingredients can be incorporated by simply warming in a covered vessel until the lanolin melts, when union results from simple agitation or stirring. Perfume by adding four or five drops of oil of rose or neroli to the pint. The soap solution is made by dissolving 1 part of dry coconut oil soap (in shavings) in 8 parts of water, with aid of heat. The lanolin exists in this compound in an emulsified or finely divided condition, inasmuch that, when the cream is allowed to dry on the hands, and they are then washed with water, the lanolin remains as a fine adherent layer, which replaces the natural fat removed by the previous washing with toilet soaps, and thus restores pliability of the skin. As an application for chapped hands, lips or face, this cream is excellent. It may also be used as a vehicle for medicinal substances which are to be applied to the skin.

ONITMENTS FOR PILES.

The Rev. gen. de clin. et de Therap. sub mits the following as a good remedy :-

Acid boracæ	3 parts.
Cocain. hydrochl.	1 part
Lanolin	30 parts.

M.

Dr. Kossobudski states that the local ap-

plication of the following ointment gives good results in piles :-

Chrysarobin	12 gr.
Iodoform	5 gr.
Ext. belladonnæ	9 gr.
Vaselin	4 drachms.

M.

In cases of internal piles he uses the following suppositories :-

Chrysarobin	1 1/4 gr.
Iodoform	1/2 gr.
Ext. bellad.	1/6 gr.
Glycerin	q.s.

Ol. theobromæ, q.s. to make a suppository.

If there is severe bleeding a few grains of tannin are added. After three months treatment with chrysarobin the hemorrhoids are found to have almost completely shrivelled up.

FUMIGATING ESSENCE.

The Pharmaceutische Centralhalle gives the following formula for a fumigating essence :

Gum benzoïn	80 parts.
Gum anime	30 parts.
Peru balsam	30 parts.
Balm of Gilead	30 parts.
Musk	1 part.
Oil of neroli	1 part.
Oil of rose	2 parts.
Lavender oil	12 parts.
Clove oil	12 parts.
Lemon oil	12 parts.
French brandy	300 parts.

IMPERIAL LOZNGES - KAISER MORSELT IN.

Campe gives the following formula, which we find in Rundschau Prag :

Sweet almonds, blanched	320 parts.
Citron (preserved)	120 parts.
Cloves in powder	10 parts.
Java cinnamon, powdered	10 parts.
Cardamom, in powder	3 parts.
Sugar	1,000 parts.
Water sufficient, or say	180 parts.

Mix the sugar and water (from 180 to 200 parts), heat to 120° C., with constant stirring; put in the remainder of the ingredients, and quickly stir them well in and pour into moist lozenge moulds. The almonds may be colored with various harmless colors (see National Druggist, August 1, page 54), and preserved Chinese ginger may be used in place of the raw ginger powder.

HORTICULTURAL INK.

Bichloride of platinum dissolved in distilled water forms an indelible ink for writing on zinc or brass labels. Must be used with a quill pen.

SUPERIOR LIQUID GLUE.

Take of	
Gelatine	3 ijs
Glue Russian	3 ijs
Acid acet. glacial	3 li.
Spirit	3 ijs.
Alum	81 li.
Acet. acid 20 per cent.	3 li.

Put the gelatine, glue, and acetic acid over a water bath until liquid, then add the alum and spirit, stir until thoroughly mixed, then take off and pour into bottles for use.

LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER.

The best selling article of the kind in the market and gives

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Beware of Imitations.

R. J. DEVINS,

1593 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT..

IMPORTERS, ----

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

Recent Arrivals:

Merck's Scale Pepsine, Chloralamid, Sulfonal, Bayer, Acetanilid, Paraldehyde, Eucalyptol, Cocaine Crystals, Cocaine Hydrochlor, and we have always on hand a full line of New Remedies.

We complete stock of everything required in the business.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Batger's Confectionery

Goods all FIRST-CLASS and all ONE PRICE.

DRUGGISTS!

Have you handled Davis' Fly Felts, the most popular Fly Killer in the market?

They are put up very attractively in wooden cases holding 100 packages each. Each package contains three felts. Retail at 5c. per package.

PROFIT TO DEALERS 100 P.C.

Sales last year were very large and proved satisfactory alike to retailer and customer. Sales this year will be enormous.

LOOK AT YOUR STOCK;

Have them on hand and be prepared for first calls. Your customers will be pleased. Davis' Fly Felts cannot be surpassed for destroying flies, insects, etc., etc., and customers appreciate a good thing.

Sold by the wholesale trade generally. Send for sample to Manufacturers.

POWELL AND DAVIS Co.,
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Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

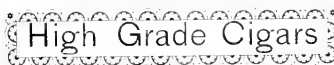
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Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.
Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.
Milburn's Quinine Wine. Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

:BETHESDA WATER:

Cures all Kidney Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Calculi, Nervous Prostration.
Sold in half gallon bottles, bottled at the Spring, by all druggists and first-class grocers.

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We invite comparison of our work and prices with others. We also supply Ester Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

LAWSON & JONES,
226 King Street, London, Canada.

Lime Water.

In a paper read by T. A. Ellwood before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, the author said that the quality of lime water depends upon the purity of the lime used, the method of slaking it, and the amount of water used; the time allowed to stand before decantation from the insoluble portion, the method of keeping, and the bottle it is kept in.

The solubility of lime considerably decreases with rise of temperature; at boiling point scarcely half the amount is dissolved as at ordinary temperatures; why this should be the case has not yet been ascertained. It was suspected by Messrs. Shennstone and Cundall that this was due either to impurities or to the action of the lime upon the vessels used, which are usually of glass; they therefore tried an experiment, using a platinum tube instead of glass, and a very carefully prepared pure sample of calcium hydroxide. They came to the conclusion that their suspicion was wrong, and that no doubt remains on the point; calcium hydroxide is very decidedly less soluble in hot water than in cold; they were, however, unable to assign a reason for its diminished solubility.

The slaking of lime has a considerable influence upon its solubility in water; if carelessly done the result will in all probability be to make a lime water under strength. If, however, the B. P. method is adopted, and the lime is good, not overburnt, there need be no fear of obtaining anything but a satisfactory solution; rather less water than is ordered by the Pharmacopœia to slake the lime is preferable.

Messrs. Nesbit and Mahen have said they do not consider it necessary to have freshly slaked lime, providing the ordinary is well kept. My results lead me to conclude that freshly slaked lime is better, but that a solution of correct strength can be obtained from a carefully preserved sample if it does not contain carbonate and is less than a month old; beyond that age I find, even if it contains no carbonate, its solubility decreases.

Some chemists prefer making their lime water direct from the lime (calcium oxide) itself, by simply pouring water upon it direct and then bottling. There are several objections to this method. The lime is almost sure to contain some other soluble impurities, such as chlorides or sulphates, which in the case of calcium hydroxide are ordered to be washed away before making the lime water. Such samples would therefore contain an excess of calcium, but not all of it in the required form. By adding lime to water, small quantities at a time, and keeping a low temperature, a supersaturated solution may be made containing 20 grains to the pint, which is double the official strength. It is a common custom, in making lime water to simply add an indefinite amount of slak-

ed lime to a bottle containing ordinary water, and then standing on one side until required for use, which perhaps may not be for several weeks. Such a method is very erroneous. First, ascertain whether the lime is free from chlorides by washing and testing washings with argentic nitrate; remembering also that the Pharmacopœia directs that slaked lime should be recently prepared. Second, add the slaked lime to distilled water in definite proportions (1 to 100) and shake thoroughly for two or three minutes. Third, adhere to directions, and decant or siphon off after twenty-four hours; for the solution, rather than improving, will deteriorate by keeping.

Lime water should not be kept, as is very frequently the case, in the ordinary stoppered white rounds of the shop, as, with the other alkalis, it possesses a considerable solvent power for lead. It must be in bottles free from lead and in a cool place, and when, owing to absorption of carbonic acid, it is observed to deposit on the sides, it should be tested and only used providing it is equal to the required standard. *Pharm. Jour.*, November 23rd, 1889.

Chinese Apothecaries.

In the *Pharm. Post* Dr. Evans gives an interesting description of the apothecaries in China. The rooms of his house, he says, include the shop in the basement fronting on the street, a storeroom in the rear, a gallery reached by a winding stairway, and a terrace in the open air. The rear storeroom also serves as a laboratory. The shop, as well as the gallery connected with it, is overstocked with all kinds of medical substances. Roots and herbs are dried on the terrace in broad sunlight. The door to the shop is high and wide, so that fresh air can easily enter.

The counters extend on both sides of the room and are united at right angles at the rear end. The arrangement at the same time removes the manipulations of the assistants from the gaze of the public, chairs being placed in the open space of the shop for the convenience of the latter. The walls are ornamented with signs and maxims bearing on the art of healing. The wall immediately opposite the entrance receives the owner's particular attention in the line of ornamentation. Here porcelain jars are arranged in an orderly manner, interspersed with carefully labeled drawers, and the whole is crowned by an octagonal urn of zinc or some other bright metal, whilst above all an ornamental sign proclaims the name of the proprietor.

In one corner of the drug store is an altar, dedicated to the memory of his ancestors. Upon this altar are placed the favorite dishes of the deceased, and perfumed candles are here kept burning. The proprietor of the drug store is usually found sitting in the entrance of his shop, from where he supervises his business. All prescriptions are brought to him; he examines them, and then turns them over to his assistants. All consultations take place here also, and the prices are agreed upon. A few large granite and marble mortars, a few sieves and several fire-proof crucibles represent about all the armamentarium of the Chinese laboratory. It is true, a few chemical substances are pre-

pared by the native pharmacists, but without any knowledge of the principles involved.

The apothecary manifests the most scrupulous care in gathering and preparing plants and other products of nature; different properties are ascribed to the buds, flowers, roots and leaves of the same plant. These parts of a medicinal plant are to be gathered at different stages of their development, and so it follows that they are busy the year round in gathering them. How careful they are in preparing and preserving drugs is shown by the extraordinary fine preservation of the colors in dried flowers, buds and leaves. Another explanation of the great care exercised in this direction may be discovered in the fact that the Chinese ascribe different powers to medicines according to the manner in which they are applied. The physician, for example, prescribes powders, pills and solutions, not on the principle of their divisibility or solubility, but rather for the reason that he firmly believes them to act in conformity with their external form.

The Chinese pharmacists are a very influential caste, to whom great respect is shown by the people. Their dress is similar to that of the well-to-do tradesmen, including a long robe and a large conical straw hat which in summer is covered with horse hair, and in winter with black velvet. As they are well aware that their exterior should be in harmony with the supposed wisdom that dwells within them, they effect a stoical exclusiveness, make use of sententious utterances, and do not disdain to have recourse to all sorts of artistic legerdemain to impress the laity with their intellectual superiority.

Extemporaneous Liquid Valerinate of Ammonia.

M. Perrins communicates to the *Société de Pharmacie de Lyon* a note on practical pharmacy, in which he gives the following formula for this preparation:—

Distilled water	475 parts.
Valerianic acid	15 parts.
Alcoholic extract of valerian	10 parts.
Carbonate of ammonium, sufficient to neutralize, or from 15 to 20 parts.	

Mix the valerianic acid with 300 parts of water. It will dissolve readily enough, but in any case it is not necessary to worry about the few oily drops which will sometimes float on the surface temporarily. Add the ammonium carbonate at once, in small pieces, but not pulverized. Watch the effervescence, and when it is no longer perceptible test with litmus. As soon as it is found to be neutral, pour the solution upon the paper prepared beforehand, and filter. Dissolve the extract of valerian in the balance of the water, and mix the solution with the filtrate. Filter the whole again, and, if necessary, add distilled water to the filtrate to complete 500 parts. The maximum dose of the liquid thus prepared, for an adult, is from 4 to 5 drams.—*Nat. Druggist*.

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DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSINESS TO be sold in a good live village, no opposition; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply R. care of John Winer & Co., Hamilton.

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The Annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association which was held in the committee room, at the City Hall, Winnipeg, has just closed. There were present, Mr. B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie, president of the association, and Messrs. J. F. Howard, W. J. Mitchell, H. E. Neeland, Joseph Parkinson, C. H. Cranston, N. H. Jackson, J. K. Patton, (of Minnedosa), W. R. Bartlett, R. Steele, Walter Pulford and J. K. Strachan, and the registrar and secretary. Messrs. Rogers, Wheeler and Wilson, of Montreal, were also present at the meeting. After the confirmation of the minutes of the last annual meeting the secretary read the annual report of the association which was as follows:—

Your council beg to submit their annual report—

1. At the last meeting of the association your council laid before you the proposed new legislation which was being applied for at the then session of the Manitoba Legislature.

Your council have the satisfaction of reporting the new bill drafted by Messrs. Hough & Campbell, the association's solicitors, passed the House, and became an act on the 5th of March last. And your council hope that the new legislation obtained effectually cures the defects which existed in the Act of 1878 which is now repealed.

2. Mr. J. F. Howard having resigned the office of registrar, your council considered the subject of the appointment of a successor, and it was decided that it was advisable to appoint some one outside of the profession, and having also considered the several applications for the office, they selected Mr. J. K. Strachan as registrar and secretary, Mr. Howard retaining the office of treasurer of the association.

3. Your council appointed a committee to revise the by-laws, and the committee submitted their report to your council at their last meeting. The report was fully considered and discussed, and the by-laws as amended were passed.

4. Your council in accordance with section 33 of the Act, instructed the registrar to publish the register in alphabetical order, and the same appeared in the Manitoba Free Press of the 14th of December last.

5. Your council have had printed in pamphlet form the Associations Act and by-laws, together with section 85, and 91, of the Liquor License Act of 1889, and the registrar was instructed to forward a copy to each licentiate, certified clerk and apprentice.

6. Your council believe that with the powers now possessed under their Act and By-laws the association's work will be effec-

tually carried on, and the law enforced where necessary.

7. The board of examiners reported that Mr. Robert Steele and Mr. J. A. Magee had passed the major examination, and Mr. W. M. Harrison, Mr. W. M. Boyd and Mr. D. Calder the minor, and the names of these gentlemen have been placed on the register. Donald McBeth, W. D. Staples, Bernard Storey, Harold W. B. Mitchell and Max Benjamin, having passed the preliminary examination, have been placed on the register as certified apprentices.

8. There have also been placed on the register as licentiate pharmaceutical chemists the names of Dr. Lamont, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. Albert Hughes, Mr. Edward Scarlett and Mr. Thornton Andrews as certified apprentices, these gentlemen having produced the requisite evidence of qualifications to entitle them to registration.

9. The council hope that every member will assist as far as possible in properly carrying out the objects and aims of the association and will report to the registrar any cases of violation of the Act or by-laws, and that the members generally will recognize their responsibility under section 4 of the by-laws as to the payment of the annual fees of those in their employment.

10. With regard to your council's action in appointing a registrar outside of the profession, they desire to draw attention to the very considerable reduction in the amount of arrears of fees, every licentiate in arrears (with one exception) at the time of the appointment of the registrar having paid, and the knowledge of the association's intention to strictly enforce the powers it now possesses will have, your council believe, a very salutary effect.

11. Only three certified clerks have taken lecture tickets for the present course, although it is believed others are taking the course although not in possession of tickets.

12. Your council have held during the past year five meetings, and have again the pleasure of reporting the satisfactory financial and otherwise prosperous condition of the association, and trust that their labors and course of action will meet with your approval.

(Sgd.) B. M. CANNIFF,
President.

The report was adopted.

The report of the registrar was then read as follows:

WINNIPEG, FEB. 19th, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report as follows:—

During the past year eight new members have been added to the register, also three certified clerks and five apprentices. Of the Licentiates two were registered after having passed the major examinations and six upon producing the requisite evidence of their qualifications.

In November last I have notified all Licentiates, certified clerks and apprentices who

were in arrear in payment of their fees, that their names would be removed from the register and omitted from the list which would be published under section 33 of the Act of 1889. Such notification had a good result. At the time of the publication of the register only two licentiates were in arrear, and one of them paid his fees the day after the publication. As to the clerks and apprentices in arrear, my letters to three of them have been returned through the dead letter office and I have not yet ascertained whether they are still employed in drug stores in the province.

A copy of the association's new Act and of the revised by-laws has been sent to every member of the association, and to every certified clerk and apprentice in good standing.

There are one or two cases of clerks whose names have been removed from the register in which it was intended to prosecute, but in consequence of the difficulty in procuring the necessary legal evidence to insure conviction, I have not yet instituted proceedings.

The register of the current year, containing the names of 45 licentiates, 9 certified clerks and 18 apprentices is placed before you, the total number of names in the register being 72.

The following being in arrear in payment of their fees, I have removed from the register: Apprentices—R. J. Freeborn, D. S. McKay, E. F. Cood. Clerks—M. M. McLennan, R. B. Barnes, A. C. Freeborn, H. Ryall, W. H. Farley, P. A. Cowan. Licentiate—Dr. T. M. Gilbert.

The preliminary proceedings with respect to the nomination and election of the new council I have carried out strictly in accordance with the directions given in section 7 of the by-laws.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. STRACHAN,

Registrar.

The registrar's report was also adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Howard, submitted his report and balance sheet, the latter showing a balance in the hands of the treasurer in favor of the association of \$777.09.

The treasurer's report, as also that of the auditor, was adopted.

The president then made his annual address, complimenting the association on its prosperous condition generally, and pointed out the improved and firm position they now had since the passing of their new Act last year. Mr. Canniff also brought before the meeting the subject of affiliation with the Medical college, and sobecoming part of the University of Manitoba; spoke of the benefits which would accrue from the association students becoming fellow students with those of the medical profession. That the training required by young men intending

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PILLS AND GRANULES

Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated. Tinted Granules. In bulk or boxed, with buyer's name.

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Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

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SAXOLINE,

Plain, Perfumed, Medicated; Its Preparations and combinations.

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In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

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In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.

Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Etc.

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SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.
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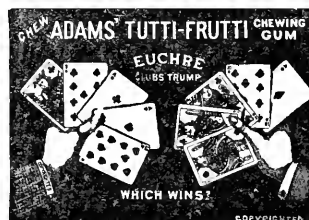
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to be become druggists was to a great extent professional and it was desirable to raise the standard of the future members of the association. He pointed out other reasons for the proposal and showed that it was looked upon by medical men and officers of the university who had been spoken to on the subject as a feasible and practical proposition.

The president closed an interesting and instructive address by thanking the association for the office he had the honor to hold for the past two years and for their presence and support in the present instance.

Mr. J. F. Howard, treasurer of the association, also addressed the meeting and advocated that steps should be taken to bring about affiliation with the Medical College.

The association then proceeded with the election of a council for the next two years, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Rogers acting as scrutineers.

After counting the large number of votes which had been received from the members throughout the Province, the scrutineers announced the following seven gentlemen as receiving the highest number of votes: Messrs. J. F. Howard, W. J. Mitchell, B. M. Canniff, G. W. McLaren, N. J. Halpin, A. Monckton, E. Casselman. The President

thereupon declared these gentlemen elected as the council of the association.

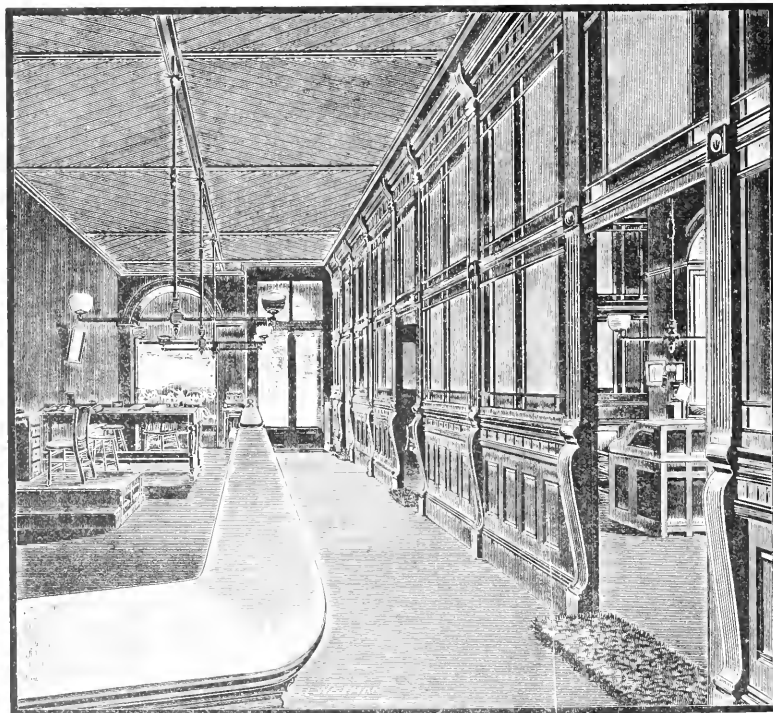
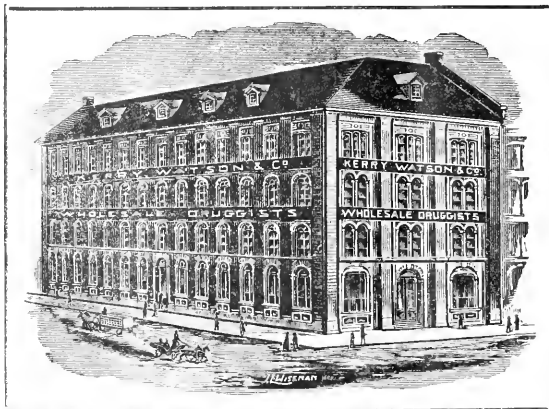
After the transaction of some general business and a vote of thanks to the scrutineers having been passed, the meeting adjourned, on the invitation of the President, to Clougher's, where an oyster supper was indulged in, followed by speeches and songs. Mr. Rogers' good and well told stories contributing largely to the pleasant time which was enjoyed by all present.—Exchange.

Prescription Queries Invited.

We invite correspondence from any of our readers who may receive difficult prescriptions or formulae, either as requests for the solution of difficulties or calling attention to anything of the kind which may come under their notice. Any queries, if received by the 1st of the month, will be answered in the issue of that month. This has been found to be one of the most useful and interesting parts of some of the older drug journals, and we hope to make this equally interesting to our readers, and nearly every druggist in Canada can do something towards furnishing something instructive for his fellow druggist.

A man who isn't a Q. C. or hasn't got the La Grippe these days is a pretty small nubbin.

The annexed engravings represent a portion of the business premises of one of our leading Drug Warehouses.



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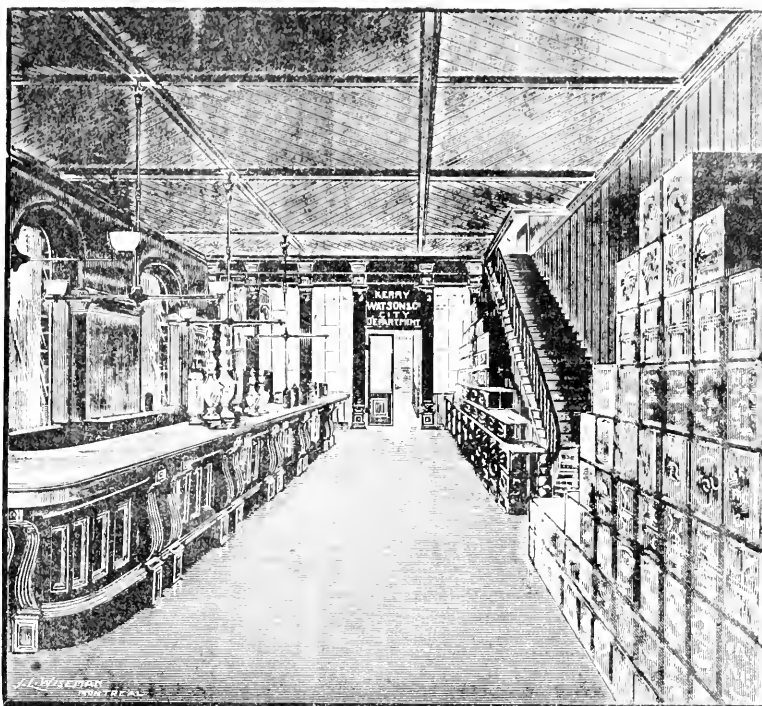
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sent firm in 1872, composed individually of John Kerry, David Watson and Wm. Simmons Kerry. The business has steadily increased, and they have earned for themselves the reputation of being an honorable and straight-dealing firm, and enjoy the patronage of customers from Newfoundland to the North-west Territory and British Co-

lumbia. The increase in the volume of their business compelled the firm to remodel their warehouse, and after considerable alterations they now have the most handsome and convenient warehouse in the Dominion.

The Warehouse and Offices are located at 351 St. Paul street (Nun's Building, corner of St. Sulpice street.) The Warehouse consists of six floors, 40x150 feet in dimensions. The engravings are from photographs of their buildings, and represent their Public and Private Offices and City Department on the ground floor. They are handsomely fitted up; the ceilings are beautiful examples of work, in natural cottonwood, and the flooring is of the most solid description, being laid in Canada Hard Maple, and the Office fixtures are Southern White Wood, the glazing of the same being imported glass of a chaste design, and harmonizing in color with the wood.

On one side can be seen the three private offices for the members of the firm, each being a model of elegance and good taste. The Sample Room occupies a place on the same side, and is a new departure from the old-fashioned ideas: Revolving Cases, with 150 drawers, enables the salesman to exhibit his wares with comfort to the buyer, and a hoist to the Druggists' Sundry and Perfumery Rooms, saves the customer from running up and down stairs to examine goods. These offices are each 12x11 feet. The Public Office, on the opposite side, is enclosed by a handsome railing, especially designed for them in Natural Cherry Wood, and measures 16x58 feet, leaving ample room for the bookkeeper, typewriter, and other clerks. The City Department occupies the rear part of the premises, where they have every facility for handling the city orders. An elevator of new design, imported from New York, runs the full height of the building, and this department is finished in natural woods the same as the Public and Private Offices, and measures 40x60. Back of that is the Shipping Department, 32x40 feet, fitted with an hydraulic hoist, running from the cellar to the top of the building. This hoist has automatic doors on each flat, and all the latest safety appliances. The building is heated in winter by the latest improved hot water furnace. The firm have also extensive Mills and a Laboratory at 23, 25, and 27 St. Jean Baptiste street. The products from these establishments have a standard reputation for purity and strength.



CITY SALES DEPARTMENT, K. W. & CO.

A Note on Dispensing.

Calls for the extemporaneous preparation of gelatine bougies are not frequent, but occasionally it is desirable to use a formula not to be found among the ready-made bougies in the market. Having occasion recently to make use of such a formula, the following method, after some cogitation, was adopted:

A glass tube, having a diameter equal to that of the proposed bougies, was selected for a case. Strips of waxed paper (one for each bougie) were cut, two inches long, and of a width corresponding to the length of the bougie. One of these strips, being rolled around the tube, was held in shape by a piece of gummed paper, cut of sufficient length to go around the roll and lap on to itself. The paper being secured is slipped off from the tube. The remaining strips of waxed paper, being worked up in the same manner, we have a set of moulds.

In the meantime the gelatine has been melted in an evaporating dish (a casserole would be more convenient) on a water-bath, and the other ingredients stirred in. The moulds are held in an upright position, with their ends resting on a cold slab or tile, by a frame of pasteboard. When the gelatine is poured into moulds, it solidifies as it touches

the cold slab, thus preventing leakage from the bottom of the mould.

It is better to dispense these bougies in the moulds, with directions to tear off the gummed paper, and unroll the waxed paper, just before the bougie is to be used.—N. E. Druggist.

Dr. E. R. Squibb's Process for Fluid Extracts.

Take 100 parts of drug and divide it into four equal parts. Moisten 25 parts of drug with sufficient menstruum, and allow it to stand 8 hours in a covered vessel; then pass the moist powder through a No. 8 sieve, and pack with moderate pressure in the first percolator. Allow it to macerate for 48 hours, and start the percolation at a rate not to exceed 5 drops per minute for each pound of drug used. Reserve the first 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ parts as finished product, and continue the percolation until sufficient percolate is obtained with which to macerate the second 25 parts. Macerate this 25 parts of drug with the weak percolate, the same as with the first part, and pack in percolator No. 2. Connect with No. 1, and when the percolate begins to flow from No. 2, stop the percolation by raising the receiving bottle, and allow the drug to macerate for 48 hours; then start the percolation, reserving the first 25 parts

as finished product, and sufficient with which to macerate the drug for No. 3. Proceed in the same manner, connecting No. 3 with No. 2, and No. 4 with No. 3, reserving as finished product 25 parts from each. Then continue the percolation until the drug is exhausted, reserving the percolate in portions of about 25 parts each. The same to be numbered, labeled and set aside, until the same drug is to be again operated upon. As soon as No. 1 is exhausted, water may be placed in the reservoir and the menstruum forced into No. 2. The reservoir is then connected with No. 2 and more menstruum added; No. 2 is also exhausted, when the menstruum is forced with water into No. 3, and so on.

Mix the 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ parts with the three lots of 25 parts each, which were set aside as finished extract, giving 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of finished fluid extract from 100 parts of drug. When the operation is resumed, using the weak reserved tinctures, reserve, as finished product, 25 parts of percolate from each 25 parts of drug.

A Rainbow Show-bottle.

The Druggists' Bulletin gives the following directions for making a bottle which is exceedingly attractive for window or counter exhibition, and which serves to illustrate to the ordinary observer how perfectly the pharmacist controls the elements with which he has to deal. Ascertain the capacity of the bottle and divide by seven, to find the volume of each liquid to be employed. The fluids should, in the order named, be carefully poured down the side of the bottle, held in slightly inclined position, or through a thistle funnel.

1. One volume of sulphuric acid, tinted blue with indigo sulphate; 2. 1 volume of chloroform; 3. 1 volume of glycerine, slightly tinted with caramel; 4. 1 volume of castor oil, colored with alkanet root; 5. 1 volume proof spirit, slightly tinted with green anilin; 6. 1 volume of codliver oil, containing 1 per cent. of turpentine; 7. one volume of rectified spirit, slightly tinted with violet anilin. By thus selecting liquids which are held in place by the force of gravity, and alternating with fluids which are not miscible, the strata will remain clearly defined, and will not mingle by diffusion, as is the case when miscible liquids such as glycerin and water are brought in direct contact with each other.

One sheet of paper recently made was 8 feet wide and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long.

Work can always be found in a store without double-million microscope.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Powell & Davis Co., on another page. Their Fly Felts have been in the market now for several years, and have a very large sale. They are neatly put up in envelopes holding three felts each and sell at five cents, and are a great improvement on some of the old fashioned fly papers. They will mail a sample to any druggist on application.

Lawson & Jones, the drug-label printers, have removed to their handsome four story building on Clarence street, London, Ont., where they have added to their plant some of the newest and best machinery for their work. By giving their entire attention to druggists' printing they claim to be able to shut out all European and American competition in their line, and their catalogue of printed and lithographed work would be a credit to any firm.

We are pleased to note the enterprising move of that popular young firm Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., who have opened a branch at 50 Wellington street east, Toronto. They have made a happy choice in selecting Mr. George H. Clarkson as manager. Besides popularity, Mr. Clarkson has the advantage of long experience (the past eighteen years with Messrs. Lyman, Bros. & Co.) and a perfect knowledge of his business. This new departure, we think, will be looked on favorably by the trade and promise the same success as the present house.

We are pleased to note that the rapidly increasing business of W. McLaren, Montreal, has necessitated his moving into larger and more convenient premises at 242 St. James street. He is now largely engaged in the manufacture of advertising glass signs, and making a specialty of gilding, cutting, and embossing. Not only has he worked up a large provincial trade, but he is also constantly in receipt of orders from prominent American houses, who desire to save the freight and duty on imported signs. Samples of his work, which are displayed, shew an elegance of finish and good workmanship. Mr. McLaren is also agent for the Dominion for white enameled letters, which make the neatest and most economical signs for drug stores. Write for prices for anything required in these goods.

W. A. Gill & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the well known manufacturers of Tin Boxes, have secured a patent on both dies and boxes designed for the use of soda and seidlitz powders. The four corners have double or locked seams, making them water tight, without the use of solder. As soldering cannot be done without using either acid or rosin, heretofore it has been impossible to make a nice clean box on account of the corners having to be soldered on the inside

of the box. If rosin is used, the corners are left sticky. If acid is used, the tin at the corners is blackened. In either case, the boxes are left soiled and liable to affect the contents. With the new box all trouble of this kind is obviated. Any druggist desiring sample, can obtain one by writing the above named firm, and be informed of the nearest jobber from whom they can be obtained.

HAVE YOU A CASE?

G. G. Shively, of Waynesboro', Pa. says:—"I am delighted with Humphreys' New Upright Show Case, both as regards its handsome appearance and utility. It is a handsome piece of store furniture, and is bound to be a success in view of the fact that it greatly facilitates the finding of the desired numbers, and we believe it indispensable to every enterprising druggist carrying a full line of Humphreys' specifics." Houghton & Dutton, of Boston, writes:—"Humphreys' Upright Show Case is about as perfect as it can be made, and shows off the medicine to great advantage." Again we ask have you a Case?—Exchange.

Solutions of Salicylic Acid.

M. Barnouvin gives, in the Repertoire de Pharmacie, the results of some interesting experiments concerning the amount of aqueous dilution that solutions of salicylic acid in glycerin will stand without a separation of the acid. The amount is relatively small under all circumstances, and hence, says M. Barnouvin, the stereotyped formula of "distilled water, 80 parts; glycerin, 20," to 1 part of salicylic acid should not be followed, as some of the acid will separate. The author determined, first, the solubility of salicylic acid in pure glycerin, and then, by experiment, the limit of aqueous dilution which this saturated solution would stand. He found that 1 part of the acid will dissolve, with the aid of heat, in 50 parts of glycerin of 28°, and in a much smaller quantity of glycerin of 30°, without depositing the least on cooling; but if only 10 grams of water are added the acid deposits copiously. If, however, double the quantity of glycerin be used (100 grams to 1 gram of acid), water can be mingled with it in all proportions without causing a deposit. This last fact is valuable, as it affords a means of making hydrated glycerin solutions of salicylic acid of far greater strength than has hitherto been possible.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in showing.

Rivalry, open, fair, good natured and enterprising, is the life of business.

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible.

Soap and water are cheap, but soil on goods is expensive.

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.

A reputation for truthfulness is indispensable to permanent and satisfying success.

Kerry, Watson & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS:- AND -IMPORTERS

We call attention to our well known lines of pharmaceutical preparations comprising
FLUID EXTRACTS,
TINCTURES,

MEDICINAL SYRUPS,
MEDICINAL WINES,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
AROMATIC SPIRITS AMMONIA,
SPIRITS NITRE,
COLLODINES,

And confidentially recommend them to the trade; they have for many years been noted for purity and strength, and have a justly earned reputation for reliability and efficiency.

We are weekly in receipt of shipments from the leading English, German and American manufacturers, and have just opened ex S. S. Damara and British Empire,
HOWARD'S QUININE,
HOWARD'S CIT. IRON & QUININE
HOWARD'S BISMUTH TRISNIT,
HOWARD'S ROCHELLE SALTS,
BAYER'S SULPHORAL,
BAYER'S PHENACETINE
KNOW'S ANTIPIRINES,
MORSON'S PEPSENS, ETC.

W. R. Warner & Co's well-known goods, Major's Cements and Glues, Batger's English Candies, constantly on hand. Correspondence solicited and quotations promptly given.

WESTERN BRANCH.

The London Drug Co.,
LONDON.

351 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM

This safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

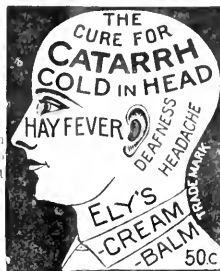
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition—for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, stuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price, 50c.

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK



C. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West,
Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES

Briggs' Black Oil
Briggs' Line Pills
Briggs' Electric Oil
Briggs' Botanic Bitters
Briggs' Magnetic Ointment
Hope's Anodyne Toothache Drops
Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills
Lambert's Baby Cordial
Sitzler's Worm Candy
Sitzler's Worm Syrup
Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
Kennedy's Fomider and Hoof Ointment
Golden Eye Salve
Star Cement
Wade's Condition Powders
Clark's Female Pills
Peleg White's Striking Salve
Temple's Harms Dressing Oil
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THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

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PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator
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Wingate's Pulmonic Troches
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McGale's Sprucine
Dr. Collette's Infant's Syrup
Gregory's Toothache Cure
McGale's Butternut Pills

ONE CENT!

Send Your Name and Address On a Post CARD for our NEW CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST, which also contains something special About Our Rubber Stamps.

G. M. HALDANE,

Box 27.

STRATHROY, ONT.



THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

Address the ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, for Price List.



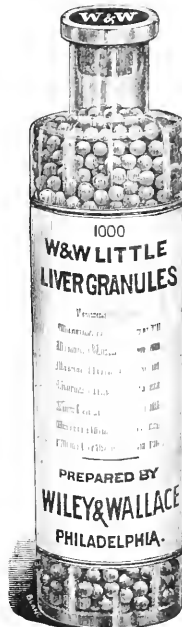
MAJOR'S CEMENT.

Established 1876.



MAJOR'S Leather Cement, Rubber Cement, Best Liquid Glue. Advertising matter sent by mail to dealers who handle my goods on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand for outside use. Also a large Thermometer, 4 1/2 by 24 inches. Send for Terms. A. MAJOR, Proprietor, 232 William St., New York City. KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Agents for the Dominion of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



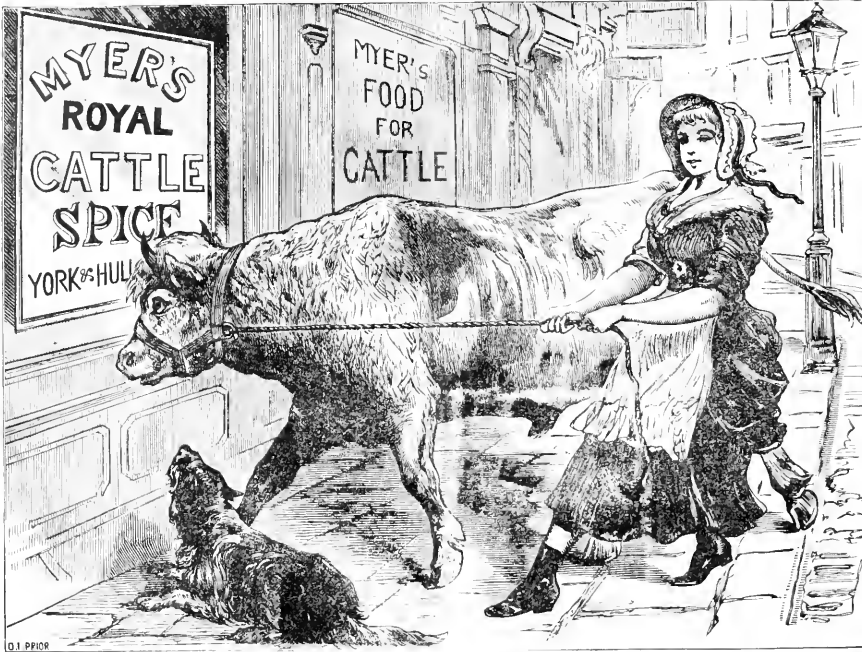
Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL, PLEASANT. PROMPT. EFFECTIVE.
1000 (one bottle) \$4.25.
5000 (one bottle) \$20.00.
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$200.00.
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$250.00.
1 gross in glass, 50 in each, \$300.00.
Buyer's Address

FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-3 gr. Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllum, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom 1-20 gr.; Oleo-Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr

Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG SOAP.

A first-class article in triple wrapper (tin foil).
 Money can be made by keeping this in stock.
 Address The Amherst Manufacturing Company,
 Montreal, for Price List and Sample.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
 Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
 " Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25 & 50c.)
 " Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
 " Ro-oderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5%, OR 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. SPENCER CASE,
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Order direct, or through Messrs. J. Winer & Co.,
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BRANTFORD AND PELEE ISLAND.

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OUR WINES ARE THE BEST.
 CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

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GIBBONS'

Toothache Gum

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PREPARED BY

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.

DRUGGISTS, TORONTO,

AND MAY BE HAD FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Beware of Cheap and Worthless Imitations.

HOOPER'S INDIAN TONIC.

The Great Household Remedy for all
 Diseases arising from the KIDNEYS, LIVER
 and DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

This is not a new preparation, but one which
 has been in use for years and has given entire
 satisfaction. It has no equal for Ague and Ma-
 larial Fevers, and also for purifying and en-
 riching the blood. Write for special terms for agency to

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USE

MORSE'S

FINE TOILET SOAPS

—AND—

E. F. A. PERFUMES.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Toronto.

PROPRIETORS

SELECTIONS.

Choral for Dandruff.—A solution of choral hydrate, five grains to the ounce of water, will clear the hair of dandruff, and prevent its falling out from that cause. In many instances where the patient is nearly bald, the application of the above mentioned solution will restore the hair. Arnica oil is also an admirable remedy to promote the growth of hair. A small quantity well rubbed into the scalp three or four times a week, can be tried with expectations of benefit.—*Clinical Reporter.*

Salicylate of Soda and Antipyrin.—Following up the experiments of Prudhomme, the results of which were communicated to the Paris Society of Pharmacy, Vigur states that a solution of antipyrin and sodium salicylate does not undergo change, and can be preserved indefinitely. On the other hand, if mixed in powder an oily body is formed, which stains the paper. Whether the antipyrin used is crystalline or amorphous the result is the same. In three hours one per cent. of the oily body separates, and it is therefore advisable always to prescribe the substances in solution.

Marking-ink Pencils.—In one of the patents applied for by Mr. J. Hickisson it is stated that Congo and benzo-purpurine are used in the manufacture of marking material. The coloring-matter is made up into a plastic mass by admixture with suitable binders, such as albumen, borax, kaolin, and gum tragacanth. The mixture is moulded into sticks, which are embedded in wood or fitted in a holder. The mordants used may be in a solution or made up into tablets to be rubbed on the material. A mixture of two or more of the following compounds may be employed as the mordant:—Pyrogallie acid, sodium aluminate, arsenate, carbonate, chloride, etc., sulphates of iron and copper, alum, borax, tannic acid, etc.

Pure Soluble Prussian Blue is prepared by digesting an excess of Prussian blue paste with a saturated solution of oxalic acid, and filtering. The filtrate, after standing for two months, deposits the pure blue, the liquid itself becoming colorless. The color is washed with weak alcohol and dried. It now dissolves readily in pure water. The same result is obtained more rapidly by precipitating the oxalic acid solution with 95 per cent. alcohol, or a concentrated solution of sulphate of soda, and washing the color with alcohol. Tartrate or oxalate of ammonium can take the place of the oxalic acid in the above reactions. On boiling the oxalic acid solutions, ordinary insoluble blue is precipitated.

Mr. H. N. Warren makes a useful suggestion in the Chemical News regarding the use of magnesium. Both on account of its purity and the speed with which it facilitates

reduction, it ranks high among reducing agents. Thus, on account of its freedom from arsenic, no agent is better suited than magnesium for Marsh's test. Its freedom from iron renders it one of the safest reagents for the reduction of ferric salts previous to titration. The speed of reduction is about three times that of zinc, and the absence of both phosphorus and sulphur may also be relied upon. It also possesses other virtues which suggest its freer use in laboratories, especially since it has become so cheap.

The manager of a theatrical company tells a story of his first Sunday in Pittsburg, where the Sunday observance law is strictly enforced. He and a few other members of the company left the hotel on a quest for cigarettes. They visited one cigar store after the other, and glared savagely at the drawn blinds. Weary with searching, they chanced to fall in with a young doctor whom the manager knew. "I'll fix you," the medico said, and led them to a well-known drug store. There all begging by the theatrical gentlemen was in vain, but the doctor drew out his prescription book. He wrote upon it a lot of Latin, which, being translated by the drug clerk, thus resulted:—"320 grains of leaf tobacco, in 1 ounce packages. Take three times daily, as directed." The cigarettes were handed out amid mutual smiles.

The following simple and practical method for coating pills with sugar is described in the Pharm. Post:—The dry pills are placed in a porcelain dish and moistened with a trace of syrup; they are then poured on sugar-powder, which has been spread all over a sheet of paper. With a dry, carefully cleaned hand the pills are rolled about until they seem all covered with sugar; they are then placed on a fine sieve to remove the surplus of sugar-powder and dried without heating. It is usually sufficient to follow this process once; should a thicker coating be desirable, the pills undergo the same process two or three times. The pills are not quite so smooth and shiny as those obtained from the manufacturer, but still their appearance is very satisfactory, and they have the advantage that they are ready at a moment's notice.

Practical Process for the Emulsification of Vaseline and Water.—Mr. V. Krebs, pharmacist, Brussels, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, states with reference to the mixture of water and vaselin being absolutely incompatible, that he stumbled by accident on a solution of this question by the addition of castor oil to the mixture, in preparing ointments composed of vaselin and an aqueous liquid. He claims to have obtained excellent results. Two drops of castor oil added to one gram of the liquid are sufficient to yield a product of perfect homogeneity. The only disadvantage of vaselin not being miscible with aqueous liquids, being thus re-

moved, its employment will become more general, especially in the preparation of ointments containing iodide of potassium and similar substances, the decomposition of which is readily developed when mixed with other fatty substances than vaselin.

DISPENSING SOLUTIONS. A writer in the *Pharm. Record* protests against the use of measure and rod for aiding the solution of solids in liquids, and advises his brother pharmacists to send out bright, clear fluids when solutions are called for, free from all sediment or flocculent matter, and says this can be readily attained by judicious use of heat and filter paper. Avoid the use of the mortar in making solutions when possible. Have some chemical flasks at hand, ready for use in making solutions, funnels and filter paper, and never be afraid to use them, so that your solutions are tempting by their clearness rather than repulsive because of the flocculent and sedimentary matter that ought not to have been present. We print this more as a caution than anything else. Dispensers should be very chary about using heat for making solutions, or filtering-paper to clear them. Keep "The Art of Dispensing" aphorism always in mind "Avoid effecting solution by heat, for fear of recrystallisation."

A simple cure for neuralgia was recently communicated to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society by Dr. George Leslie, F.R.S.E., of Falkirk. It consists in snuffing or blowing a little powdered common salt up the nose through the anterior nares. Dr. Leslie gave details of thirty or forty cases of facial and other neuralgia, cephalalgia, odontalgia, etc., which had been cured, and he stated that he had only failed in two cases. Dr. Leslie's explanation is that the stimulation by chloride of sodium appears to induce in the nasal branches of the fifth nerve a form of nerve motion, which causes reflex inhibition of the pathological process in the nerves affected, inhibits the abnormal form of nerve energy, of which the expression is pain, and replaces it by the normal form, of which the expression is not pain. The mode of disappearance of the neuralgia is noteworthy. So unattended is it by any form of shock or other unpleasantness, that though the patient may be suffering from intense pain one minute, and be absolutely free from it the next, it is generally somewhat longer before he can realise his altered condition, and he usually employs a short time in introspection before announcing the favorable results. Four grains of powdered salt is the quantity generally used.

Master the whole business and the way to fortune has been mapped out

The object of business is to make profitable sales

A feather duster disperses but does not remove the dust from the store.

You can lose more than we do by not subscribing for this paper.

Dispensing as it Was and Is to be.

Wm. Gilmeir, in an address before the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, says:—

In days gone by, potions, plasters, juleps, and other concoctions which the privileged apothecary supplied to the order of the physician gave way to what we now regard as a more rational system, and complex confections and mixtures became the simpler preparations. At present we see an even greater change taking place. The natural products of the vegetable kingdom are being replaced by artificial chemical products. It has long been the hope of science to produce in the laboratory the active principals found in plants, and which modern methods of working have isolated and placed at the service of prescribers; and this hope—not yet realized, or at least only to a small degree—has led up to other chemical issues of great importance in the synthesis of bodies exerting a powerful action on the human organism and capable of employment in medicine. To draw a fancy picture, with a possibility of more than fancy in it, we may find that the Pharmacopœia of the future will be devoted entirely to alkaloids, organic bodies, and the salts of a few metals. The galenicals of our present time will have entirely disappeared, and even the so-called elegant preparations of certain houses will have passed into oblivion along with the historic houses which produced them. The pharmacist, pure and simple, will be the sole surviving member of the drug trade, and there will be no one between him and the great firms devoted to the manufacture of the purely chemical substances save the general merchants, who will supply in smaller put up packages what he can only purchase in large original cases. Even among the great firms or corporations competition will have specialized manufacture and monopolies will be created. The wholesale druggist of today who conducts a somewhat complex business, who manufactures galenicals and chemicals, and buys on the various markets, and distributes his heterogeneous stock among 1,000 or more customers, will have disappeared, along with opium, cinchona, and other crude natural products. The latter will be remembered only as valuable commodities which once supplied the race with well-known articles, such as morphia, quinine, etc. Dispensing will consist principally in rearranging compressed pellets, gelatin discs, capsules, granules, etc., in smaller packages, and labelling with directions for use by the patient. The pharmacist at such period will not, however, be considered a mere distributor of a sort of improved automatic machine from which a coin of small value will produce almost any article required, but will be regarded by the law and the public as an educated man capable of deciding at a glance which one of some thousand combinations of some particular group is intended.

Market Report.

Business during the past month has been quiet as compared with the busy month previous. No startling changes have taken place in prices.

Linseed screened is higher.

Tartaric Acid is unchanged, but later on an advance is predicted.

Codeia is advancing.

Iodines—The combination has not yet come to an agreement, and prices are nominal.

Morphia continues to advance, but is yet too low as compared with the prices of opium.

Opium—A large business has been done on advancing prices; further advance probable as the present crop is nearly all destroyed owing to the bad weather.

Antipyrine—Owing to supplies coming forward, prices have resumed old figures.

Insect Powder, has opened the season at low figures and a good deal has been sold for forward delivery; a good deal offered at very low prices; is not as strong as powdered closed flowers.

Paris green is being offered at less than cost of laying it down; many are buying now, for if a new duty is imposed as is expected higher prices will rule.

Hellebore—Prices range a little lower than last year.

Higher—Codeia, Guarans, Morphia, Opium, Quinine, Rad Ipecac, Colchicum Seeds, Gum Senegals, easier; Arabic, unchanged.

Camphor has again advanced, and with prospect of still higher prices.

English advices indicate a weakness in price of Citric and Tartaric Acids and Bals Tolu, and a firmness in prices of Rhubarb, Glycerine, and Oil of Bugarnot.

Pharmacy in Norway.

Views of the exterior and interior of a typical Norwegian pharmacy were shown, and much admired, the latter being the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. The unique character of the pictures was such that one almost felt tempted to walk into the pharmaceutical establishment. The recess labelled bottles, and old style drawers, gave a clearer idea than the most elaborate description of the progress of pharmacy in this interesting region.

The business done in these pharmacies is confined to drugs and dispensing, and to the preparation and sale of pharmaceutical preparations. In Bergen, where there are about 40,000 of a population, the pharmacies number only five or six. Many of the assistants are middle-aged men. Two compulsory examinations have to be passed,

and a successful curriculum has long been in force here. The prices, compared with ours, are low, and the style of sending out medicines to prescription antiquated. A very unique photograph was next exhibited showing the style in which the medicines are sent out. The labels are tied to the necks of the bottles in the manner in vogue with our old apothecaries about 50 years ago. A neat set of labels was next projected on the screen. The designs on these, surrounding the name of the pharmacist, are symbolical of the healing art. Esculapius frequently playing an important part. Snakes also, with and without the father of medicine, are seen to drink from cups and fountains in the orthodox fashion. All medicines for internal administration, the lecturer went on to say, are sent out labelled with white labels, and for external use with red. If the lotion, or what not, contains poison an adhesive poison label is attached. This bears the usual word "gift," meaning poison; the designs of the poison labels speak by well-known hieroglyphics, the three crosses (which recalled the view of the wooden memorial crosses in the Vossevangen churchyard, Mr. Howie had just exhibited), the skull and cross bones are also conspicuous. The powder papers, too, are printed with the name and address of the pharmacist. Bottles are wrapped in papers, sometimes of various tints, on which the name of the pharmacy and the proprietor are elaborately engraved.

Pharmacies in Norway are named as hotels in this country—the "Lion," the "Heron," and the "Swan" Svaneapoteket—Johan Lothe. The "Lion" pharmacy is situated in the Strandgaden, the main street of Bergen.—Mr. Howie before Dundee Chemist Assistant Association—British and Colonial Druggist.

For Warts.—Kaposi suggests the use of one part of bichloride of mercury dissolved in thirty parts of collodion, a little of the solution being painted on and around the base of the wart once daily.

Every line of goods embodies a history and a science worth years of study to understand. One thing in particular, should be impressed upon clerks—the necessity of careful attention to small customers.

TO THE DRUG TRADE

We will be glad to give quotations for Compressing Special Formule of Lozenges, Triturates, Hypodermics, and Pills in quantities; and also for Sugar Coating and for Special Formule Elixirs, Syrups, Fluid Extracts, etc. Price Lists and other printed matter and samples will be sent by mail on application.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL,

General Agents for the Dominion of
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WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUG SUNDRIES

IS NOW LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

SPECIALTIES. Sponges in great variety. C. N. & C. English Confectionery (Several Novelties on Hand). Whitaker & Grossmith's Old English Soaps and Perfumes. Anglo-French Sachet Powders. Chamois Vests.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO MARCH 10, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Acetic, Acetic	lb.	80	124	80	15
Arsenic	"	26	27		
Benzoin, English.	oz.	25	30		
Boric	lb.	25	30		
Carbolic Crystals,					
super	"	1 35	2 15		
Commercial	"	50	70		
Citric	"	65	70		
Gallic	"	1 45	1 80		
Hydrocyanic	oz.	10	124		
Hydrobromic, dilute	"	30	45		
Lactic, concentrated	lb.	3 50	4 00		
Muriatic	"	34	6		
chem. pure	"	20	22		
Nitric	"	11	18		
chem. pure	"	25	30		
Oxalic	"	15	16		
Phosphoric, glacial	"	1 55	1 90		
dilute	"	17	25		
Salicylic	"	2 00	2 50		
Sulphuric	"	24	5		
chem. pure	"	19	22		
Aromatic	"	50	60		
Tannic	"	1 10	1 40		
Tartaric, powdered	"	50	55		
Alcohol, pure, 65 o. p.	gal.	3 28			
by hhd., net	gal.	3 60			
By gal.	"	3 60			
ALLSPICE	lb.	13	15		
Powdered	"	20			
ALUM	"	14	3		
AMMONIA, liquor, 8-10	"	13	18		
Aromatic Spirits	"	40	45		
Bromide	"	75	80		
Carbonate	"	12	15		
Iodide	oz.	50	60		
Muriate	lb.	12	14		
ANATO	"	30	35		
ANTIMONY, black, powd	"	13	20		
and potas, tart.	"	55	60		
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	"	45	50		
Jamaica	"	11	32		
ARSENIC, Donovan's	"	30	35		
solution	"	124	13		
Fowler's solution	"	64	8		
White	"	45	50		
BALSAM, Canada	"	90	1 10		
Copaiba	"	2 50	2 75		
Peru	"	65	70		
Tolu	"	18	20		
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	"	13	10		
Canella Alba	"	18	22		
Cassia	"	25	30		
Ground	"	50	2 40		
Cinchona, red	"	60	2 40		
Powdered	"	1 00	1 50		
Calisaya, yellow	"	90	1 00		
Pale	"				
Rub.	"	50	1 00		
Elm, selected	"	16	18		
Ground	"	18	20		
Flour, packets	"	28	30		
Orange Peel, bitter	"	16	70		
Soap, Quillaya	"	11	18		
Sassafras	"	12	15		
Wild Cherry	"	10	12		
BEAN, Tonka	"	1 25	2 50		
Vanilla	"	7 00	9 00		
BEERY, Cubeb	"	2 90	3 00		
Powdered	"	3 10	3 10		
Juniper	"	13	15		
BISMUTH, sub-carbonate	"	3 00	3 10		
Sub-nitrate	"	2 50	2 60		
Liquor	"	35	40		
BORAX	"	12	13		
Powdered	"	13	15		
BUTTER, Cacao	"	75	80		
CAMPHOR, English	"	70	80		
American	"	65	75		
CANTHARIDES	"	2 00	2 25		
Powdered	"	2 10	2 25		
CAPSICUM	"	25	32		
Powdered	"	30	40		
CARBON, bisulphide	"	17	20		
CHALK, French, powd.	"	6	10		
Precipitated	"	10	12		
Prepared	"	5	6		
CHLOROFORM, pure	"	1 10	1 20		
D. & F.	"	1 45	1 90		
German	"	65	75		
CHLORAL, hydrate	"	1 35	1 60		
CINCHONINE, muriate	oz.	15	20		
Sulphate	"	20	25		
CINCHONIDIA, sulphate	"	15	25		
CLOVES	lb.	35	40		
Powdered	"	40	45		
COCHINEAL, S.G.	"	40	45		
COCAINE, pure	oz.	6 00	7 00		
COLLODION	lb.	75	90		
CONFECTION, senna	"	25	50		
COPPER, sulphate	"	8	9		
COPPERAS	"	14	24		
CREAM TARTAR, powd	"	30	32		
CREOSOTE, wood	"	2 10	2 30		
CUDBEAR	"	18	30		
CUTTLE-FISH BONE	lb.	30	35		
DEXTRIN	"	10	12		
EPSOM SALTS	hhd.	14			
EIGOT	lb.	90	1 00		
ETHER, acetic	"	75	80		
Nitrous, spirits	"	50	55		
Sulphuric, 720	"	35	75		
EXTRACT, Belladonna	"	1 45	3 25		
Colocynth, Co	"	1 25	1 75		
Gentian	"	50	60		
Hemlock, Ang	"	1 00	1 10		
Henbane	"	2 75	3 00		
Jalap	"	2 50	3 00		
Logwood, bulk	"	13	15		
" packages	"	15	18		
Mandrake	"	1 75	2 00		
Nux Vomica	oz.	20	30		
Opium	"	80	85		
Rhubarb	lb.	4 00	5 00		
Sassa, blond, Co	"	1 00	1 20		
" Jam Co	"	3 00	3 35		
Taraxacum, Ang	"	70	80		
FLOWERS, arnica	"	22	25		
Chamomile	"	35	40		
Lavender	"	7	12		
Rose, red, French	"	2 40	2 60		
GALLS, powdered	"	25	30		
GELATINE, Cox's 64	doz.	1 20	1 25		
French	lb.	45	60		
GLYCERINE, 30% tin or	"	20	25		
Price's	"	70	80		
GREEN, Paris	"	20	22		
GUM, Aloes, Barb	"	30	60		
Aloes, Cape	"	20	25		
Socot	"	45	80		
Powdered	"	70	75		
Arabic, select	"	1 00	1 10		
" powder	"	1 10	1 20		
Sorts	"	75	80		
" powdered	"	85	90		
Assafoetida	"	21	28		
Benzoin	"	50	90		
Catechu	"	14	16		
Gamboge	"	1 20	1 30		
Guaiaicum	"	60	90		
Myrrh	"	48	85		
Opium	"	4 50	4 60		
Powdered	"	6 00	6 25		
Scammony, powdered	"	6 25	7 00		
Virg	"	12 50	14 00		
Shellac, orange	"	35	40		
Liver	"	30	35		
Storax	"	55	65		
Tragacanth, flake	"	75	1 00		
Common	"	25	65		
HERB, Boneset	lb.	15	20		
Goldthread	"	60	75		
Horehound	"	18	20		
Lobelia	"	18	20		
Honey	"	15	20		
Hops	"	30	40		
Ichthyol	"	45	50		
INDIGO, Madras	"	75	90		
INSECT POWDER, pure	"	50	55		
IODINE, commercial	"	5 00	5 50		
Resublimed	"	5 50	6 00		
IRON, carbonate, pre-	"	15	20		
cipitated	"	35	40		
Sacharated	"	15	18		
Chloride, solution, BP	"	15	18		
Citrate and Am-	"	75	80		
monium	"	20	40		
Citrate and Quinine	oz.	15	20		
" Strychnine	"	50	75		
Dialyzed, solution	lb.	40	45		
Iodide, syrup	"	1 00	1 00		
Pyrophosphate	"	7	8		
Sulphate, pure	"	6 00	7 00		
IODOPORM	"	8	9		
JAPONICA	"	13	15		
LEAD, Acetate, white	"	10	12		
Sub-Acetate, sol.	"	25	30		
LEAF, Belladonna	"	18	20		
Buchu	"	75	90		
Coca	"				

Digitalis.....	25	30	Origanum.....	60	75	Powdered.....	14	15
Eucalyptus.....	25	35	Pennyroyal.....	1 75	1 90	Mandrake.....	16	18
Hyoscyamus.....	25	30	Peppermint, English.....	11 00	12 00	Orris, Florentine.....	17	20
Jaborandi.....	50	60	American.....	3 50	3 75	Powdered.....	24	26
Matric.....	75	80	Rose, Kissanlik.....	oz. 9 00	14 00	Pink.....	90	95
Senna, Alexandria.....	25	30	Good.....	6 25	8 50	Rhubarb.....	35	90
Timnevely.....	15	25	Rosemary.....	lb. 7 50	7 75	Fine trimmed.....	2 50	4 50
India.....	15	17	Sandalwood.....	5 50	8 00	Powdered.....	60	2 25
Stramonium.....	25	30	Sassafras.....	65	75	Sarsaparilla, Hon.....	50	53
Uva Ursi.....	15	17	Seal, pale.....	gal. 55	60	duras.....	60	65
LEPTANDRIN.....	oz. 50	60	Sperma, winter bleach.....	2 00	2 10	Jamaica.....	20	25
Lime, Chloride.....	lb. 34	42	Tansy.....	4 25	4 50	Mexican.....	75	85
Packages.....	6	7	Union Salad.....	gal. 1 10	1 15	Seneca.....	75	80
Hypophosphite.....	1 50	2 00	Wintergreen.....	lb. 3 00	3 25	Squill, white.....	18	20
Phosphate.....	35	38	Wormwood.....	6 00	6 50	Valerian, English.....	18	20
Sulphite.....	10	11	ONTUNOT, mercurial			SAL SODA, by bbl.....	14	3
Liquorice, Solazzi.....	45	50	fort.....	75	80	SACCHARIN.....	oz. 1 25	1 50
Pignatelli.....	35	38	Citine.....	35	38	SALICIN.....	lb. 3 25	3 75
Y. & S. Pellets.....	40	45	OPILM. See Gum.....			SANTONIN.....	2 50	2 75
Other Brands.....	14	35	ORANGE PELL.....	16	17	SEED, Anise, Italian.....	14	15
LYE, concentrated.....	doz. 90	1 00	PEPSIN, Eng.....	3 00	3 50	Star.....	35	38
MADDER, best Dutch.....	lb. 12	14	Saccharated.....	5 25	6 00	Canary, Sicily.....	4	5
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz.....	20	22	PEPPER, black.....	22	25	Caraway.....	10	12
Carb., 4 oz.....	16	20	Powdered.....	25	27	Carayam, Malabar.....	1 20	1 50
Calcined.....	55	65	White powdered.....	38	40	Decorated.....	1 75	2 00
Citrate, gran.....	40	75	PILL, blue, Mass.....	60	65	Celery.....	25	30
Sulphate.....	14	3	PILOCARPINE.....	gr. 6	12	Colchicum, German.....	1 15	1 20
MANGANESE, black			PITUI, black.....	bbl. 3 75	4 00	Coriander.....	10	12
oxide.....	4	6	Burgandy.....	lb. 10	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario		
MANNA.....	1 75		Phosphoric.....	90	1 00	100 lbs.....	3 75	4 00
MENTHOL.....	4 50	5 00	PHOSPHYLIN.....	oz. 40	45	Imported.....	0 00	0 00
MERCURY.....	90	95	POTTY HEADS.....	100	90	Fennigreek, powdered.....	lb. 7	9
Ammoniated.....	1 30	1 45	POTASSA, caustic, white			Hemp.....	5	5 1/2
Bichlor.....	1 10	1 20	sticks.....	lb. 65	70	Mustard, white.....	9	11
Biniodide.....	4 75	5 00	Liquor.....	10	12	Powdered.....	20	45
Bisulphate.....	1 20	1 30	POTASSIUM, Acetate.....			Rape.....	8	9
Chloride.....	1 20	1 30	granulated.....	50	55	SAFFRON, American.....	oz. 1 10	1 25
C. Chalk.....	55	60	Bicarbonate.....	17	20	Spanish.....	1 10	1 25
Nitric Oxide.....	1 25	1 30	Bichromate.....	12	13	SAGE.....	lb. 7	8
Oleate.....	1 25	1 30	Bitartrate (Cream			SILVER, Nitrate.....	11 00	13 00
MORPHIA, Acet.....	oz. 1 90	2 10	Tartar.....	30	35	SOAP, Castile, mottled		
Muriat.....	1 90	2 10	Bromide.....	50	55	white.....	11	16
Sulphat.....	2 10	2 25	Carbonate.....	13	15	SODA, Ash, keg or cask	1 1/2	2 1/2
Moss, Iceland.....	lb. 9	10	Chlorate.....	18	20	Caustic.....	24	5
Irish.....	104	12	Cyanide, Fused.....	40	52	drum or.....	24	30
MUSK, Tonquin, rue.....	oz. 36	40 00	Iodide.....	3 90	4 25	SODIUM, Acetate.....	25	30
Canton.....	75	80	Nitrate.....	9	11	Bicarb. Howard's.....	16	17
NUTMEGS.....	lb. 1 00	1 05	Permanganate.....	60	65	Newcastle.....	2 50	2 75
NUX VOMICA.....	8	10	Prussiate, yellow.....	35	38	Carbonate, crystal.....	lb. 24	3
Powdered.....	22	24	And Sodium Tar-			Hyposulphite.....	3	4
OH, Almond, bitter.....	oz. 75	80	trate (Rochelle			Salicylate.....	2 25	2 50
sweet.....	lb. 50	60	Salt.....	32	38	Sulphate, Glauber's		
Amber, rectified.....	65	70	Sulphuret.....	25	27	Salt.....	14	3
Anise.....	3 00	3 20	QUASSIA.....	9	10	STRYCHNINE, crystals.....	oz. 1 10	1 25
Bergamot.....	3 75	4 00	QUININE, Howard's.....	oz. 48	50	SULPHUR, precipitated.....	lb. 13	20
Cajuput.....	1 25	1 50	German.....	40	45	Sublimed.....	3	4
Caraway.....	3 50	4 00	ROBIN, strained.....	bbl. 2 75	3 75	Roll.....	24	34
Cassia.....	1 75	2 00	Clear, pale.....	4 50	5 00	TIN, Muriate, crystals.....	35	37
Castor.....	12	15	Root, Aconite.....	lb. 24	25	TAMARINDS.....	14	15
Cedar.....	75	1 25	Blood, powdered.....	20	22	TAR.....	bbl. 4 50	4 75
Citronella.....	lb. 85	90	Colosh, black.....	25	35	Barbadoes.....	lb. 10	12
Cloves.....	2 50	2 75	Colchicum, German.....	15	17	TEREBENE.....	75	90
Cod-liver, N.F.....	gal. 90	1 00	Colombo.....	20	22	TURPENTINE, Spirits.....	gal. 75	80
Norwegian.....	1 50	1 75	Powdered.....	30	35	Chian.....	oz. 90	2 50
Cotton Seed.....	1 00	1 10	Carcuma, ground.....	13	15	Venice.....	lb. 10	13
Croton.....	lb. 1 25	1 50	Elecampane.....	15	17	VERATRIA.....	oz. 2 00	2 50
Cubeb.....	16 00	17 00	Powdered.....	20	22	VERIGRIS.....	lb. 35	55
Germanum, India.....	3 00	3 20	Gentian.....	10	12	WAX, white, pure.....	55	75
Hemlock.....	75	80	Ground.....	12	14	Yellow.....	42	45
Juniper.....	65	70	Powdered.....	15	17	Paraffine.....	17	20
Lavender, English.....	oz. 1 75	1 90	Ginger, E.I.....	12	18	WOODS, Camwood.....	54	8
French, pure.....	75	1 00	Ginger-Powdered.....	lb. 14	20	Fustic, Cuban.....	24	3
Lemon.....	lb. 1 90	2 20	Jamaica.....	24	28	Logwood, Campeachy.....	24	3
Lemon Grass.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered.....	25	28	Quassia.....	9	10
Linsced, boiled, 9 lb.....	gal. 75	80	Golden Seal, powder'd	1 00	1 10	Redwood.....	34	5
Raw.....	70	75	Hellebore, white, p'd.....	13	15	ZINC, Chloride.....	1 10	1 25
Neatsfoot.....	90	1 00	Ipecac.....	2 90	3 00	Oxide.....	13	60
Olive, common.....	1 30	1 40	Powdered.....	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure.....	9	12
Salad.....	2 00	2 75	Jalap, powdered.....	38	40	common.....	7	9
Orange.....	lb. 3 00	3 25	Licorice, select.....	13	15	Valerianate.....	oz. 25	28
						Sulphocarbonate.....	lb. 1 00	1 10

THE STANDARD BRANDS
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
SOLD ANNUALLY.

("Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo")

S. DAVIS & SONS

MONTREAL, P.Q.

"Puritan" Plug Cut, "The Smokers' Ideal," "Derby," "Athlete" Cigarettes ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1889.

NO. 4

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.,
and Strathroy, Ont.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 48, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

Overdue Accounts.

Mr. James E. Davis gave an address upon the above subject before the Pharmaceutical Society of Detroit. The essay shows the marks of careful thought and preparation. The selections made below are especially commended to retailers. He says:—When an account is not paid when due, interest should be charged on all excess time taken. This is right, perfectly legitimate and good business logic. Still, many retailers, for one reason or another, do not pay their bills when due, and even in some instances after taking thirty, sixty or ninety days extra time, make great complaints if interest is added. Now, there are of course many retailers who, when their bill is about due, if they cannot meet it, will write, stating they are hard up, ask for a slight extension, and request the jobber to add interest, but these are the exception, and not the rule. However, as that may be, the wholesale merchant is not a banker, and retailers should get more in the habit of borrowing from their interior banks, and discounting their bills with the jobbers. The retail dealers would then soon ascertain the fact that banks do not loan money without interest, and this should teach them that the charge of the jobber is perfectly correct and just, and that it should not be objected to, but paid without question. There is another point in relation to the above that retailers should not overlook, and that is that many jobbers are compelled, from the lack of capital, to borrow money from their city banks, in order to carry their customers and meet their own bills, and interest must be paid on every dollar they borrow. If retail dealers would borrow

from the local banks, and discount their bills, jobbers could run their business on from 25 to 30 per cent. less capital. Discount all your bills for one year and see how much money you will save. It will be enough to pay for a good clerk.

If all retail dealers would adopt the plan of sending out monthly statements, the same as jobbers, it would facilitate their making collections. Most retailers send out statements twice per year, and frequently an account gets very large during that time, consequently it is much harder for the consumer to pay, and to go still further, it is just so much harder for the jobber, who suffers from lack of collections on the part of the retail dealer. I note with pleasure that some retailers have already started in the good work of sending out monthly statements, and reports have reached me that it works splendidly, that it makes collections better, and that it is growing in favor with the consumer, who was at first inclined to take exception to it. If every retailer would turn over a new leaf on the 1st of January, and send out monthly statements, such a revolution would take place in collections that both retailers and wholesalers would be astonished. The small dealer would make more money by discounting his bills, and the jobber would save interest by running his business on less capital. Do not wait for your neighbor and competitor to start in this good work, but commence yourself, and others are sure to follow.

Expensive Medicines.

At a recent exhibition of the American Public Health Association in Brooklyn, says the Analyst, one manufacturing chemist, E. Merck, exhibited a case of bottles about enough to fill an ordinary barrel, the total value of which was over \$30,000. The most costly drug in the case was labelled "Homatropine hydrobromate, cryst." It was all in one bottle, containing six pounds, and was valued at \$12,600, or at the rate of \$2,100 a pound. This drug is an alkaloid, artificially prepared from atropine. Its effects are similar to atropine, but not so lasting. It is a preparation of belladonna and is chiefly used in treatment of the eyes, and always in minute quantities. It expands the pupil of the eye. This substance is a striking illustration of the application of chemistry to well-known remedies. The physician does not

deal so much with substances in their crude form as with the quite sense of active principles. By this means all superfluous matter is removed and only that part which is needed to be used in the healing art is given to the patient. Thus, not only have the roots, herbs, flowers, seeds, barks, juices, ores and earths of ancient medicine been forced to give up their essential and active parts to the retort or crucible of the chemist and to reappear freed from dross or inert matter, reduced in quantity, but vastly magnified in intensity of action, but entirely new combinations of elements have been devised by chemical science and fanned by chemical art; and wholly new and previously unthought of modes of action in the human organism have been achieved by some of these new formations. As the healing art has become specialized, and no one physician claims to be able to treat all ailments, so the use of special drugs for special treatment has become necessary, so that it is difficult to find even a druggist who is familiar with every one of the drugs now in the market. The United States Pharmacopoeia is a huge book, with the contents of which but few are thoroughly familiar. Yet to get a list of drugs in actual use it will be necessary to study also the German Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmacopoeia. In the exhibition referred to, one house showed 150 articles only out of 6,000 produced in the laboratories. Among the expensive drugs is aconitine alkaloid, an amorphous powder from aconitum napellus, monk's-hood or wolfsbane. It is used in febrile diseases and neuralgia. A bottle of this containing about three pounds is valued at \$489.50. A bottle of anemonin, containing 3 1/4 ounces, about the size of a pony of beer, is valued at \$191.45. There are thirteen different preparations of caffeine in small bottles at from \$16 to \$28 per bottle. This medicine has lately been applied successfully in Bright's disease. A small bottle of chelidonium alkaloid, containing three ounces, made from tetterwort, used in skin diseases and scrofula and dropsy, is valued at \$88. Cocaine, which has the power when applied to any part of the body to render that part insensible to pain or touch during a short time, is rather an expensive drug—a bottle containing about four pounds is valued at \$420. A bottle of cantharadin crystals, the old-time blister in a new form, was valued at \$143. Codeine

phosphate is a preparation used to produce sleep. A fifteen-ounce bottle of it was valued at \$135. A five-ounce bottle of cotin, called "true cotin," costs about \$70 an ounce. Digitalm Germaine, a powder used to decrease the action of the heart, costs about \$70 a pound. Cannabine crystals, prepared from the South American Indian arrow-poison, used as a medicine in lockjaw and hydrophobia, costs \$15 an ounce. An ounce of hyoscyne hydrobromate crystals costs \$1.166.66, and 9 1/2 ounces of hyoscyamine alkaloid costs \$1.406. These are preparations of henbane, and are considered excellent hypnotics. They are similar in general effect to atropine, but not followed by such dangerous symptoms. Among the other (costly drugs in this collection were agaricin, 1/2 ounces, \$43.75; colocythin, 5 1/2 ounces, \$114.75; conine hydrochlorate, 4 1/2 ounces, \$98.43; cyclamin, 3 1/2 ounces, \$54.04; digitoxin, 1 1/2 ounces, \$87.40; gentisin, 1 1/2 ounces, \$91.15; heliotropin, 6 ounces, \$61.25; hydrastine hydrochlorate, 6 1/2 ounces, \$94.80; papain, a vegetable pepsin or digestive juice, found in the melon tree in Tropical America, about \$120 a pound; papayotin, used as a solvent for the diphtheritic membrane, 13 ounces, \$189.58. There are various preparations from the Calabar bean which are very costly. They are used in diseases of the eye and lockjaw. One preparation is called physostigmine alkaloid, and 4 ounces cost \$438.50. Physostigmine hydrochlorate crystals in a bottle about the size of a Coney Island glass of beer, containing 5 1/2 ounces, cost \$503.14. A small bottle of physostigmine salicylate crystals containing 3 ounces, cost \$1,810.05. There is a preparation from the leaves of jaborandi (pilocarpus pennatifolius), called pilocarpine nitrate crystal, used in consumption. A bottle of this, containing 1 pound 6 ounces, is valued at \$673.75. A preparation from quassia, or bitter wood (*Picramnia excelsa*) is used for dyspepsia and diarrhoea and also for worms. A small bottle of this containing 10 ounces is valued \$218.75. The Druggman.

A few New and Profitable Lines of Trade.

BY FRED. B. KILMER

More trade at a profit is what we are all seeking. And it is needed, for within a very limited time several profitable lines, formerly the exclusive perquisites of the drug store, have been taken away. The department store, the dry goods man, the corner grocer, the hair dresser, the boot and shoe man and others have had a hack at the drug man. And were it not for the trade in postage stamps, telephones, directories and general information, time would lie heavy on his hands.

Within the time when profitable lines have in the course of trade moved to other branches, many opportunities have been made possible in the progress of science and

arts whereby there might have been secured to the druggist new branches of trade, that, rightly managed, would have retrieved some of his losses. But somehow, with most of them, he failed to "catch on," and they have sought other channels. I refer more particularly to such lines as sanitary appliances, concentrated foods for invalids, travellers, etc., medicated and sanitary garments, electrical supplies, optical goods, ophthalmic goods, photographic supplies, dermatological goods, surgical supplies, antiseptic goods.

All of these, and many others that could be named, belong more or less to the druggist just as much as does the trade in many other goods he handles, and if he had tried to gain them he might, by his knowledge of science, have secured and kept control of them. Upon the last mentioned line,

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

I wish particularly to base these remarks. Within a comparatively few years a demand has arisen for antiseptic dressings and appliances for the treatment of wounds, and, though yet hardly started, several large establishments in this country, and European imports, supply probably half a million dollars worth per annum for consumption.

Though at first antiseptic treatment was not practicable, except in larger hospitals where extensive machinery and appliances were available, the progress of the art in this particular line has been so rapid and so great that the most obscure country practitioner now treats all injuries and wounds by aseptic methods, and uses antiseptic dressings. Yet but a small percentage of these supplies passes through the channels of the retail drug trade. They reach the physician and consumer largely through either the jobber or the physicians' supply houses.

The lines of trade I have enumerated, and this particular line, I am aware have been in some instances taken advantage of by the drug trade, but not to any great extent, and those who handle these goods do not give them the prominence and push they should to make a success, nor to the same extent that fancy goods, toilet articles, cigars, soda water and other side lines are pushed.

Those who do handle them do so in a limited way, putting them in drawers, closets, or some out of sight place, and expect those who want them to come and inquire for them.

What is needed to give to this or any new line is prominence, display, advertising, push, not only to fill the demand, small or large, but to create a demand. This is the secret of trade in these days, to so put wares before the public that they are led to a desire to purchase, when, perhaps, in reality, there is no real present necessity.

In the line of antiseptic dressings an increasing demand already exists. No important operations are performed without them, and their use is rapidly extending to the minor operations, in eye, ear and nasal treatment, dermatology, etc. Every day opens a new field and new uses, and these must increase, as improvements are constant

and the formerly elaborate details are daily simplified.

The pharmacist's interest in them is that their manufacture and dispensing require just the knowledge he possesses, and if he secures the trade in them it is unlikely that the corner grocer or dry goods shop can take it away. The demand for them by physicians is increasing, and the pharmacist is expected to fill the wants of the profession, and the public will soon learn to demand these goods.

As the life of the individual in the case of severe and lacerated wounds depends upon the care with which they are dressed for the first time, and as the druggist is first to see the minor and grave injuries, especially that happen in his neighborhood, it is deemed of the greatest importance that pharmacists should be supplied with, know and be familiar with antiseptics and their application.

It will not be long before every cut, bruise, burn, frost bite, chilblain, eruption, scratch, wound, abrasion of every kind and sort, from the stubbed toe of a bare-footed urchin to a cracked skull, will demand an antiseptic application, and no doubt with the result of the saving of much suffering. No wound or injury is too small or trifling as not to be worth antiseptic dressing, in fact they are quite as much in place as in very large and serious wounds.

There here is a line of trade that is started; it is for the druggist to whoop it up and increase his reputation and bank account.

A case or two to illustrate the point. In a neighboring city an acquaintance of mine had a small drug store "way out in the suburbs," his trade was so slow that he had plenty of time to read and meditate; becoming somewhat acquainted with the subject of antiseptics, and finding that other druggists like himself, had here and there only such articles as were in demand, he opened a department in his store for their special display, with accessories whereby physicians might be able to practically apply aseptic and antiseptic methods. By advertising he secured the attention of physicians from all parts of the city, so much so that they come and send their patients five miles or more to get these and other goods. In fact, he is said to have the largest prescription and physicians' order trade in that city and is prosperous, though located in an inaccessible locality. He got the lead and holds it.

A young man of my acquaintance, a book canvasser by occupation, found in his travels among physicians that they were constantly demanding little necessities, including antiseptic appliances. He made inquiry at the drug stores and found they all agreed that the "demand was so small it did not pay to bother with them." Nevertheless he opened a shop in a small way, giving particular attention to physicians' wants, and, through them, their patients. His establishment now requires several clerks and a delivery wagon, and his trade is one any druggist might envy; supplying physicians and patients at a net profit of from 25 to 200 per cent. with goods "it would not pay to bother with."

The moral is plain. Lost ground cannot perhaps be regained, but there are new fields to conquer.

The particular field suggested in this paper will require an investment for a small start of say twenty-five dollars, for a lively trade trade a hundred or so. But with the investment must go energy, push, hustle. If you sit down and wait for trade to come, it will come, but to the "other fellow."—Pharmaceutical Era.

:-Soda Water Apparatus.-:

**TUFTS'
ARCTIC AND SIBERIAN
PATENTS**

New Designs. New Improvements.

LOW PRICES

AND

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

First-class drug stores throughout the United States, and in Canada, find only one of the most profitable branches of their business.

Every Canadian druggist who does not dispense soda water should at once add an apparatus to his fixtures. It is a beautiful piece of furniture, and selling itself for itself in a very short time, usually the first season.

If you have a soda fountain which is not profitable, it is because you have not kept abreast of the times. You can make soda water as profitable as thousands of your fellow druggists make it.

How to Make it Pay.

I will take your obsolete and perhaps worn out apparatus in part payment for a new one, allowing liberally for it, and will make terms for payment of balance so liberal that in all probability it will pay for itself.

I will provide with the apparatus formulas for all the latest and most popular drinks and hints about all the latest novelties in the business, so that you cannot fail to find a soda fountain a gold mine, as many others now find it.

Canada is to-day the most promising field for a soda water dispenser, who will take pains to produce a high grade of beverages and serve them daintily.

Second-hand apparatus in thorough repair at very low prices and on particularly easy terms.

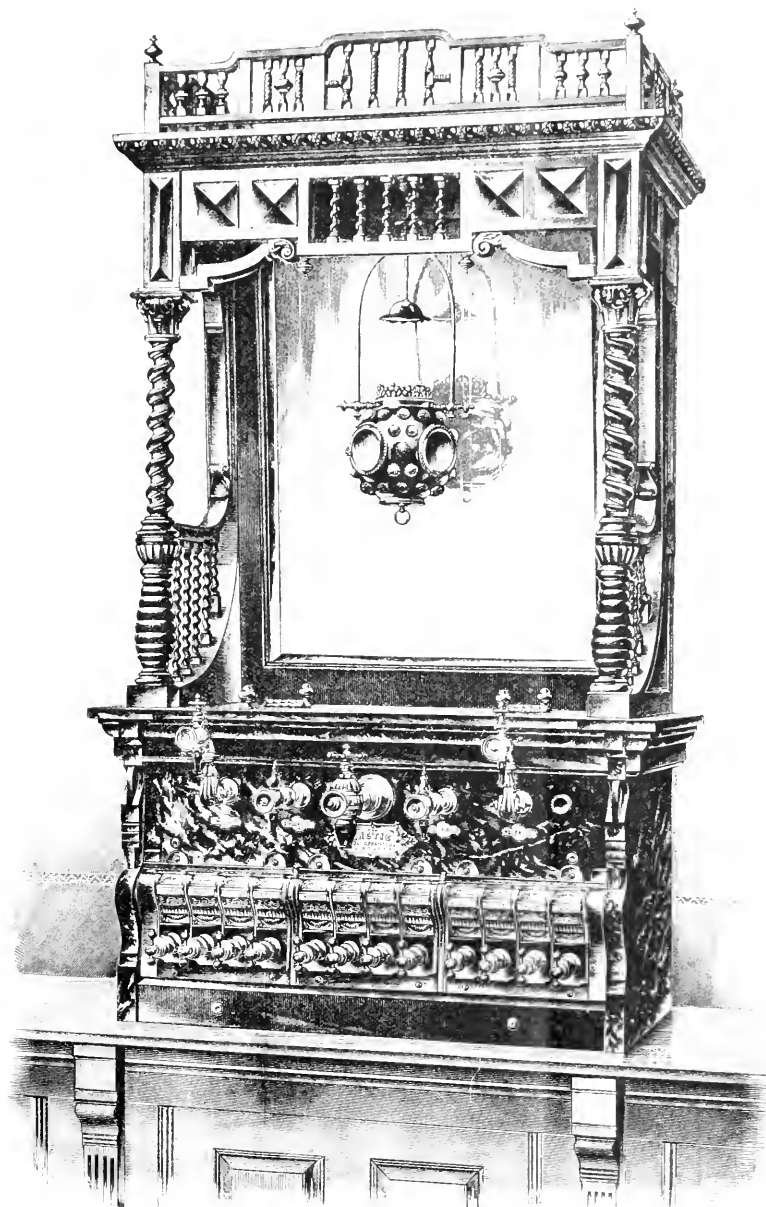
My illustrated catalogue and price list will be mailed free to any druggist thinking of buying.

Address all communications

JAMES W. TUFTS,
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE, FACTORY AND WARE
ROOMS.

33 to 51 Bowker Street,
49 & 51 Chardon Street,
96 to 100 Portland Street.



"FANEUIL."

SALESROOMS:

CHICAGO—84 and 86 Jackson Street: NEW YORK—10 Warren Street, near Broadway and City Hall: DETROIT—108 Griswold Street; BOSTON—96 Portland Street.

CANADIAN AGENT:

MR. CHAS. L. NEWELL, Paris, Ont.

Travelling Agent for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

By sending for Catalogue, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement.—J.W. TUFTS

We have secured the Agency for Canada

For Vincent Woods' Celebrated Medicated Pine Wool Felt Goods, including Chest Protectors, double and single, Ladies' and Gents' Abdominal Supporters.

The above goods have a large sale on the Continent and in the United States. They are elegantly finished and allow a good margin of profit.

Just received a fresh stock of Silk Elastic Hosiery, Knee Caps, etc.

Obstetric Binders,

Abdominal Supporters,

Gents' Riding Belts.

New lines of English and American Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc.

Have you stocked the "New Discovery" Extract of Cod Liver? There is a steadily increasing demand for it. The Physicians are recommending it.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,
53 Front St. E.

Agents for E. B. Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs and Pharmaceutical Specialties.

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DUNCAN
& CO.,**

25 FRONT STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.,

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, we please to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES
Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO..



B. LAURANCE & Co.,
Wholesale Opticians,
251 St. James St., Montreal.

Fine English Goods a Specialty.

By using our Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt

J. PALMER & SON

IMPORTERS OF

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**A. & F. PEAR'S SOAPS, DUPONT'S BRUSHES,
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The Largest and best assorted Stock in Canada of

BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES,
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CHAMOIS, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET REQUISITES

1743 & 1745 NOTRE DAME,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

**WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!**

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS FIFTY ordinary other Dyes in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to dye more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

SOLUBLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

In placing our line of Sugar Coated Pills on the Canadian market, we do so with the assurance that they will bear favorable comparison in appearance with any offered by other manufacturers.

We claim for our Sugar Coated Pills perfect PURITY and SOLUBILITY of Coating, as well as PRECISION of admixture of mass and absolute UNIFORMITY of weight

Special recipes for Sugar Coated Pills are made and coated to order in quantities of not less than 3,000 Pills, estimates for which will be cheerfully furnished.

We have ready QUININE PILLS, 1, 2 and 3 gr. in 500 or 100 bottles.

BLAND'S PILLS, 3 or 5 gram. Pink or White, in 100, 500 and 1 bottles.

Also POT CHLOR TABLETS, SODA MINT.

SOLUBLE HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

Readily Soluble in Warm or Cold Water.

NO DETERIORATION FROM AGE.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE
DO NOT CAUSE LOCAL IRRITATION.
PERFECT ACCURACY OF DOSE.

These tablets are confidently offered to the medical profession as combining every possible merit.

The following list comprises the alkaloids usually employed hypodermically, others prepared as may be desired:

Apomorphine Muriate, 1-10 gr.

Apomorphine Muriate, 1-20 gr.

Atropine Sulphate, 1-50 gr.

Atropine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Hydroxamine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/3 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/6 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/8 gr.

Morphine Sulph. and Atropine Sulph.

No. 1, Morph. Sulph., 1/4 gr., Atropine Sulph., 1-150 gr.

Morphine Sulph. and Atropine Sulph., No. 2, Morph. Sulph., 1/8 gr., Atropine Sulph., 1-200 gr.

Try some with next order. Prices are right for quality of goods.

Lyman Bros. & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists,

TORONTO, - ONT.

TRADE NOTES.

W. B. Smith, formerly in Hamilton, Ont., has purchased the business of his brother, Dr. D. Smith, corner King and Wellington streets, Hamilton, Ont.

The firm of Dr. H. Lang & Co. of Granby, Ont., is dissolved, Dr. Lang continuing the business.

We have to note a number of changes in Montreal among druggists. W. Curtiss has resumed business a few doors above his old stand on Bleury street.

Dr. Verner, has sold his drug business on St. Catherine street to Mr. Bernard, late with R. J. Devins.

Mr. Morin, of St. Catherine street, will on May 1st move a little further west, to the corner of German street.

Dr. Verner will open a new drug store in St. Jean Baptiste Ward about May 1st.

Ex-alderman Gray has, owing to the demolition of the west side of St. Lawrence Main street, moved from his old stand No. 144, known as an ancient landmark by Montrealers, to No. 122 on the same street, which he has fitted up in the latest modern style and which is a credit to the Metropolis. Mr. Gray had occupied his old stand for 30 years.

Messrs. Lavolette & Nelson, of Notre Dame street, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Nelson continuing the business under the old name.

Mr. Richard Devins, of Notre Dame street, has decided to relinquish the retail business and is selling off his stock and fixtures by private sale in lots to suit purchasers.

The stock of J. Thorne, Essex Centre, Ont., was slightly damaged by removal, caused by a fire in an adjacent building March 20th.

The business in London, Ont., formerly carried on by Dr. J. M. Stevenson, is now in the hands of J. E. Platt.

A new drug store has been opened on the corner of Augusta avenue and St. Patrick street, Toronto, by J. H. English, formerly of Alexandria, Ont.

E. Lemaitre, Winchester street, Toronto, has sold his drug business to E. S. Cranfield, of Stayner, Ont.

G. W. W. Davidson, is going to open a new drug store in Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Ostigny, of Chambly, Que., is about to open a business in St. Hyacinthe, Que.

A new wholesale drug warehouse is being opened in Winnipeg, Man., by Martin, Rosser & Co. The firm, we understand, consist of E. D. Martin, who has been successfully engaged in the retail drug trade in Ottawa for the past ten years, and H. Rosser, for many years travelling representative for Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell & Co., Montreal. The prospects are said to be very

good, and they are both worthy of all the success they may attain.

A dividend of 15 cents on the dollar has been declared in the case of the insolvent estate of C. J. Casselman, of Chateaufort, Ont.

The many friends of S. Snyder, Waterloo, Ont., will sympathize with him in the loss of his wife.

C. H. Newman, Brunswick avenue, Toronto, has sold out to H. K. Bowden.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, for so many years with Lyman Bros. & Co., will regret to hear of his sudden death. He was taken sick March 10th with typhoid pneumonia, and notwithstanding every thing medical science and careful nursing could do he died March 26th and was buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery March 21st. He leaves a wife and four children. His funeral was attended by his fellow employees in a body, the warehouse being closed, and many friends who wished to pay their respects to one who will long be remembered for his kindly manner and warm heart.

Hiram Walker & Son, Walkerville, have sold their drug business to their manager, Mr. E. Shoff.

E. G. Lamaitre has bought out A. Metcalfe, corner Clinton and College streets.

A. H. Joseph, Windsor, has sold out his business to I. S. Labelle & Co. The firm is I. S. Labelle, Dr. Reaume and Dr. Casgrain.

W. E. Galley, Carlton street, is about to open a branch on College street near Huron.

G. K. C. McGregor, Parliament street, is convalescent after being laid up with broken ribs, caused by defective stairway.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Association will be held at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, commencing Monday, September 8th, 1890. A list of eighty-seven queries is submitted to the members, answers to which are to be forwarded by August 1st. H. M. Whelphy, 2047 Olive, St. Louis, is Chairman of Committee, and C. F. Dare, Bridgeton, N. J., Secretary.

Notes from Quebec.

There has been considerable grumbling on the part of retailers in Montreal in consequence of wholesale houses selling to consumers. This habit, always to be deplored, has considerably decreased lately, one or two houses refusing absolutely to sell cream of tartar, carbonate of ammonia, shellac, etc., in small lots to confectioners and hatters, as one or two lbs. at a time. A great deal of small doctors' business was also done here at one time by the wholesale houses, such as 4 oz. tinct. opium, 8 oz. paregoric, 1 dr. morphia, etc., but this is now happily to a great

extent a thing of the past. Such petty intrusions on the trade of their own customers is bad policy on the part of wholesale houses.

The amendment to the Quebec Pharmacy Act have passed the Legislative Council with a few slight modifications. In future no physician will be allowed to open a drug store in the Province of Quebec unless he relinquishes his license to practice as a physician. To the energy and perseverance of Mr. Muir, Secretary-Registrar, is principally due the passing of the Act. Whether the bill is a workable one or not the future must determine.

Questions and Answers.

R. Toronto. In dispensing the following prescription the extracts formed a gelatinous product. Please explain cause.
R.

Fld. Ext. Hydrastis.

" Hamamelis aa 1 oz.

Ans.—This is due to the tannin in the hamamelis acting on the alkaloids in the hydrastis, tannin being a very delicate reagent for precipitating alkaloids.

A. C. S.—The following is an excellent formula

Chloroform,	4 drs.
Morphia mur,	20 grs.
Ether	2 drs.
Ol. Menth pip.	S. minimis.
Ac. Hydrocyan, dil P.B.	4 drs.
Tinct. Capsici,	6 drs.
Mixt. Acacia,	1 oz.
Treacle ad,	4 oz.
Mix.	

Or why not use tinct. chloroformi et morphiae of the B.P.

According to the American Practitioner and News, a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining how small a quantity of any antiseptic substance will prevent the development of the bacillus of typhoid, cholera and tuberculosis, resulted as follows: The culture of the typhoid bacillus was prevented by 1 part corrosive sublimate on 20,000 parts culture medium, 1 part sulphate of quinine on 800 of culture medium, 1 part of carbolic acid on 200, 1 part of hydrochloric acid on 105 parts, 1 part chloride of lime on 100 parts culture medium. The cholera bacillus (coma bacillus of Koch) will not develop in an acid medium. One drop of a one per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid prevents it. Its development is also prevented by 1 part of corrosive sublimate on 100,000 parts of culture medium; 1 part of sulphate of quinine on 5,000 parts; 1 part sulphate of copper on 500 parts, and 1 part of carbolic acid on 400 parts of the culture medium. Many substances, such as salol, ether, chloroform, flouide of sodium, iodoform, etc., hinder remarkably the culture of the bacillus of tuberculosis, but those which sterilize the culture medium of the bacillus completely are hydrofluosilicic acid, ammonia, fluo-silicate of iron, fluo silicate of potash, polysulphide of potassium, and silicate of soda.

FORMULÆ.

EXTRACT OF MALT OIL WITH HYPHOSULPHITES. (Parvus.)

Take of

Hypophosphite of sodium. 48 grains.
 " " potassium 24 "
 " " calcium 24 "
 Distilled water. 2 fl. drachms.
 Extract of malt and oil. 2 to 2 ozs.

Rub the hypophosphites with the water and add them to the extract of malt and oil slightly warmed, and stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ ACIDUM.

In reply to a correspondent, Mr. Hugh M. Massingham, the senior dispenser of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, sends the following formula for the above-named preparation:—

Burn ointment:—

Yellow resin. 14 oz.
 Yellow wax. 20 " (in winter 10 oz.)
 Olive oil. 20 " (" 30 "
 Venetian turpentine 8 "
 Burgandy pitch. 4 "
 Oxide of zinc. 4 "
 Solution of carbolic acid. 10½ fl. oz.

Melt the resin, wax, Venetian turpentine and pitch, together with the olive oil, by a gentle heat. To this add the oxide of zinc and carbolic acid, previously rubbed together, and stir constantly until cold.

Solution of carbolic acid for the above:—

Carbolic acid, pure. 8 oz.
 Glycerine. 4 fl. oz.
 Water. 16 "
 Mix. —Chemist and Druggist.

COCKROACH POWDER.

Angelica root, well powdered. 100 parts
 Essence of eucalyptus. 20 parts
 Mix. Scatter, at night, plentifully, around the haunts of the pests. It answers equally well against all the coleoptera, etc.

NESSLER'S INSECTICIDE

Green soap. 40 parts
 Extract of tobacco. 60 parts
 Empyreumatic oil. 50 parts
 Alcohol. 200 parts
 Water. 650 parts

Mix secundum artem. Before use dilute with five volumes of water.—Ex.

Aq. Lavand. Opt.—Take of

Otto de rose. 1 dram
 Tonquin beans. 4 drms.
 Ess. bergamot. 2 drms.
 Musk. 6 grs.
 Ambergris. 10 grs.
 Ol. caryoph. 1 dram
 Ol. lavand, Ang. 3 dram
 Glycerine, pure. 4 ozs.
 Ivory black. 1 oz.
 Sp. vini rect. 7 quarts
 Aqua distil. 1 quart
 Let it stand a fortnight with shaking, filter through magn. carb.

SACHET POWDERS.

Lavender. Parts
 Lavender flowers. 128
 Thyme. 8
 Mint. 4

Oil of lavender. 1
 Cloves. 4
 Tincture of ambergris. 2
 New-mown Hay. Parts
 Orris root. 2,200
 Tonka beans. 300
 Vanilla. 300
 Oil of bitter almonds. 1
 " rose geranium. 12
 " rose. 3
 " bergamot. 6
 Extract of musk. 64

Jockey Club:—

Orris. 600
 Santal. 100
 Oil of bergamot. 16
 " rose. 1
 Extract of musk. 32
 Extract of civet. 16

Violet:—

Orris root. 400
 Rhodium wood. 100
 Rose leaves. 100
 Black currant leaves. 100
 Benzoin. 4
 Musk pods. 8
 Oil of bitter almonds. 1

Chemist and Druggist.

Annidalin.—This is the name given to a new derivative of thymol, produced by the action of iodine upon an alkaline solution of that substance. It is of a red color, and when exposed to the action of light liberates iodine. It is proposed as a substitute for iodoform.

Quinolineparamethenylbenzenylazoximeparacarboxylic acid is the name of a new acid, prepared by melting quinolineparamethenylamidoxime with phthalic anhydride. If the process of preparation is as lengthy as the name we do not envy the operator. But is it absolutely necessary that our chemists should indulge in such jaw-breaking words?

To Mask the Odor of Ichthyol.—The Pharmaceutische Zeitung recommends the addition of about ten per cent. of oil of citronella. The addition will be harmless in any case, while in rheumatism it is claimed that it will be positively beneficial. In India the oil is used to a considerable extent as a remedy in rheumatism, and, it is declared, with very good results.

Rivdity, openair, good natured and enterprising, is the life of business



LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER.

The best selling article of the kind in the market and gives

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Beware of Imitations.

R. J. DEVINS,

1593 Notre Dame St.

MONTREAL.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.,

IMPORTERS, -----

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

Recent Arrivals:

Merck's Scale Pepsine, Chloralamid, Sulfonal Bayer, Acetanilid, Paraldehyde, Eucalyptol, Cocaine Crystals, Cocaine Hydrochlor, and we have always on hand a full line of New Remedies.

We complete stock of everything required in the business.

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Batger's Confectionery

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5 1/2 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Wholesale Agent for Ontario.

Cantharidin in Pharmacy.

BY PROF. F. V. GRAZER, A.P.A.

The use of cantharidin in pharmacy has been very limited, as far as I have been able to determine, although quite a number of methods have been recommended for separating this principle from the flies. Most of these have been used, no doubt, with a view of determining the quality of the flies, their value being estimated by the amount of cantharidin, and as a matter of experiment.

My attention was attracted to the use of cantharidin while making some cantharidal collodion. I noticed how easily this principle could be separated by the method adopted in that process. In the preparation a considerable amount of cantharidin remained undissolved by the collodion, even after agitation for several days.

It occurred to me that it would require but a little extra labor to remove the fatty matter with carbon bisulphide, and obtain the cantharidin in a tolerably pure state, by which the quality of the drug used might be estimated, and at the same time a collodion prepared of a known strength by simply adding the cantharidin to the requisite amount of flexible collodion. A preparation made in this manner yielded satisfactory results.

A short time after this I was called upon to make some vinegar of cantharides according to the British Pharmacopœia. I found the process a tedious one, especially that part of the process requiring percolation, which was exceedingly slow and unsatisfactory. A preparation equally efficacious was readily made by simply dissolving cantharidin in a mixture of glacial acetic and acetic acids corresponding to the menstruum used in the preparation.

While I have not made any further experiments, I might suggest its use in the liniment of cantharides, and the cerate of the extract of cantharides. Referring to the last-named preparation, I have often wondered why the Pharmacopœia is burdened with two cantharidal cerates. The plain cerate of cantharides, if properly made with a good specimen of powdered flies, seldom fails to give satisfaction. The claim for the cerate of the extract is, that it is an elegant and efficient substitute for the ordinary cerate, as the greater portion of the inert matter is removed in the process adopted for its preparation.

The object of this preparation, therefore, is simply to remove the vesicating principle in as pure a state as possible, and to combine it with a suitable base. The process is somewhat cumbersome to the druggist, as it involves percolation, distillation, and evaporation, the final result being the removal of the cantharidin, associated with a considerable amount of extractive. A more simple method would be to add a chloroformic solution of cantharidin to a melted mixture of wax, lard and resin, or the cantharidin may

be dissolved by means of heat, in a mixture of rape seed and castor oils, and then added. In doing this it would be necessary to diminish the amount of lard, as the lard would render the cerate too soft.

But is this elegant and efficient substitute an improvement over the ordinary cerate? So far as I can learn such is not the case. If the objection to this preparation be the mechanical admixture of the powdered flies, I hardly think it justifiable, as these small particles of the hard exterior parts of the insect have a tendency to irritate the skin, and thereby facilitate the vesicating action.

I had occasion some time ago to test the relative merit of these two preparations. The cerate of the extract failed to give the satisfaction which the cerate had previously given. That the former preparation contained sufficient cantharidin there could be no doubt, as six months after its preparation I found the entire surface thickly studded with cantharidin crystals.

Cantharidin dissolved in oil has been used in Germany. In the last issue of the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, New York, May, 1886, a process is given for making cantharidal oil, as formerly recommended by E. Dietrich, Helffenberg, Germany. It was made by dissolving three parts of cantharidin in two thousand parts of rape-seed oil. It has been shown by F. Eger that a portion of the cantharidin in the preparation is precipitated after a time, and he recommends the use of castor oil. The following formula is suggested for a permanent preparation: 0.3 grammes of cantharidin is dissolved in 20.0 grammes of castor oil and 40.0 grammes of rape-seed oil by means of heat, after which 140.0 grammes of rape-seed oil is added.

The main objection to the use of cantharidin is its expense. In Merck's index 1 gramme is quoted at two dollars. It can, however, be made more cheaply by the druggist himself.

The separation of cantharidin is not difficult; it is easily accomplished by percolating the powdered flies with chloroform. I have used for this purpose a narrow Whitall-Tatum percolator, in the bottom of which a cork was inserted, containing a glass tube drawn out to a fine point and curved upward. In this manner I was able to prevent the percolation from going on too rapidly. The chloroform was recovered for future use by means of an old-style alembic, connected with an empty bottle, acting as a receiver, and kept cool.

With a water bath placed over an ordinary spirit lamp the distillation can be carried on until the greater portion of the chloroform is recovered. The fat can be removed after evaporating the remaining chloroform by means of carbon bisulphide or petroleum ether. In this manner it may be obtained sufficiently pure for pharmaceutical purposes. The powdered drug as found in this market is generally good, containing

about 8 per cent. of moisture, and a fair yield of cantharidin.

Other processes have been recommended, such as treating the flies with alkalis, and subsequently with acid before using chloroform or ether, by which means a larger yield is obtained. Perhaps the best method is that of dialysis, recommended by E. Dietrich. But as far as the commercial article is concerned it is yet too expensive to be used, at least in this country.

I would therefore recommend the druggist to prepare it himself, as I believe that cantharidin could be used in a number of the pharmaceutical preparations now kept in the stores, thereby saving considerable time, besides securing preparations of known strength, which is always an object to be desired. British and Col. Druggist.

Antiseptic Sponges.

PROF. I. PERRINS.

Take a stinging of fine new sponges, neither too small nor too large. Commence by beating them with a small hammer, or a piece of wood, in order to knock out the dust and any mineral particles that they may contain. Examine particularly the point where the sponge was attached to the rock; often there are minute grains of sand firmly adherent at this point, and which should be absolutely removed to avoid irritating an already painful wound. It is better to cut this point off with the scissors. Having done this, wash the sponges freely in water, squeeze, and place them in fountain basins, preferably enamelled ones, containing the following solutions:

Hydrochloric acid	10 grams.
Water	1 litre.

Allow them to remain six hours in this mixture, then wash freely again in water, and steep them for six hours in the following:

Water	1 litre.
Potassium permanganate	1 gram.

By treatment with chamæleon solution of a beautiful, intense violet hue, they will become more or less rapidly discolored; and after washing freely in water, will retain a brownish shade.

Immerse the sponges next in the following liquid for two hours:

Liquid bisulphate of soda	10 grams.
Water	1 litre.
Hydrochloric acid	1 gram.

A slight odor of sulphurous acid gas will be perceived. After a little while the sponges lose their brown color, and assume a beautiful whitish yellow shade.

Wash again freely in water, and introduce them into preserving fluid made as follows, where they should be kept until needed:

Water	1 litre.
Carbolic acid	1 gram.
Alcohol	5 grams.

Dissolve the carbolic acid in the alcohol and mix together in the aqueous solution.

In order to remove the odor of the carbolic acid, which the laity always associates with hospitals, we may use in place of the above solution the following preserving fluid:

Thymol	1 gram.
Alcohol	4 grams.
Water	1 litre.

—Gaz. de Gyner.

Tariff Changes.

The following are the changes in tariff affecting the drug trade, which came into effect March 28th.

Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, and vinegar, 15 cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of standard strength, one cent additional. Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, of any strength, imported for dyeing or printing, 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. Formerly acetic acid of all kinds was taxed 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad val.

Acid phosphates, 3 cents per pound.

Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, one cent per pound. Cocoa paste, containing sugar, 5 cents.

Extract of coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Combs, for dress and toilet, 35 per cent. formerly 30.

Crystal and decorated glass tableware, 20 per cent. Glass carboys, bottles, and decanters and demijohns, 30 per cent. Lamp glass and electric light shades and chimneys, lanterns, etc., 30 per cent.

Liquorice, in rolls or sticks, 3 cents per pound.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, 1 1/4 cents per pound, formerly 30 per cent. ad val.; lubricating oils costing less than 30 cents per gallon, 7 1/5 cents per gallon.

Oiled silk, 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Dry white and red lead, orange mineral, and zinc white or carbonate of zinc, 5 per cent.; dry colors, 20 per cent.; paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil, 30 per cent.; paints ground or mixed in or with Japan varnish, etc., mixed paints, three cents per pound and 25 per cent.; oxides, ochres, and umbers, 30 per cent.; paints and colors ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes, \$1 per gallon.

Red and yellow prussiate of potash, 10 per cent.

Spirituous and alcoholic liquors, alcohol, gin, rum, whiskey, \$1.75 gallon; fusil oil or potato oil, \$2 gallon. Methylated alcohol, including woodnaphtha, aboyutha, imitations of brandy, cordials, ginger wine, rum shrub, etc., \$2 gallon. Spirits and strong waters mixed with any ingredient or known as anodynes, elixirs, etc., \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. There are increases here. Alcoholic perfumes and when in bottles of not over 4 oz. 50 per cent; when in packages weighing more than 4 oz., \$2 gallon and 40 per cent.

Nitrous ether, \$2 gallon and 30 per cent. Vermuth containing not more than 40 per cent. of spirits, 75 cents per gallon; if containing more than 40 per cent. \$2 per gallon.

Starch, including farina, not sweetened, 2 cents per pound; when sweetened, 4 cents per pound.

Satchels, pocketbooks, and purses, 35 per cent.

Illuminating oils, composed of products of petroleum, coal shale, or lignite, 25 per cent.

THE FREE LIST.

The following are the additions to and changes in the free list.

Alum in bulk only, ground or unground; antimony not ground, pulverized, or otherwise manufactured; ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty five pounds weight; asphalt and bone pitch, crude only; argol or argola, crude only.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state; borax in bulk only; brass in sheets or plates not less than four inches in width; bullion, gold and silver in bars, blocks, or ingots.

Gums, viz., amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kauri, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gouda, and gum Barbary. Indigo, auxiliary, or zinc dust.

Liquorice root, not ground. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweeds in the crude or natural state or only cleaned.

Roses, Attar of, and oil of roses. Pipe-clay, unmanufactured. Resin in packages of not less than 100 pounds. Roots, medicinal viz.: Acosta, columba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb, and valerian. Rubber, crude.

Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals only; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda, of rubic nitre, sulphide of sodium, arsenate, bismarsenate, chloride, and stannate of soda for manufacturing purposes only.

Sulphate of copper, ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp, whitening or whitening gilders, and Paris white.

Camwood and sumach, for dyeing and tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than mashed or ground. Blood albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic, and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods for use in their factories only.

Chlorate of potash in crystals when imported for manufacturing purposes only.

The Use of Cotton in the Preparation of Medicinal Waters.

BY J. R. STEIN.

Read at a Meeting of the Penn. Pharm. Association.

Has the use of cotton in the preparation of medicinal waters proven to be preferable to carbonate of magnesium, or phosphate of lime?

To answer this query quite a number of samples were prepared with carbonate of magnesium, phosphate of lime, and cotton, using the oils of anise, cinnamon and peppermint, and gum camphor. By careful manipulation I succeeded in getting quite satisfactory results from all the substances used, but the samples prepared by the use of carbonate of magnesium were invariably stronger or more highly aromatic, and less trouble was experienced in obtaining perfectly clear solutions. As a rule I have used the cotton process since the time of issue of the 1880 pharma-

copæia, but must confess that I do not like it as well as the old way in which carbonate of magnesium is used. If the objection raised against this latter process, that owing to the partial solubility of the carbonate of magnesium, there is danger of throwing out of solution the salts of morphine, strychnine, etc., when used in the waters so prepared, is well founded, then I would not consider it advisable to continue using it. On this point, there seems to be a difference of opinion, a number of good pharmacists claiming the amount of magnesium carbonate dissolved is so small that it does not have sufficient effect upon these salts to cause them to precipitate. But as I am not prepared to determine the question, and as the use of cotton does not seem to prove entirely satisfactory, I concluded to try paper pulp, as I had met with good success in its use in clearing up various elixirs. Samples were prepared with the same oils and gum camphor, and the results of the products obtained were perfectly satisfactory. The following are the formulae. Take of either of the oils mentioned 30 minims, filter paper 90 grains, distilled water q. s. to make two pints. Tear the filter paper into small pieces or shreds, put it into a quart wide mouth bottle and drop the oil upon it so as to penetrate all parts of the paper; add in small portions two pints of distilled water, shaking thoroughly after each addition until the paper is thoroughly disintegrated. Set aside for two hours, then filter, pouring back the first portion of filtrate if not entirely clear. When the liquid ceases to drop, add sufficient distilled water upon the pulp in the filter to make two pints.

For camphor water: Take of camphor 120 grains, alcohol one half fl. oz., filter paper 90 grains, distilled water sufficient to make two pints. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, pour the solution upon the shreds of paper contained in a dish or wide mouth bottle, and stir it about until the alcohol has nearly all evaporated, then proceed as with the above, and the result will be a perfectly clear and strong solution.

Experiments were also made with purified talcum, using only two-thirds the quantity as of magnesium carbonate.

After finishing my experiments I found in the proceedings of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. for 1871 a paper on medicated waters, written by S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston. In his experiments he used various articles, among them being carbonate of magnesium, powdered glass, finely powdered silica, powdered pumice and kaolin or porcelain earth. Of these various substances he found only the magnesium carbonate and powdered silica to be satisfactory, and the samples prepared with the magnesium carbonate more highly aromatic than the rest.

Of silica he says that in some instances of very careful manipulation the product may be said to have been quite as good as that prepared with magnesium carbonate, and that silica being perfectly insoluble in water it is free from the objection raised against the use of magnesium carbonate, as solutions of morphia salts, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, etc., made with waters prepared in silica remained unchanged. I did not have time to experiment with this article, but for my own satisfaction I intend doing so at an early date. Meanwhile I shall continue to use either filter paper pulp or cotton in preparing my medicated waters.

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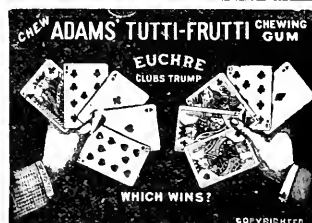
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Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., Wholesale, Victoria, B. C., say: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used."

The Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, B. C., says: "The Sentinel does not as a rule endorse proprietary medicines, but when a really meritorious article is offered the public we have no hesitation in recommending it. We know of none more deserving of eulogium than Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. With less than two years' trial by the afflicted, it has gained a reputation for relief and cure which no other remedy has gained in the same time."

A great majority of the testimonials so far published are from men well known in this province, whose word may be relied on, and all of whom give unqualified testimony in its favor."

Rectal Diseases are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. In every community there are many who, having "tried everything" (except Dr. Child's Pile Ointment), have resigned themselves to suffer and say nothing. One box sold sells many boxes. It is an article that you can recommend with every confidence, and it is offered to you at a price which makes it worth your while to stock and push it. As "a starter" only, we will send one dozen, postpaid, on receipt of \$1. Retail price, \$1.

Regular Prices:—1 dozen, \$7; 3 dozen, \$19.50; 6 dozen, \$36; 1 gross, \$36; 5 gross, \$300; 4 mos., or 5 per cent. cash with order.

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The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and quick. The ointment, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of Ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

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ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

From the Front of the Counter.

In opening his presidential address to the Liverpool Chemists' Association last week, Dr. Symes gave a happy indication of a characteristic which would go some way to account for the success and general popularity which he has attained. In the early days of his business career, he said, he would sometimes place himself in front of his counter and take a look round from a customer's point of view. He would then see little details, empty bottles, small things out of place, or some confusion, which might escape his attention so long as he kept to his usual side of the counter. We do not know why Dr. Symes limited this very sensible proceeding to his "early days," or whether he has really abandoned it in these latter times; but we know enough of his habit of mind to believe that his customers, and, whenever he has any, his opponents in pharmaceutical politics can rely on his occasionally looking at things from their point of view. We venture to recommend the practice alluded to, both actually and metaphorically, to the consideration of other pharmacists.

We have the impression that we have seen chemists' shops the principles of which can never have looked at them with the eye of a critical customer; and we have a vague memory of having met pharmacists who seemed quite unable to regard any question or any interest from any other point of view but their own. The faculty of keeping a single eye on one's own affairs is often a valuable one in the attainment of success, but the exact appreciation of an opponent's position is essential to an argument with him, and still more is it desirable to ascertain with precision the condition of mind of the customers on whom we depend. To regard them in any sense as enemies whom we have to overcome and spoil to the utmost extent of our ability is a method of treatment which is, of course, so unreasonable as to be unworthy of serious mention, if it were not that it is in practice, though not in intent, the rock whereon tradesmen have before this wrecked their businesses. A more common error is, we imagine, the too frequent attempt to sell a customer an article other than that he really wants. We have correspondents who pride themselves on their skill in this respect. We do not question that skill, and everyone must exercise his own judgment as to how far it may be exercised with advantage. In the large majority of cases the transaction between a customer and a tradesman is a perfectly simple exchange of a piece of coin for a certain commodity. The former fully expects that the latter should get a reasonable benefit on the transfer, and he has not, as a rule, the least objection thereto. If the article supplied requires some special manipulation or preparation, involving a certain amount of trained skill, nine customers out of ten are ready to pay the proper fee for

such service. Occasionally, too, they obviously want some guidance in regard to the particular article they propose to purchase. They can then appreciate intelligent and disinterested advice. But when they know what they want and ask for it, the cleverness of persuading them to take something else is, to say the least, questionable. Most of them perfectly well understand the game that is being played, and ultimate success is not always assured because no murmur is made.

In pointing the moral of Dr. Symes's illustration, therefore, our purpose is to show that the best policy for any trader to adopt is to so order his establishment and his business procedure as to fulfil as exactly as he can the fair and honest requirements of his customers, with more regard to permanent association than to immediate profit. A shilling gained and a customer lost is a poor sort of bargain, but it is sometimes the result of injudicious smartness. At the same time, we do not forget that a qualified chemist is expected to be something more than a mere distributor of goods, at times. The faculty of discerning opportunities and of making proper use of them is a characteristic of sound judgment, and it is this which is one of the chief factors of success.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Dispensing Powders.

Writing in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* on this subject, Mr. T. S. Wiegand states that where morphine, arsenious acid, or corrosive sublimate are ordered, the division of any of these is secured by the use of a triturate of the active remedy with sugar of milk, using 8 grains of the triturate to represent 1 grain of the remedy; these triturates are frequently kept on hand, thus making the diffusion eight times more certain. The order in which the materials are put into the mortar is quite important, and the kind of mortar used is also to be regarded: a close-grained porcelain mortar free from any uneven places, or little flaws or holes, should always be selected for the purpose. A small portion of sugar of milk or the mildest ingredient is triturated in the mortar to prevent the active ingredient from adhering to the surface; after this the most active remedy is added, and rubbed with that already in the mortar until thoroughly mixed, when the other active ingredients are to be added, each being well-mixed with the others, and, lastly, the remainder of the least active material is added and thoroughly mixed. We may point out here what is forcibly discussed in "The Art of Dispensing," that the manner in which powders are mixed has a decided influence upon the miscibility of the finished product. Very little rubbing should be indulged in; indeed, it is better to mix powders lightly with a spatula and sift, rather than to mix by rubbing in a mortar. As to the division of powders Mr. Wiegand recommends the method of spread-

ing the powder upon a ground-glass plate, arranging it into a parallelogram of even thickness, and marking off the number of parts into which it should be divided with a straight-edge spatula across the plate. Greater accuracy can be attained by using a glass slab, to the underside of which has been pasted a piece of letter-paper ruled into small squares. It is said that, working in this way, powders can be divided to within a fraction of a grain, but it is as well to note that in the case of potent medicines the only accurate and safe method is to weigh each powder.

Antipyrine Incompatibles.

A short time since M. Carles drew attention to the precipitate which is formed by mixing solutions of antipyrine and extract of cinchona. M. Ollivier, who has been making further experiments, says *Bull. Com. June, p. 278* that all the active constituents are precipitated together, and that there remain in the liquid hardly perceptible traces of alkaloids or antipyrine. According to M. Carles, however, the precipitate is readily soluble in weak acids, so that it might dissolve in the gastric juice, and the mixture, though unsightly, might not be inert.

While this mixture might be perfectly safe to dispense, might not the more poisonous alkaloids be precipitated by antipyrine, which on separating would be given in large enough doses to produce serious results? A. B. S.

Another apparent incompatibility has been recorded by M. Blainville, who, having occasion to mix 4 gm. of antipyrine and 5 gm. of chloral hydrate in 15 gm. of water, observed that the mixture assumed a milky appearance, and upon clearing deposited an oleaginous liquid. After decantation, this liquid soon crystallized, and then no longer possessed the taste of antipyrine or chloral, but a flavor rather resembling that of camander seeds. Attention is called to the inconvenience that may result from the prescribing of complex substances that may change their physiological action altogether, and it is recommended that as far as possible when ordering them, simple formulae in which only distilled water and a simple flavoring agent enter, should be adopted.—*Am. Dr.* 1889, p. 170.

Ferric Bromide.—It is almost impossible to keep a solution of ferric bromide pure. According to L. L. De Koninck, a solution containing excess of bromine begins to show the presence of a ferrous salt as soon as the excess of bromine has been expelled by boiling. Ferric bromide, free from bromine and from ferrous salt, can only be obtained by passing air through the solution in the cold. The excess of bromine is very tenaciously retained.

A feather duster dispenses but does not remove the dust from the store



ADVANTAGES OF "ROUGH ON RATS."

"ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every climate, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

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USED FOR INSECTS, BUGS, ETC., as well as for rats and mice.

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CAREFUL DRUGGISTS, who do not sell arsenic and strychnine indiscriminately and yet do not wish to incur displeasure of Patrons by absolute refusal, can offer 15¢ boxes of "Rough on Rats."



Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed Bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Muskrats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels, 15¢ and 25¢ Druggists.

The Round Top Label is printed on RED PAPER, with black letters, with words POISON and ANTIPOTE. The SHIELD LABEL is in RED INK on white paper with words POISON, CAUTION, Raw Head and Bloody Bones and Antidotes, thus complying with all requirements of law.

The Antidotes are same as in Arsenical Poisoning

Druggists should recommend "Rough on Rats"

For Roaches, Butter Bugs, Beetle Fleas, Water Bugs, Crater Bugs. For two or three nights sprinkle "Rough on Rats" dry powder in about and down the sink drain pipe, when all the insects from gutter to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that who ever insects are in the house they must drink during the night. This being a poison, it should be used only at night, and washed away early every morning down the drain. Fifteen cent boxes at druggists. Send for circular. "How to destroy all kinds of Bugs, Insects, Vermine, etc."

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E. S. WELLS, Proprietor and Manufacturer,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., U.S.A.

Manufacture of Oleates.

Mr. G. M. Beringer recently communicated a paper to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in which he dealt with the history and manufacture of oleates, especially the zinc, lead, mercury, bismuth, and copper compounds. Mr. Beringer prefers to use a perfectly neutral sodium oleate, and he succeeds in getting this by the use of a little alcohol rectified spirit. The oleic acid employed should have a specific gravity of 0.890 to 0.900 at 60° F. The following are the principal formulæ, which we take from the report in the American Journal of Pharmacy.

ZINC OLEATE.

Oleic acid	1,000 grains
Soda (90 per cent.)	160 " or q.s.
Alcohol	6 fluid drachms
Zinc sulphate	550 grains
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Warm the oleic acid in a capacious vessel on the water-bath to a temperature of 60° to 66° C. (140° to 150° F.), and having dissolved the soda in a mixture of the alcohol and 2 fluid oz. of water, slowly add the soda solution, stirring constantly until the acid is entirely neutralized, and a small portion of the resulting soap dissolved in alcohol yields but a faint pink tint on the addition of a few drops of alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein. Dissolve the resulting soap in 48 oz. of warm water and filter if necessary.

Dissolve the zinc sulphate in 16 oz. of water and filter. Warm the solutions to 43° C. (110° F.), and slowly add the zinc sulphate solution to the soap solution, stirring constantly. Collect the precipitate on a moist filter, wash thoroughly with distilled water; finally dry on bibulous paper at a temperature not exceeding 38° C. (100° F.), and rub the dried mass through a fine sieve.

Care should be taken to observe that the temperature of the solution before mixing is 110° F., because if precipitated at a higher temperature the result is a fused mass of oleate of a greasy nature, which can only be dried and pulverised with difficulty, and the resulting powder is gritty. As thus obtained, oleate of zinc is a nearly white, impalpable, unctuous, slippery powder, fusing at 75° C., very soluble in ether, carbon bisulphide, chloroform, and benzol, somewhat less soluble in turpentine, petroleum ether, and alcohol.

COPPER OLEATE.

Oleic acid	1,000 grains
Soda (90 per cent.)	160 grains or q.s.
Alcohol	6 fluid drachms
Copper sulphate	442 grains
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Saponify the oleic acid as directed in the formula for zinc oleate, and dissolve the resulting soap in 48 oz. of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in 16 oz. of warm water and filter. Warm the solution to about 140° to 150° F., and slowly add the copper solution

to the oleate of soda solution, stirring constantly; warm until the copper oleate fuses into a mass, decant the clear supernatant liquid, wash several times with warm water, and finally dry on the waterbath.

Oleate of copper, as thus produced, is a bright green waxy mass, fusing at 49° C., very soluble in carbon bisulphide, chloroform, benzol, ether, turpentine, petroleum ether, absolute alcohol, alcohol and fixed oils.

BISMUTH OLEATE.

Bismuth oxide dried at 100° C. 212° F., until it ceases to lose water. 1 troy oz. Oleic acid. 3 troy oz. and 295 gr. Water, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the oxide of bismuth to a fine powder, and thoroughly mix it with the oleic acid in a capacious vessel, add 32 oz. of water and boil the mixture, replacing the water as it evaporates, and stirring frequently until complete saponification has taken place and a small quantity of the mass dropped into cold water yields an ointment-like mass without any separation of oleic acid. Decant the water from the oleate and work the mass with a horn or wooden spatula to free it from retained water.

Bismuth oleate thus prepared is a cream-coloured mass about the consistence of an ointment, softening at the temperature of the body and fusing at 58° C. It is easily decomposed by contact with metals, and is but very slightly soluble in the usual solvents for oleates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal, advertise their special lines of manufacture on page ten. The name of this firm is sufficient guarantee for the excellency of their preparations, which are so extensively used throughout the Dominion.

If you intend putting in a soda water fountain this season, it is high time you were making a selection. Mr. Chas. L. Newell, of Paris, Ont., is general agent for Canada for the celebrated Arctic Soda Water Apparatus of J. W. Tufts, Boston. Drop him a line and he will give you every information.

Mineral Waters are claiming more attention every year from the large number of cures announced from their consumption. Amongst the most popular of those on the market is Bethesda Water, advertised on page seven, for which G. S. Michie, Toronto, is wholesale agent.

As will be noticed in our columns, Slocum's Psychine, Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and other preparations are now offered to the trade through their Canadian Agency, 186 West Adelaide street, Toronto, Ont.

Have you stocked up yet with any E. T. A. Perfumes? They are choice goods and give satisfaction to the most fastidious tastes. John Taylor & Co., Toronto, proprietors of Morse's Toilet Soaps, are general agents.

H. Spencer Case, Hamilton, Ont., is putting on the market some specialties of decided merit, and which should command a ready sale. See advt on page sixteen, and send for sample order or order through the jobbers mentioned.

Rats !!! !!!—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., advertises Rough on Rats, which is already one of the best known and best selling preparations for the purpose manufactured. It may be obtained together with all "Rough on" preparations from your jobber.

A superior article, handsomely put up and well advertised, finding a ready sale amongst the best class of customers. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder will bring extra trade and good profit. Always keep it in stock.

Child's Pile Ointment, which is having a large and increasing sale in British Columbia and the N. W. Territories, is offered through our columns to the general drug trade of the Dominion. It is highly recommended by leading men who have found it very beneficial, and the proprietors guarantee the article. The prices quoted allow a good margin and a good pile ointment is an essential article to have in stock.

We notice amongst arrivals by S. S. Polynesian, a consignment of 135 Irons of Paris Green for the London Drug Co., London, Ont.

Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, proprietors of Wilson's Fly Poison Pads, direct the attention of the trade to that article in our advertising columns. Their sales were larger last year than ever before, and this fact is the best evidence of the increasing popularity of Fly Pads. They afford a large profit, and it will pay retail druggists to take an interest in them.

Situation Wanted.

GRADUATE—City and country experience. Moderate salary for permanent position. "Drug gist," Queen'sville.

Some Practical Pill-Mass Excipients.

Most of the formulae for the preparation of pills of copaiba, creosote, oil of turpentine, and other etheric oils and extracts (says the Pharmaceutische Post) make use of bees' wax as the excipient. This, however, is insoluble in water, and consequently such pills are not easily assimilated. T. Stoffels, apothecary's assistant in Leist, Holland, gives, in the Pharmaceutische Weekbladvoor Nederlandt, a formula for a basic mass which, while varying in the relative amounts of its constituents, according to the nature of material to be incorporated, answers for each and every one of the class of medications above mentioned. The generic materials are the powdered root and dried juice of licorice, and glycerin, in proportions varied, as stated, according to circumstances. The following are examples of the application of the mass:

PILLS OF BALSAM COPAIBA

R—Balsam copaiba 3 iij.
Powdered cubeb 3j.
M. Divide in pilulas Nro. 120.

In dispensing this prescription the copaiba is first mixed with 2 drams of powdered licorice (juice), then with an equal amount of the powdered root, and with the mass thus obtained the cubeb is incorporated by the aid of a few drops of glycerin.

CREASOTE PILLS.

R—Creasote grt. xlv.
Make into 30 pills.

In preparing this mix the creasote with 30 grains each of powdered licorice and the powdered root, and, by the aid of sufficient glycerin, make into a mass; or the creasote may be mixed with a few drops of glycerin in a mortar and the powders subsequently added.

PILLS OF OIL OF TURPENTINE.

R—Oil of turpentine grt. xlv.
Divide into 10 pills.

To dispense this prescription mix the oil with 30 drops of mucilage of acacia and rub into an emulsion, to which add 10 grains of pulverized licorice root. The result is a non-fibrous mass of excellent consistence.

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF MALE FERN WITH EXTRACT OF BARK OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R—Extract of male fern.
Ex. of bark of pomegranate roots, aa grs. xiv.
Mix and divide into sixty pills.

Powder the extract of pomegranate root, and mix with 90 grains of powdered licorice root and an equal quantity of the powdered desiccated licorice juice. To the extract of male fern add about 40 drops of glycerin, mix thoroughly, and knead up with the resultant liquid the powders mixed as above. A few additional drops of glycerin may sometimes be necessary.

With the above as exemplars it will be easy for the practitioner to adapt the formula to any and every similar case.

For Sale or Exchange.

HALF DOZ. SHILOH'S CATARRH CURE, 4 doz. Dewey's Extracting Lotion, 1 doz. Birk's Disinfectant, 4 doz. West's World's Wonder—what?ers? Box B, care Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

HARVEY'S RED PINE AT \$1.50 PER DOZ. West's Liver Pills at \$1.00, Rejuvenator at \$1.00, Hagar's Pain Remedy at \$1.75, Reed's Blackberry Elixir at \$1.25. Any or all of above to exchange, any salable Patent Medicine. A. G. Gaville, Grand Valley.

Kerry, Watson & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS 351 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,

Invite attention to a few preparations that give good satisfaction and good profits.

Carter's Soluble Ginger.
A Concentrated Essence of Selected Jamaica Ginger. \$2.00 per doz.

Carter's Rennet.
The best article of its kind, introduced only after careful experimenting and repeated tests. For Curds, Junket or Slip, it is just the Rennet required. \$2.00 per doz.

Carter's Jamaica Sarsaparilla.
An old and favorite medicine, sells rapidly in spring. \$7.00 per doz.

Concentrated Cardinal Food.

A household favorite for many years, the most profitable and satisfactory to seller and consumer of the many foods now in use. \$2.00 to \$4.00 per doz.

Cod Liver Oil Hammerfest.
Large bottles attractively put up. The finest Norway Oil on the market. \$7.00 per doz.

Cod Liver Oil Cream.
A pleasant and palatable emulsion of Norway Oil and Hypophosphites \$1.50 and \$7.00 per doz.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.
Be sure your stock of this leading cough remedy is kept up. The changeable weather in April and May will cause many demands for Gray's Syrup.

WESTERN HOUSE.

**The London Drug Co.,
LONDON.**
From whom supplies of any of the above goods can be obtained.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM

This safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh

As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

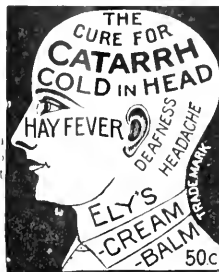
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price, 50c.

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MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20 cents.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE, for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

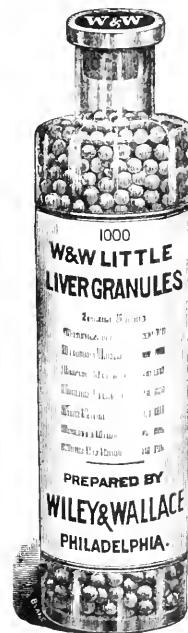
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W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, White or Pink, Plain or Gelatine Coated.

SMALL, PLEASANT. PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-10 gr. Jalapin, 1-10 gr. Podophylin, 1-10 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr. Ext. Nux Vom. 1-30 gr. Oleo-Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

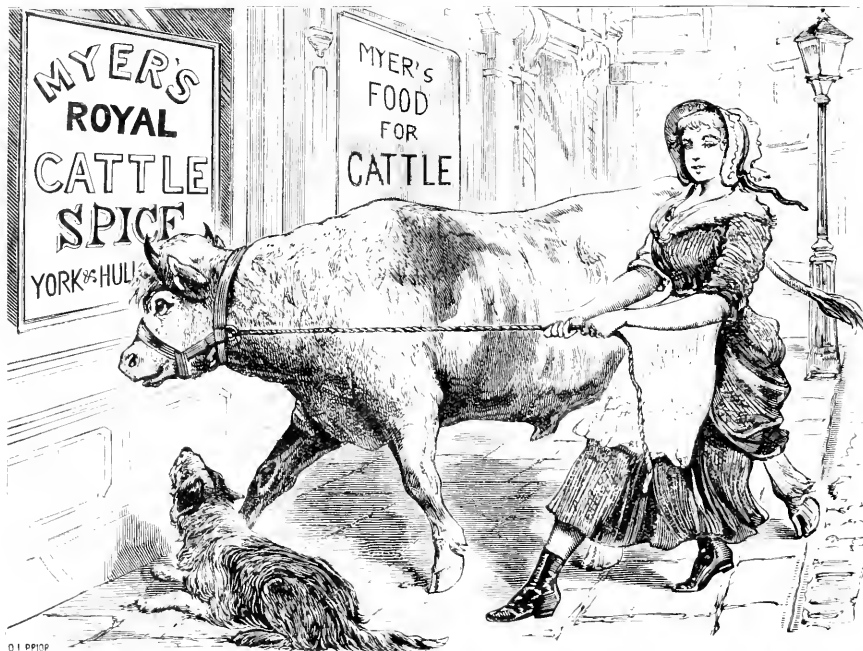


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Bloxum's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25 & 50c.)
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TERMS: 5% OR 30 DAYS OR 1 MONTHS
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HOOPER'S INDIAN TONIC.

The Great Household Remedy for all Diseases arising from the KIDNEYS, LIVER and DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

This is not a new preparation but one which has been in use for years and has given entire satisfaction. It has no equal for Ague and Malarial Fevers, and also for purifying and enriching the blood. Write for special terms for agency to

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MORSE'S
FINE TOILET SOAPS

-AND-

E.F.A. PERFUMES.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Toronto.
PROPRIETORS.

SELECTIONS.

A simple way for testing limewater is given by Mr. Bernard S. Proctor, which is as follows:—Color 2 fluid oz. of lime-water with a few drops of tincture of litmus and add a solution of 2 grains of oxalic acid, when a white precipitate of oxalate of calcium falls in the solution, which should retain its blue color. Should the tint be red the lime is deficient.

Solidified Petroleum. Considerable attention has lately been given to the details of a process, by which petroleum can be converted into bricks, which, although hard enough to be handled without inconvenience, are yet soft enough to be cut with a knife. They burn slowly when touched with a lighted match, and are non-explosive and inexpensive. The inventor, Professor De Milie Fleurs, claims the idea as the result of an extended series of experiments.

Extemporaneous Hydrochlorate of Quinine.—Weld gives the following method for the extemporaneous preparation of quinine hydrochlorate, in the *Pharmaceutische Post*. Boil sulphate of quinine for ten minutes in a closed flask along with alcohol and common salt. Concentrate the solution, and let cool. The sodium sulphate formed by decomposition, and the sodium chloride in excess, will be deposited. Decant the liquor, and continue the concentration, when the quinine hydrochlorate will crystallize out.

Gelatinous Bottle Wax for Covering Corks.—In storing volatile liquids which are solvent of resinous material, the ordinary bottle wax in which bottle necks are commonly dipped is generally inadmissible by reason of this solvent action of the liquid upon it. In such cases the following answers admirably, giving a perfect closing; and, moreover, the top is easily pared off with a knife when the bottle is to be opened:

Soft Gelatin or good Glue	3 parts.
Water	9 "
Glycerin	2 "

Melt the gelatin in the water and then stir in the glycerin. Any coloring matter can be added, and the bottle necks should be quite free from grease. A second dip can be given if requisite, and the top can be stamped while soft with a slightly greased metal seal, or warm stereotype (slightly oiled), or an india-rubber stamp.—Photo-Review.

Sulphonal.—The high price at which sulphonal was first introduced is still being reduced. Manufacturers are vying with each other as to who shall offer it at the lowest figure and so secure the trade in the article. Somewhat in the style of a "clearing-out-at-great-reductions" sale, sulphonal is listed in druggists' prices current at 13s. 6d. a lb., "cheaper in larger quantities!" This is a remarkable reduction from the 90s. a lb. of two years ago. Altogether the

rivalry of the various sulphonal and phenacetin manufacturers is amusing. One will insinuate in his advertisement that the others make "spurious imitations," whereupon his competitors proceed to strenuously combat the aspersion. If the two products had been patented much heart-burning and ill feeling would have been prevented among chemical manufacturers. However, the competition continues, so that it would seem that the preparation of the remedies pays at any price. Berlin Cor. to Chemist and Druggist.

Iodized Cotton. Messrs. Braundat and Catilman, in the *Reperoire de Pharmacie*, give the following improved method of preparing this useful article. They take sheet cotton wool of medium thickness and plunge it for a few minutes in a two per cent. solution of carbonate of soda. It is then washed, pressed and immersed for half an hour in a four per cent. solution of chlorinated lime. This is followed, after washing, by immersion in a five per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. It is again washed and dried. Upon the surface of each sheet powdered iodine is now sprinkled in the proportion of eight parts to every one hundred parts by weight of the wool. The vessel rolled up without shaking and put lengthwise into a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, so as to completely fill the vessel. It is then gently heated until iodine vapors begin to escape, when the stopper is firmly secured, and the bottle is placed on a water-bath. After keeping at this temperature for two hours, it is allowed to cool slowly; when cooled the iodine will be found to be completely absorbed.

Delicate Balances.—The balances used in the mints in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and for two centuries before, indicated to the extent of about 1 part in 10,000. The balance which Mr. Harris, of the London Mint, used in 1743 indicated $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain on a troy pound, or about 1 part in 50,000. Fifteen years later he had a balance which turned with 1-230,000 part of its load. In 1798 Sir George Shuckburgh had a balance sensitive enough to indicate 0.01 of a grain when loaded with 16,000 grains, or about 1 part in 1,600,000. The balance used by Fortin in 1799 in adjusting the kilogramme of the Archives, was not quite so delicate, its sensitiveness being only the 1,000,000th part of its load; but in 1844, for the adjustment of the present English standard pound, Professor Miller employed a balance whose index moved about 0.01 of an inch for a change of 0.002 of a grain in a load of 7,000 grains. He read the index with a microscope, and found the probable error of a single comparison of two avoirdupois pounds to be 1-12,000,000 of either, or about 0.00038 of a grain. At the present time it is claimed that two avoirdupois pounds can be compared with an error not exceeding 0.02 of a grain, and two kilogrammes with an error not exceeding 0.02 of a milligramme.—Chemist and Druggist.

Soluble Essence of Ginger.

Some three years ago my attention was directed to this essence, and I commenced operations by an examination of the various soluble essence of ginger put forward by numerous makers, and although satisfied that there were some good individual points in most of the samples examined, yet there were but two which could be said to bear an approach to my idea of what a really good soluble essence of ginger ought to be.

In the outset I, therefore, laid down what I considered should be the governing points of my work.

1. That the "essence" should be as strong as possible compatible with its solubility.

2. That it should possess the fine aroma peculiar to Jamaica ginger.

3. That it should be perfectly free from capsaicin. And now, after a long series of experiments, extending over a period of two years, I have at last succeeded in producing from the following formula a soluble essence of ginger quite equal to anything at present on the market.

WORKING FORMULA.

Ginger, in coarse powder	1 lb. 8 oz.
S.V.R. 60 per cent.	2 pints 5 oz.
Water	15 oz.
	3 pints.

These are to be frequently shaken together for ten days, then percolated, pressed off, and filtered, yielding 45 fl. oz. This is "not to be made up" to 60 fl. oz., but worked from as it stands.

Take of the above tincture 40 fl. oz., water 40 fl. oz., and mix; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. phosphate of soda, dissolved in 5 oz. boiling water and allowed to cool, is next added, shaking the mixture; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. fused chloride of calcium dissolved in 5 oz. nearly cold water, and added; the whole to be again well shaken; allow to stand twelve hours, and filter.

Introduce the filtered solution into a still and distil off, at a very low temperature, 30 fl. oz. first, which put on one side in bottle for further use.

Distil then a further quantity of 40 fl. oz., and allow the still to cool.

The residue in the still, which will be about 18 fl. oz., is what we require. This must now be carefully got out by rinsing the still with the 30 oz. first drawn over. This takes up all that is essential. Filter once more through double-paper filter, and the product is 40 fl. oz. of a fine amber-coloured essence almost entirely soluble in water.

I trust the above will be found acceptable as a step towards elucidating that which hitherto seems to have been shrouded in a sort of mystery.—Chemist and Druggist.

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.

Every line of goods embodies a history and a science worth years of study to understand.

Master the whole business and the way to fortune has been mapped out.

Market Report.

Business during the past month has been fair, and collections are up to the mark. No great changes have taken place in prices. The new tariff has affected the drug trade very little; a duty of \$200 per gallon has been put on Fusel oil instead of 20% ad valorem, and Saccharine duty has been placed at \$10 per lb. instead of 20%; Combs are 35% instead of 30% as formerly, and Silicate soda 20% instead of free.

Camphor is still tending upward.

Glycerine is higher, and still higher prices looked for

Opium is firm at advanced prices.

Morphia is higher; if bought at present quotations it is considered good stock.

Quinine is easier owing to large arrivals.

Mercury and preparations are higher and very stiff.

Castor oil is a little easier.

Borax is firm, and but little change in price.

Essential oils remain about former figures.

There has been a marked advance in England in the prices of the alkalies, bicarbonate and carbonate of soda, and still higher figures are anticipated, mainly owing to the labor strikes.

H. Waters, Ottawa, has purchased the business of E. D. Martin, and will conduct it as a branch.

J. H. McDougall will represent Kenneth Campbell & Co., in western Ontario, on the ground formerly covered by H. Rosser

Morrhuel.

The preparation which is the result of extended experiments by M. Chapoteaut, Paris, is an amber-brown, bitter, aromatic liquid, partially crystallizing at the ordinary temperature, and contains all the curative properties of Cod Liver Oil, besides the bromine, iodine phosphorus, sulphur, sebatic acid and active principles contained in twenty-five times the weight of the oil. Many physicians claim that the brown Cod Liver Oil produces a more rapid amelioration in the condition of the patient than the pale oil, and that in fact the curative action was more intense in proportion to the coloration, owing to the fact that the brown oil from which Morrhuel is prepared contains more sebatic acid than the pale. It is also claimed for this preparation that it excites the appetite, is diuretic and diaphoretic and is the most assimilable form for the introduction of phosphorus into the economy. Morrhuel is put up in small spherical capsules containing 20 centigrammes of the drug, equivalent it is said to about a teaspoonful of oil, - also in combination with creosote in the proportions of 3 of Morrhuel to 1 of creosote, for the treatment of Tuberculosis. E. Fougere & Co., 30 William street, New York, are general agents for this preparation, as also for other specialties of the same makers, Messrs. Rigaud & Chapoteaut, Paris, France.

The tendency to make friends and conciliate enemies, being all things to all men, is inherent in the first-class salesman.

TO THE DRUG TRADE

We will be glad to give quotations for Compressing Special Formulae of Lozenges, Triturates, Hypodermics, and Pills in quantities; and also for Sugar Coating and for Special Formulae Elixirs, Syrups, Fluid Extracts, etc. Price Lists and other printed matter and samples will be sent by mail on application.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL,

General Agents for the Dominion of
Canada for

WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

S. LACHANCE

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,

Dr. Sey's Remedy,

PERSIAN LOTION,

Indigenous Bitters,

AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTOR.

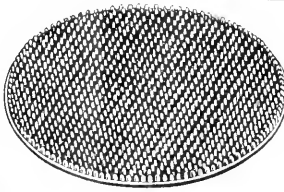
RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Druggists' Rubber Sundries.

Air and Water Goods,

Surgical Cushions (Howard Kelly's).

Soft and Hard Rubber Urinals.



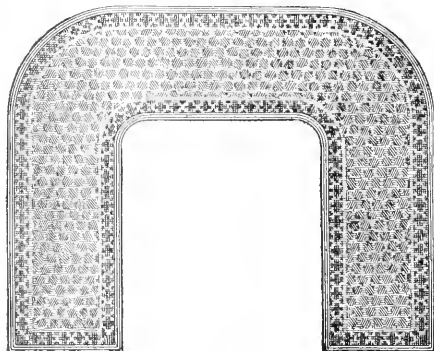
COIN MAT

Druggists' Rubber Sundries.

Syringes, Atomizers, Bandages,

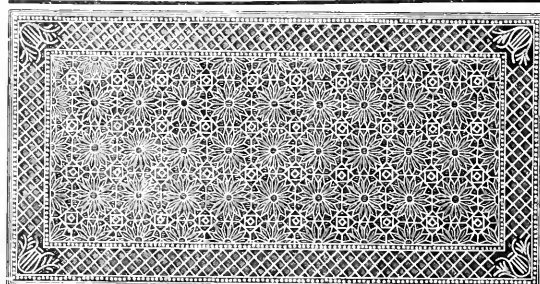
Fever Cloths, Elastic Stockings,

Dilators, Sheeting, Etc., Etc.



DENTISTS' AND BARBERS' MATS.

20 Sportsmen's Goods, Fire Department Supplies; Clothing; Eureka Cotton Belting.
Our new Catalogue of 240 pages mailed to the trade on application. Write for prices.



DOOR MAT.

TORONTO RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, - T. McILROY, JR., & CO.,

P.O. Box 476. Telephone 455.

28 KING ST. WEST. TORONTO.

We have already contracted to advertise

Wilson's Fly Poison Pads

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The demand will therefore be larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory insect poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale. SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ACID, Acetic ..	lb.	80	12 1/2	80	15	Rub.	50	1 00	Sassa, Hond. Co.	5	1 00	1 20
Arsenic ..	"	26	27	Elm, selected ..	"	16	18	" Jan. Co. ..	"	3 10	3 35	
Benzoic, English.	oz.	25	30	Ground ..	"	18	20	Taraxacum, Ang.	"	70	80	
Boric ..	lb.	25	30	Flour, packets ..	"	28	30	FLOWERS, arnica ..	"	22	25	
Carbolic, Crystals.	"	1 35	2 15	Orange Peel, bitter ..	"	16	70	Chamomile ..	"	35	40	
super ..	"	1 35	2 15	Soap, Quillaya ..	"	11	18	FLOWERS, Lavender ..	"	7	12	
Commercial ..	"	50	70	Sassafras ..	"	12	15	Rose, red, French ..	2 10	2 60		
Citric ..	"	65	70	Wild Cherry ..	"	10	12	GALLS, powdered ..	"	25	30	
Gallic ..	"	1 45	1 80	BEAN, Tonka ..	"	1 25	2 50	GELATINE, Cox's ed.	doz.	1 20	1 25	
Hydrocyanic ..	oz.	10	12 1/2	Vanilla ..	"	7 00	9 00	French ..	lb.	45	60	
Hydrobromic, dil.	"	30	45	BERRY, Cubeba ..	"	2 90	3 00	GLYCERINE, 30% tinor ..	"	22	25	
Lactic, concentrated	lb.	3 50	4 00	Powdered ..	"	3 10	3 10	Price's ..	"	70	80	
Muriatic ..	"	34	6	Juniper ..	"	13	15	GREEN, Paris ..	"	17	20	
chem. pure ..	"	20	22	BISMUTH, sub-carbonate ..	"	3 00	3 10	GERM. Aloes, Barb.	"	30	66	
Nitric ..	"	11	18	Sub-nitrate ..	"	2 50	2 60	Aloes, Cape ..	"	20	25	
chem. pure ..	"	25	30	Liquor ..	"	35	40	Socot ..	"	15	80	
Oxalic ..	"	15	16	BORAX ..	"	12	13	Powdered ..	"	70	75	
Phosphoric, glacial	"	1 55	1 90	Powdered ..	"	13	15	Arabic, select ..	"	1 00	1 10	
dilute ..	"	17	25	BUTTER, Cacao ..	"	75	80	" powder ..	"	1 10	1 20	
Salicylic ..	"	2 00	2 50	CAMPION, English ..	"	85	90	Sorts ..	"	75	80	
Sulphuric ..	"	24	5	American ..	"	80	85	" powdered ..	"	85	90	
chem. pure ..	"	19	22	CANTHARIDES ..	"	2 00	2 25	Assafoetida ..	"	21	28	
Aromatic ..	"	50	60	Powdered ..	"	2 10	2 25	Benzoin ..	"	50	90	
Tannic ..	"	1 10	1 40	CAPSICUM ..	"	25	32	Catechu ..	"	14	16	
Tartaric, powdered.	"	50	55	Powdered ..	"	30	40	Gamboge ..	"	1 20	1 30	
ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o.p.				CARBON, bisulphide ..	"	17	20	Guaicum ..	"	60	90	
by bbl., net ..	gal.	3 28		CHALK, French, powd.	"	6	10	Myrrh ..	"	48	85	
By gal. ..	"	3 60		Precipitated ..	"	10	12	Opium ..	"	1 65	4 75	
ALLSPICE ..	lb.	13	15	Prepared ..	"	5	6	Powdered ..	"	6 50	7 00	
Powdered ..	"	20		CHLOROFORM, pure ..	"	1 10	1 20	Scammony, powdered ..	"	6 25	7 00	
ALUM ..	"	13	3	D. & F. ..	"	1 75	1 90	Virg ..	"	12 50	11 00	
AMMONIA, liquor, 880 ..	"	13	18	German ..	"	65	75	Shellac, orange ..	"	35	40	
Aromatic Spirits ..	"	40	45	CHLORAL, hydrate ..	"	1 35	1 60	Liver ..	"	30	35	
Bromide ..	"	75	80	CINCHONINE, muriate.	oz	15	20	Storax ..	"	55	65	
Carbonate ..	"	12	15	Sulphate ..	"	20	25	Tragacanth, flake ..	"	75	1 00	
Iodide ..	oz.	50	60	CINCHONIDIA, sulphate ..	"	15	25	Common ..	"	25	65	
Muriate ..	lb.	12	14	CLOVES ..	lb.	35	40	HEBK, Boneset ..	lb.	15	20	
ANNATTO ..	"	30	35	Powdered ..	"	40	45	Goldthread ..	"	60	75	
ANTIMONY, black, powd.	"	13	20	COCHINEAL, S.G.	"	40	45	Horchound ..	"	18	20	
and potas, tart.	"	55	60	COCAINE, mur.	oz.	6 00	7 00	Lobelia ..	"	18	20	
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	"	45	50	COLLODION ..	lb.	75	90	HONEY ..	"	15	20	
Jamaica ..	"	14	32	CONFECTION, senna ..	"	25	50	HOPS ..	"	30	40	
ARSENIC, Donovan's	"	30	33	COPPER, sulphate ..	"	8	9	ICHTHYOL ..	"	45	50	
solution ..	"	124	15	COPPERAS ..	"	13	23	INDIGO, Madras ..	"	75	90	
Fowler's solution ..	"	64	8	CREAM TARTAR, powd.	"	30	32	INSECT POWDER, pure ..	"	50	55	
White ..	"	45	50	CREOSOTE, wood ..	"	2 00	2 30	LOPINE, commercial ..	"	5 00	5 50	
BALSAM, Canada ..	"	90	1 10	CUBBEAR ..	"	18	30	Resublimed ..	"	5 50	6 00	
Copaiva ..	"	2 50	2 75	CUTTLE-FISH BONE	lb.	30	35	Iron, carbonate, pre-	"	15	20	
Peru ..	"	65	70	DEXTRIN ..	"	10	12	cipitated ..	"	35	40	
Tolu ..	"	18	20	EPSOM SALTS ..	bbl.	13	2	Saccharated ..	"	15	18	
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	"	13	10	ERGOT ..	lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, solution, BP	"	15	18	
Canella Alba ..	"	18	20	ETHER, acetic ..	"	75	80	Citrate and Am-	"	75	80	
Cassia ..	"	13	10	Nitrous, spirits ..	"	50	55	monium ..	"	20	40	
Ground ..	"	25	30	Sulphuric, t20 ..	"	35	75	Citrate and Quinine	oz	20	40	
Cinchona, red ..	"	50	2 40	EXTRACT, Belladonna	"	1 75	3 25	" Strychnine ..	"	15	20	
Powdered ..	"	60	2 50	Colocynth, Co ..	"	1 25	1 75	Dialyzed, solution	lb.	50	65	
Calisaya, yellow ..	"	1 00	1 40	Gentian ..	"	50	60	Iodide, syrup ..	"	40	45	
Pale ..	"	90	1 00	Hemlock, Ang ..	"	1 00	1 10	Pyrophosphate ..	"	1 00	1 00	
				Henbane ..	"	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure ..	"	7	8	
				Jalap ..	"	2 50	3 00	IODOFORM ..	"	6 00	7 00	
				Logwood, bulk ..	"	13	15	JAPONICA ..	"	8	9	
				packages ..	"	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white ..	"	13	15	
				Mandrake ..	"	1 75	2 00	Sub-Acetate, sol.	"	10	12	
				Nux Vomica ..	oz.	20	30	LEAF, Belladonna ..	"	25	30	
				Opium ..	"	80	85	Buchu ..	"	18	20	
				Rhubarb ..	lb.	4 00	5 00	Coca ..	"	75	90	

Digitalis	25	30	Origani	60	75	Powdered	14	15
Eucalyptus	25	35	Pennyroyal	1 75	1 90	Mandrake	16	18
Hyoscyamus	25	30	Peppermint, English	11 00	12 00	Orris, Florentine	17	20
Jaborandi	50	60	American	3 50	3 75	Powdered	24	26
Matico	75	80	Rose, Kissamik	oz. 9 00	14 00	Pink	90	95
Senna, Alexandrian	25	30	Good	6 25	8 50	Rhubarb	35	40
Timnevelly	15	25	Rosemary	lb. 70	75	Fine trimmed	2 10	4 50
India	15	17	Sandalwood	5 50	8 00	Powdered	60	2 25
Stramonium	25	30	Sassafras	65	75	Sarsaparilla, Hou-		
Uva Ursi	15	17	Seal, pale	gal. 55	60	duras	50	53
LEFT ANDRIAN	oz. 50	60	Sperin, winter bleach	2 00	2 10	Jamaica	60	65
LIME, Chloride	lb. 34	42	Tansy	lb. 1 25	4 50	Mexican	20	25
Pa ckages	6	7	Umon Salad	gal. 1 10	1 15	Seneka	75	85
Hypo phosphite	1 50	2 00	Wintergreen	lb. 3 00	3 25	Squill, white	15	20
Phosphate	35	38	Wormwood	6 00	6 50	Valerian, English	18	20
Sulphite	10	11	ONIMENT, mercurial			SAL. SODA, by bbl	12	3
Liquorice, Solazzi	15	50	fort	75	80	SACCHARIN	oz. 1 25	1 50
Pignatelli	35	38	Citru	35	38	SALICIN	lb. 3 25	3 75
Y. & S. Pellets	40	00	OPUM, See Gum.			SANTONIN	2 50	2 75
Other Brands	11	35	ORANGE, PILL	16	17	SEED, Anise, Italian	14	15
LYE, concentrated	doz. 90	1 00	PERSIN, Eng.	3 00	3 50	Star	35	38
MADDER, best Dutch	lb. 123	14	Saccharated	5 25	6 10	Canary, Sicily	4	5
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz	20	22	PEPPER, black	22	25	Caraway	10	12
Carb., 4 oz.	16	20	Powdered	25	27	Cardamon, Malabar	1 20	1 50
Calcined	55	65	White powdered	38	40	Decorticated	1 75	2 00
Citra g., gran	10	75	PILL, blue, Mass	60	65	Celery	25	30
Sulphate	14	3	PHOSPHATE	gal. 6	12	Colchicum, German	1 15	1 20
MANGANISE, black			PITCH, black	bbl. 3 75	4 00	Coriander	10	12
oxide	42	6	Burgundy	lb. 10	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario		
MANNA	1 75		PHOSPHORUS	90	1 00	Imported, 100 lbs.	3 75	4 00
MENTHOL	4 50	5 00	PONOPHYLLIN	oz. 30	45	Fennugreek, powdered	lb. 7	9
MERCURY	90	95	PORPY HEADS	100	90	Hemp	5	5 8
Ammoniated	1 30	1 45	POTASSA, caustic, white			Mustard, white	9	11
Bichlor	1 10	1 20	sticks	lb. 65	70	Powdered	20	45
Biniodide	4 75	5 00	Liquor	10	12	Rape	8	9
Bisulphate	1 15	1 25	POTASSIUM, Acetate,			SAFFRON, American	35	50
Chloride	1 20	1 30	granulated	50	55	Spanish	oz. 1 10	1 25
C. Chalk	55	60	Bicarbonate	17	20	SAGE	lb. 7	8
Nitric Oxide	1 25	1 30	Bichromate	12	13	SILVER, Nitrate, cash	11 00	13 00
Oleate	1 25	1 30	Bitartrate (Cream			SOAP, Castile, mottled	8 1/2	12
MORPHIA, Acet	oz. 1 90	2 10	Tartar	30	35	" white	11	16
Murat	1 90	2 10	Bromide	50	55	SODA, Ash, keg or cask	1 1/2	2 1/2
Sulphat	2 10	2 25	Carbonate	13	15	Caustic, drum or	2 1/2	5
Moss, Iceland	lb. 9	10	Chlorate	18	20	SODIUM, Acetate	25	30
Irish	102	12	Cyanide, Fused	40	52	Bicarb. Howard's	16	17
MUSK, Tonquin, true	oz. 36 00	40 00	Iodide	3 90	4 25	" Newcastle	2 50	2 75
Canton	75	80	Nitrate	9	11	Carbonate, crystal	lb. 2 1/2	3
NUTMEGS	lb. 1 00	1 05	Permanganate	60	65	Hypo sulphite	3	4
NUX VOMICA	8	10	Prussiate, yellow	35	38	Salicylate	2 25	2 50
Powdered	22	24	And Sodium Tar-			Sulphate, Glauber's		
OH., Almond, bitter	oz. 75	80	trate (Rochelle			Salt	1 1/2	3
" sweet	lb. 50	60	Salt	32	38	STRYCHNINE, crystals	oz. 1 10	1 25
Amber, rectified	65	70	Sulphuret	25	27	SULPHUR, precipitated	lb. 13	20
Anise	3 00	3 20	QUASSIA	9	10	Sublimed	3	4
Bergamot	3 75	4 00	QUININE, Howard's	oz. 18	50	Roll	2 1/2	3 1/2
Cajuput	1 25	1 50	German	10	45	TRX. Muriate, crystals	35	37
Caraway	3 50	4 00	ROSIN, strained	bbl. 2 75	3 75	TAMARINDS	14	15
Cassia	1 75	2 00	Clear, pale	4 50	5 00	TAR	1 50	4 75
Castor	12	15	Roar, Aconite	lb. 24	25	Barbadoes	lb. 10	12
Cedar	75	1 25	Blood, powdered	20	22	TEREBENT.	75	90
Citronella	lb. 85	90	Colchic, black	25	35	TRIPENTINE, Spirits	gal. 75	80
Cloves	2 50	2 75	Colchicum, German	15	17	Chian	oz. 90	2 50
Cod-liver, N.F.	gal. 90	1 00	Columbo	20	22	Venice	lb. 10	13
Norwegian	1 50	1 75	Powdered	30	35	VERATRIA	oz. 2 00	2 50
Cotton Seed	1 00	1 10	Cureuma, ground	13	15	VIRIDIGRIS	lb. 35	55
Croton	lb. 1 25	1 50	Elecampane	15	17	WAX, white, pure	55	75
Cubeb	16 00	17 00	Powdered	20	22	Yellow	12	45
Geranium, India	3 00	3 20	Gentian	10	12	Paraffine	17	20
Hemlock	75	80	Ground	12	14	WOODS, Camwood	5 1/2	8
Juniper	65	70	Powdered	15	17	Fustic, Cuban	2 1/2	3
Lavender, English	oz. 1 75	1 90	Ginger, E.I.	12	18	Logwood, Campeachy	9 1/2	10
French, pure	75	1 00	Ginger - Powdered	lb. 14	20	Quassia	3 1/2	10
Lemon	lb. 1 90	2 20	Jamaica	24	28	Redwood	10	12
Lemon Grass	1 50	1 60	Powdered	25	28	ZINC, Chloride	1 10	1 25
Linsed, boiled, 9 lb	gal. 75	80	Golden Seal, powder'd	1 00	1 10	Oxide	13	60
Raw	70	75	Hellebore, white, p'd.	13	15	Sulphate, pure	9	12
Neatsfoot	90	1 00	Ipecac	2 90	3 00	" common	7	9
Olive, common	1 30	1 40	Powdered	2 75	3 00	Valerianate	oz. 25	28
Salad	2 00	2 75	Jalap, powdered	38	40	Sulphocarbonate	lb. 1 00	1 10
Orange	lb. 3 00	3 25	Licorice, select	13	15			

THE STANDARD BRANDS
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
SOLD ANNUALLY

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e Hijo"

S. DAVIS & SONS
MONTREAL, P.Q.

"Puritan" Plug Cut, "The Smokers' Ideal," "Derby," "Athlete" Cigarettes ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY

VOL. 2.

STRATHROY, MAY, 1890.

No. 5.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONT.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 25th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Registration of Poisons.

Under the above caption a number of articles have appeared in several drug journals, intended as cautions or warnings to druggists in reference more particularly to the sale of proprietary articles containing poisons such as are enumerated in schedule A of the Ontario Pharmacy Act, and holding that under the provisions of this Act, which differs but little from that of the Pharmaceutical Acts of other Provinces, that the druggist selling such articles without registration of such sale is subject to the penalties of said act. This may appear very well in theory, but looking at the matter from a druggist's standpoint, we think that the absurdity of such an idea can be easily shown. We claim, and it is a fact almost universally admitted that with druggists as a rule caution, sometimes even carried to an excess, is displayed in the sale of dangerous drugs, and the public generally feel themselves safe in leaving these matters in their hands, but when a customer asks for a bottle of syrup of hypophosphites, which the druggist knows to contain strychnine, or a soothing syrup containing opium, or a chlorodyne containing hydrocyanic acid, or a cough mixture containing tartar emetic, or a liniment containing oil of cedar, should it be incumbent on him to announce to his customer that one contains strychnine, another oil of cedar, and so on, and that the same must be registered and the bottle labeled "Poison" before it is sent out. We think not, although this is the view some of the writers of the articles mentioned seem to take of it. The *Chemist and Druggist* says that according to their interpretation of the English Act, druggists are liable if they do not register, and the organ of the Ontario College of Pharmacy endorses this view as being also applicable in Canada. Let us glance at the section of the Ontario Act which applies, viz., sec. 26: "No person shall sell any poison named in the first

part of schedule A either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labeled with the name of the article and the word "Poison," and if sold by retail then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold."

In the schedule mentioned we have "acid hydrocyanic, acetonite and compounds thereof, morphia and its salts and solutions, strychnia."

Our own definition of the meaning of the act is that it be taken literally, that it means what it says and no more, that when it speaks of "arsenic and compounds thereof," it means the official preparations such as are recognized by the British Pharmacopoeia, or are sold as preparations of arsenic, and when it says Carbolic Acid it does not mean that because some oil or lotion contains this acid it should be treated as the acid itself, for this latter is the evident reasoning of some of the articles.

The Druggist certainly is sufficiently hedged around now with legislation and enactments without trying to beset him still more by imaginary construction of the laws. What with the Pharmacy Act, the Liquor License Act, the Medical Act, which prevents him recommending anything to his customers whereby he may make a profit, he is certainly pretty well looked after and if any stricter enactments are made, they might as well legislate him out of existence. If the law can be so construed as to necessitate the registering of all sales of proprietary medicines and other articles containing poisons, the sooner it is enacted the better, as we all know from past experience that there are too many unscrupulous people ready to take any advantage of apparent technicalities to reap a little pecuniary advantage to themselves.

Students Suspended.

The announcement that five students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy had been suspended for an attempt to obtain possession of examination papers, has caused a deep feeling of regret, not unmixed with sympathy for at least some of the transgressors. From the evidence it appears that one of the students endeavored to enlist Detective M. Howie in the task of securing these papers by some means from the examiners, and offered a liberal sum of money in case he was successful. The letter was answered and arrangements entered into after a deposit of \$25 was made that the papers should be forthcoming. Into this arrangement the other four students also entered, and when the detective reported the case to the faculty the five were recognized and having been brought before the board of examiners, were

summarily dealt with. The decision of the board was undoubtedly a just one and we trust the lesson will not be lost on any student who in the future would seek their diploma through fraud or unfair means. It should be the aim of the Pharmaceutical student to not only endeavor to raise the educational standard to its proper position, but in doing so to remember that one false step, one deviation from what is honorable, upright and true, may lead and frequently does lead into still more dishonorable and dishonest practices, which may mar his mercantile as well as his social career.

Courteousness.

Mr. E. Waldo Cutler in his address at the commencement exercises of the Mass. College of Pharmacy, presented many suggestions for securing success in business, not the least of which were the little every day courtesies. There is probably nothing that will bring in and retain customers, both young and old, as these same courtesies.

Placing a chair for an aged person, handing a book or magazine to a lady while she waits for a prescription, giving a card or other token to a child, or the many little acts of kindness that any one can do daily. True they are trifles in themselves, but trifles make up the sum of life. Genuine politeness has been aptly termed "acts of the heart and not the studied acts of the lips or motions of the body."

Perhaps the Holy Writ gives the best definition in the text, "Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted."

There are doubtless in many temptations in the hurry and turmoil of business and the pharmacist, we claim, has his full share and more—to give curt answers to customers, who sometimes will not be contented apparently with might else, and who seem to be created like mosquitoes, simply to vex and annoy humanity, but as they cannot be treated like their prototypes, by far the best way is to treat them kindly, and smilingly pass over their vagaries. One of the wisest things King Solomon ever uttered was the statement that a "hoary heart doeth good like a medicine" and physicians cannot complain of this method of counter-prescribing.

Window Dressing.

Window dressing is really a fine art in the way of tempting the purchaser, attracting the passerby, impressing the locality of the store upon the memory, or introducing some new and desirable specialty to the public. It is not enough for the pharmacist to have a good reputation, a neat store, well-appointed arrange-

ments to facilitate his business, he should also make the exterior speak of the merit, taste and stock which he has to dispose of, and there is no way that he can do this with more intelligence, taste, profit, than by a judicious round of display in his store windows.

Pharmacy of the present day seems to have different classes of followers—those who follow it with a professional love and regard, and whose ambition is to create and maintain a reputation for that sterling worth and integrity which is developed in making dispensing pharmacy the chief feature of their business, and whose minor key is the necessity of providing their patrons with the leading necessities in the branch of druggists' sundries, while the other class make the promiscuous sale of all other goods predominant over those of medicine.

Both of these classes can and do need to attract to their stores their own patrons, as also to attract their patronage, and to this end the eye is appealed to by the method of window ornamentation.

There are stores in our own and other cities which have their store windows severely plain, depending rather on reputation and an established business, which holds its own against competitors. In these perhaps the window once seen is ever afterward the same, or it may be that occasionally there will be a slight change in the articles or arrangement; it may be some apparatus, chemicals or crude drugs. Others, while just as jealous of their reputations and proud of their business, are more awake to the fact that the public appreciate the taste displayed and the innovations which the rush of the present period demand, make frequent changes and place attractive articles of vertu, a large quantity of some special article of merchandise, medicinal, or otherwise, and follow this at brief intervals with other equally interesting stocks.

There is a third variety of window dressing that is becoming common—too common—it is that of covering the glass of the windows with tawdry signs of cheap merchandise, of prepared medicines, or within the windows articles of doubtful merit, objectionable goods, or show emblems of theatres, or popular actors or attractions. This last mentioned feature may be the weakness of good nature, but is in very bad taste even if it is indulged in by some very prominent stores. We call to mind some examples of these several styles of window attractions. A prominent druggist had one of his windows devoted to a series of chemical and pharmaceutical productions, and at different times the operations of distillation, sublimation, percolation, dialysis, and other operations were conducted to the entertainment of the passer-by and his own pecuniary advantage. It is not necessary that it should be of the character of the Dairy Kitchen, which so frequently attracts the gaping crowd, but it may have the merit of utility and novelty, and why should not this plan be made available by many pharmacists to their pecuniary advantage.

Not long ago one of the leading Broadway pharmacies, which enjoys a most excellent reputation, had a window handsomely dressed with an excellent variety of toilet soap, and this proved an attractive feature. So there may be found others who display a quantity of

some special crude drug or a combination of several, and this is sure to receive more than the ephemeral pleasant comment of the passer-by.

The last phase of window ornamentation that we will allude to is what may be called the degenerating tendency of competition—when placards herald ridiculously low prices, and the shop and its windows lose the integrity of what should be the boast of modern pharmacy, the place where reliable medicines are faithfully compounded, and it becomes the junk shop, where everything that is cheap and nasty is peddled out as promiscuous merchandise.

Can we not awake our readers to the fact that attractive window ornamentation is a factor in progressing and maintaining a wholesome and popular business?—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

[We invite our readers to discuss this question in our columns, as the matter of window decoration may not only prove an attractive but also an excellent paying advertisement to the retailer. ED. CANADIAN DRUGGIST.]

The Preservation of Syrups.

BY H. HILBING, F. C. S.

To ensure the permanence of some syrups in good condition is a considerably more difficult task than preparing them even by the most complex process. Preparations of this class which contain vegetable extractive matters exhibit a proneness to ferment, which the utmost ingenuity of the pharmacist is often powerless to frustrate. As soon as he wants to use one of them he finds the bottle filled with a frothy, pungent-smelling and tasting liquid, which agrees, in its physical properties, with nothing in the Pharmacopœia, to omit all consideration of its medicinal virtues. Under such conditions the preparation has to be boiled or strained before it is fit for dispensing, or more often it is thrown away.

How many pharmacists are there who, in the course of their experience, have not more than once found the shelves of the warehouse or storeroom flooded with some sticky, half-concocted liquid, the source of which was that stone or glass jar in the corner, which, shattered and neckless, told a melancholy tale of the sad results of alcoholic fermentation?

Within the last few years efforts have been made to avoid such catastrophes by the very heroic measure of banishing syrups altogether from stock, and filling their place with concentrated liquors, from which by simple admixture with syrups simplex in certain proportions any syrup can be prepared as wanted. This is a plan certainly most effective and convenient—which does not however commend itself to all, especially to those who stigmatize such processes as "unpharmaceutical" and "inconsistent with the traditions of true pharmacy;" further there are some syrups for which it is almost impossible to prepare a corresponding concentrated liquor.

The trouble often is partly brought about by the fact that for a few days there may be a run upon a certain kind of syrup, which may not for a long time be wanted again. The partially empty vessel stands therefore more or less securely stoppered for weeks, or even months, until when it is required again the contents are found to have undergone such changes as render them almost unrecognizable.

In my own experience, especially in Germany, where the use of the concentrated liquors is not allowed, or at least not practised, this difficulty with the stock of syrups has been always conspicuous, and particularly during the summer months, the greatest attention has to be daily paid to the condition of syrups papaveris, m rubii, mori, rose gallicæ, &c.

A great number of methods have been proposed for obviating this inconvenience, many of which are open to serious objection. That which I have found most useful has the merit of in no way affecting the composition of the preparation.

The syrups must be stocked in very small vessels; for some kinds bottles of 2 ounce capacity will be quite large enough, and as a rule 4 ounces should not be exceeded. They must be, of course, clean, and perfectly dry before filling with the liquid still hot, which is prepared by the ordinary pharmacopœial method. Each bottle is filled right up to the top of the neck, leaving no space even for the insertion of a cork. Instead of this the syrup is fastened up in the manner described under.

A number of discs of thick, felt, filtering paper are cut, having a slightly larger diameter than the outer margin of the top of the bottles. One of these discs is then laid on the top of each bottle, and pressed down at the edges. Of course, it becomes at once saturated with the syrup.

On cooling, the volume of the syrup naturally contracts somewhat, and as a consequence the disc of paper tends to be sucked in. As, however, the aqueous portion of the hot syrup quickly evaporates from the surface of the filtering paper, a crust of crystalline sugar is left behind which is entirely impervious on the one side to air and on the other to the syrup.

The latter having been introduced after a more or less prolonged boiling into a clean and dry bottle, we have a sterilised saccharine liquid in a bottle sealed up from the action of air or the germs floating in it. Thus fermentation is prevented, and the only changes which can occur in the preparation will be entirely internal and such as can only be affected by modifying the nature or proportions of the ingredients. When the syrup is wanted for use the cap is readily removed with a knife.

This method of preserving syrups from fermentation is practical and practicable for all; it is effective, and does not entail the use of expensive apparatus or complicated manipulation.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

Soap and water are cheap, but soil on goods is expensive.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in showing.

Work can always be found in a store without double-million microscopes.

Master the whole business and the way to fortune has been mapped out.

Every line of goods embodies a history and a science worth years of study to understand.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done.

The Retail Merchants' Association of Albany have changed their name to the Business Men's Association.

One thing in particular should be impressed upon clerks—the necessity of careful attention to small customers.

Soda Water Apparatus.

TUFTS'
ARCTIC AND SIBERIAN
PATENTS

New Designs. New Improvements.

LOW PRICES

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

First class druggists, throughout the United States, and many elsewhere in Canada, find soda water the most profitable branch of their business.

Every Canadian druggist who does not dispense soda water, should at once add an apparatus to his fixtures. It is a beautiful piece of furniture, and will invariably pay for itself in a very short time, usually the first season.

If you have a soda fountain which is not profitable, it is because you have not kept abreast of the times. You can make soda water as profitable as thousands of your fellow druggists make it.

How to Make it Pay.

I will take your obsolete and perhaps worn out apparatus in part payment for a new one, allowing liberally for it, and will make terms for payment of balance so liberal that in all probability it will pay for itself.

I will provide with the apparatus formulas for all the latest and most popular drinks, and hints about all the latest novelties in the business, so that you cannot fail to find a soda fountain a gold mine, as many others now find it.

Canada is today the most promising field for a soda water dispenser, who will take pains to produce a high grade of beverages and serve them daintily.

Second hand apparatus in thorough repair at very low prices and on particularly easy terms.

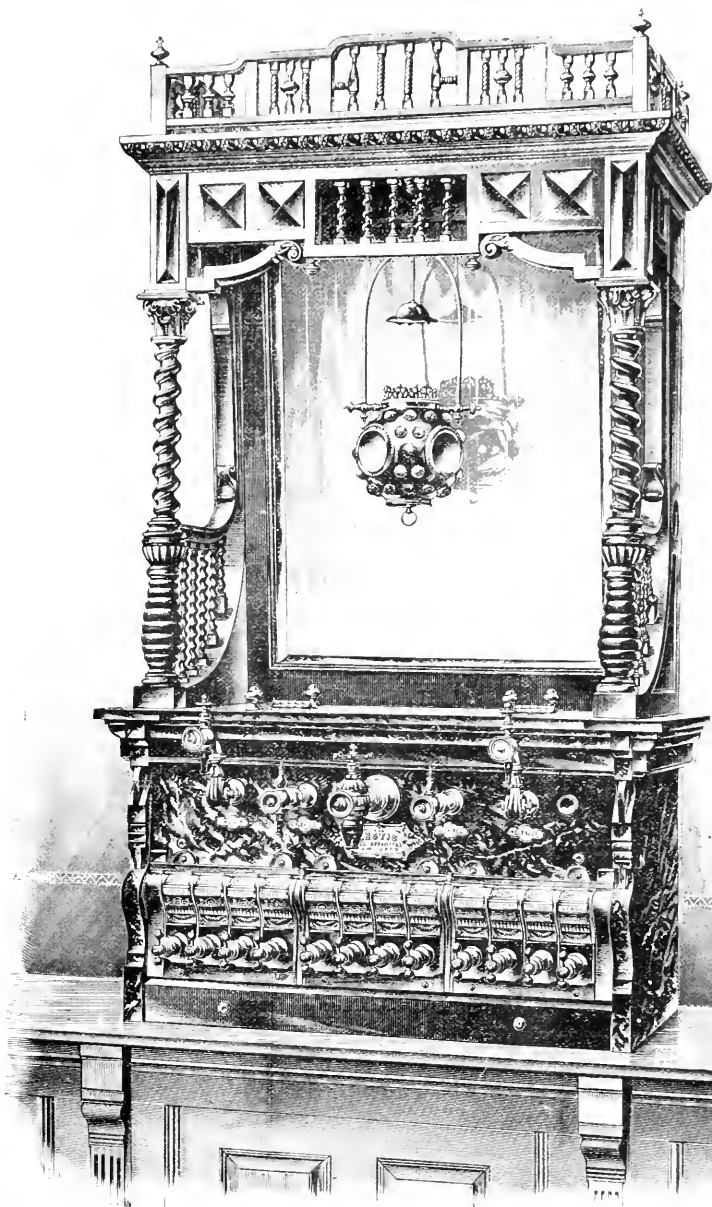
My illustrated catalogue and price list will be mailed free to any druggist thinking of buying.

Address all communications

JAMES W. TUFTS,
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE, FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES.

33 to 51 Bowker Street,
49 and 51 Chardon Street,
93 to 100 Portland Street.



"FANEUIL."

SALESROOMS:

CHICAGO—84 and 86 Jackson Street; NEW YORK—10 Warren Street, near Broadway and City Hall; DETROIT—168 Griswold Street; BOSTON—96 Portland Street.

CANADIAN AGENT:

MR. CHAS. L. NEWELL, Paris, Ont. Travelling Agent for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

22 In sending for Catalogue, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement.—J. W. Tufts

HOLIDAY - GOODS

—FOR THE—

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Olor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Push is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,

25 FRONT STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,

Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,
HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

Fine English Goods a Specialty.

By using our Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

LIVE MERCHANTS. - DEAD FLIES.

IT KILLS THEM BY THE MILLION.

NEAT, - CLEAN, - ORNAMENTAL.

Does away with disgusting Fly Paper and Plates.

—: THE :—

Daisy Fly Killer.

Cheaper than Fly Paper. Will last all season.

SELLS READILY AT 25c.

Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 20c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

J. PALMER & SON

1745 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Thousands of Testimonials equal to the following:

New York Herald, Aug. 19th, 1888.

"It's a daisy. Each one of the pretty ornaments will kill flies by the million."

Joy & Gardner, Minneapolis, say:

"It is the neatest, cleanest and most effectual fly exterminator we have ever seen."

R. BRAYLEY.

Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Bondair Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in **Turkish Dyes**, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give true colors and do it better than any other Dye.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

Canada Branch: 181 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Send postal for Sample Cards and Book of Instructions.

Lyman Bros. & Co.

"S. C. PILLS."

WE HAVE NOW READY

Pil Bland, pink and white, 3 and 5 gr. in 100, 500 and 1 lb. bottles.

Cathartic Co., in 100, 500 and 1 lb.

Cathartic Co., impoected, in 100, 500 and 1 lb.

Quinine Sulph., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gr.

Aloin, Strych. and Bellad.

Morphine Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Rhei Co., U. S. P.

Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.

Assafetida, 4 gr.

Blue, 3 gr.

Manganese Binoxide, 2 gr.

'TRITURATES.'

Aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Aloin, Strych., Bellad. and Ipecac.

Calomel, $\frac{1}{10}$.

Benzoic Acid, 1 gr.

Ceru Oxalas, 1 gr.

Ammon Mur. 2 gr.

Hyd. Chlor. Mitte and Soda Bicarb Co.

"HYPODERMIC TABLETS."

Apomorphia Mur, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

Atropia Sulph, $\frac{1}{80}$ and $\frac{1}{160}$.

Hyoscynamine, $\frac{1}{160}$.

Morph. Sulph, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Morph. Sulph. Atropia, Morph. $\frac{1}{4}$, Atropia $\frac{1}{160}$.

Morph. Sulph. Atropia, Morph. $\frac{1}{8}$, Atropia $\frac{1}{160}$.

"TABLETS."

Soda Bicarb.

Potass Chloras.

Oleate Cocaine, 5% in 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ th.

White Tar Camphor for Moths.

TRADE NOTES.

A drug store has been opened at Chapaud, P. E. I., by Mr. J. C. Ferguson.

I. E. Aitken, of Waterford, Ont., has reopened after the fire of last month.

Mr. F. W. James has disposed of his drug business in Glenora to McFarlane & Co., of Durham.

Messrs. Martin & Rosser have purchased the wholesale business of the Mitchell Drug Co., Winnipeg.

J. E. H. Quipp, formerly with R. J. Devins, of Montreal, has commenced business on Wind sor street in that city.

We are glad to note that A. W. Harrison, St. Thomas, has recovered from a serious illness and is able to attend to business again.

Dawson & Bole, formerly of Regina, have removed to Winnipeg and opened a wholesale patent medicine and druggist sundries warehouse.

Mr. C. O. Dacier, formerly of Ottawa, Ont., has moved to Montreal and opened a drug store on the corner of St. Dennis and St. Jean Baptiste streets.

Mr. J. L. McHien, for some time with E. Leonard, St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, is about to commence business on his own account in Sherbrooke, Que.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. are pushing forward the work on their new laboratory and warehouse in Walkerville, Ont., which when complete will give them greatly increased facilities for attending to their Canadian trade.

The Druggists Association for the Counties of Peel, Halton, Wellington and Dufferin met in Brampton May 10th. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Stevenson, Orangeville; 1st Vice-President, T. H. McCollum, Milton; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Hodgson, Brampton; 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Perry, Fergus; Secretary, Wm. Coleclough, Mount Forest, re-elected.

A good deal of feeling has been exhibited amongst Ottawa druggists over the recent prosecutions for infringement of the Medicated Act, and they are thinking of asking the co-operation of the different local associations in an effort to have the act amended, for as the law now stands a druggist cannot recommend anything out of which he will make any profit, not even one of his own proprietary remedies or a patent medicine.

DISPENSING.—The *Journal de Médecine de Paris* holds that the pharmacist should never compound a prescription when he has the least doubt in his mind as to the meaning of a word, the dose, and the mode of employment of the poisonous medicine prescribed; he should always refer the prescription back to the physician, and ask for fuller instructions. In cases of manifest error on the part of a physician, either through inadvertence or ignorance, he should also consult the prescriber, and have the error rectified. The editor adds "that the chemist should never trust the compounding of poisonous medicine to inexperienced pupils."

Hints for Pharmacists.

BY A. WICKHAM, OF GLASGOW CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION.

Perhaps nothing occasioned more difficulty and vexation to the beginner in pharmacy than the apparently simple operation of

CLASSING MEASURES, &c.

Therefore he would venture to make some suggestions in that connection. His list of detergents was not exhaustive, but he could answer for its trustworthiness.

Character of Stain, &c.	Solvent.
Aniline dyes, e.g. induline, marking ink, &c.	Sol. acid, tart.
Deposits in bottles from fluid magnesia	
Parish's syrup, syr. Easton's, &c.	Acid. hydrochlor.
Opium and emulsion preparations	
Tr. benzoin etc. storax, and most vegetable mixtures	Liq. potass.
Tar, asphalt, tr. camellia oil, &c.	Turpentine.
Old paint and grease stains on clothes	Chloroform.

For cleaning greasy ointment slabs nothing is equal to S. V. M. on cotton, followed by thorough washing with soap and water. The opaque film that occasionally forms in the water bottle, being chiefly of an organic nature, is at once removed by sulphuric acid, which also diluted instantaneously dissolves off the dirty scum so often found on opal pots, the process being attended by a very palpable evolution of H₂S. Two of the dirtiest bottles in every shop are those for liq. plumbi subacet. and tr. ferri perchlor. For the former strong acetic acid is recommended, but iodide of potassium in small quantity, forming iodide of lead, and subsequent rinsing out with ammonia, answers admirably; while for the latter, although hydrochloric acid helps, nothing but hard rubbing makes a good job. The dark stains left in a mortar in which Ethiops mineral has been made is only partially erased by hydrochloric acid, but a liberal application of elbow-grease and a piece of pumice stone are needed to complete the renovation. The dimness observed in old liquor potassae bottles being due, as was explained at the last Pharmaceutical Conference, to the chemical action of the alkali on the glass, is not removable. Greasy ointment pots are best treated with dry sawdust, and bone tallies, ink-stained and yellow, are converted into blanché blanks with the aid of dilute hydrochloric acid. For

TAKING OFF SOILED LABELS

from customers' bottles always a crucial test of a druggist's taste and conscientiousness in details: the most expeditious and effective plan is first to wet the label thoroughly, and then cautiously hold the bottle over a gas flame, when as a rule the label will peel off. In some high class pharmacies a steam jet is used for this purpose, but the humble method is quite as successful. Labels on liniment bottles, &c., are often so soaked with oil that when a repeat is wanted the prescription book number is indecipherable; in that event rub label lightly with piece of cotton, then moisten with benzine, and dry above a gas flame, when in nine cases out of ten the figures will become legible. These exhaust most of the commoner stains, and it only remains to add a few odds and ends.

A GOOD DETERGENT

for pills, soft leaves, &c., can be devised by taking a Pear's soap box, laying a few pieces

of quicklime on the bottom, and tying a pupa tin, holding the substance to be dried, on the quicklime bed, the lid of the box being, of course shut. Quicklime is likewise of great service in preserving books stored in a damp place, several small lumps, occasionally renewed, in a book case being an infallible protection to the books. For enamel bed goods use Brooks' soap, and finally, if your apron string breaks off at an inopportune moment, take any button-shaped lozenge, wrap it in the corner of your apron and tie the tape round it. This is a splendid makeshift, and gives the washerwoman a little innocent amusement, picking out the knot to discover what the knot contains. *Chemist and Druggist.*

Prescription Difficulties.

We invite communications from druggists either in the form of queries as to the solution of difficulties which may arise from apparent incompatibilities or errors in prescribing, or giving their experience of any such difficulties with the result of their labours. A co-operation of the profession in this regard cannot fail to be mutually advantageous to all our readers.

E. L. T., Mitchell, Ont., asks "how to dispense the following prescription so as not to make an incompatible mixture and if essentially incompatible, what the incompatibility is?"

R.	
Quinine Sulph.	25 grs.
Ac. Nit. Mu. dil.	3 drs.
Acid Tannic	30 grs.
Tr. Chlor. Co.	4 drs.
Aqua ad.	4 oz.
Mix.	

As the prescription stands it is essentially incompatible, however it is mixt. Tannate of Quinine is formed, which is not only nearly insoluble in water, but makes a gummy mass which adheres to the side of the bottle in such a way that it is impossible to get an evenly divided dose. Quinine is frequently dispensed with Tannic acid for the purpose of forming this insoluble and consequently comparatively tasteless compound, but in such cases some viscous substance should be added to suspend the precipitate or to make it diffuse easily through the liquid on shaking. Simple syrup or syrup of lemon answers the purpose well, the latter also aiding to disguise the taste. A perfect solution, however, can be made with this prescription by the addition of glycerine, say ten drachms to the mixture. Dissolve the Tannic acid in half tea glycerine and a little water, add the balance of the glycerine to the Sulphate of Quinine previously dissolved in the diluted acid and mix the two solutions.

WOMEN AS CHEMISTS. The chemist's business, says the *Daily Graphic*, is so suited for a woman's touch and accuracy that it is a wonder it does not attract more, and it can only be supposed that it is because it is not generally understood to be open to the sex. Lady doctors would naturally support lady dispensers, and there seems no reason whatever that it should not become a fully recognized outlet for female industry.

FORMULÆ.

INJECTION (AS) PROOF.

Take of	Parts.
Zinc sulphate	1
Lead acetate	2
Tincture of catechu	4
Tincture of opium and saffron	4
Water	100

Dissolve and mix.

NOTE.—The "tinct. opii and saffron" is a preparation of the German Pharmacopœia known as

TINCT. OPII CROCATA.

Take of	Parts.
Opium	15
Saffron	5
Cloves	1
Cinnamon	1
Dilute alcohol	75
Water	75

Rub the opium to a thin paste with the water, add the saffron, cloves and cinnamon to the dilute alcohol; mix together and allow to macerate for one week, then filter.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.

Resorcin	2.00 grammes
Salol	4.00 "
Powdered orris root	8.00 "
Carbonate of lime	40.00 "
Carmine, No. 40	0.20 "
Oil of peppermint	10 drops

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH WASH.

Resorcin	2.00 grammes
Salol	2.00 "
Tooth wash (any sort)	100.00 "

—After M. Pierre Vigier.

INEXTINGUISHABLE SWELLING SALTS.—Break 4 oz. of carbonate of ammonia into small pieces, place in a jar, and pour over it 2 oz. liq. ammon. fort. 10.880. Stir every day for ten days, or until the mono-carbonate has become hard enough to powder. Then keep in well-stoppered bottles. This is Allchin's process. The perfume which he recommends is:

English oil of lavender	4 drachms
Essence of musk	4 "
Oil of bergamot	2 "
" cloves	1 drachm
" cinnamon	5 drops
Oil of roses	10 "

Chemist and Druggist.

BISMUTH OINTMENT FOR FRECKLES.

Subnitrate of bismuth	2 drs.
Simple ointment	2 ozs.

Apply to the skin at night and remove in the morning with a little cold cream previous to washing.

LOTION FOR SUNBURN.

Citric acid	2 drs.
Pure sulphate of iron	18 grs.
Camphor	2 grs.
Elder flower water	3 ozs.

LASSAR'S SKIN PASTE.

An excellent application for eczema and all irritation of the skin.

Salicylic acid	12 grains
Starch in fine powder	2 drachms
Oxide of zinc	2 "
Lard, dehydrated	4 "

Make an ointment and apply thickly over the surface.

HECTOGRAPH PAD—FRENCH FORMULA FOR COMPOSITION.

Glue	100 parts
Glycerine	500 "
Finely powdered kaolin or barite sulphate	25 "
Water	375 "

For ink a concentrated solution of Paris violet is recommended.

To remove old copy from pad, a little muriatic acid is added to the water.

For a tin dish 7 x 11 inches I used:

Glue	3 ounces
Glycerine	15 "
Kaolin	1 ounce
Water	11½ ounces

I had to guess at the weight of glue and think that I got a trifle too much.—WM. T. PEPPER-EL, in *Scientific American*.

GOLD PAINT.—The best kinds consist of finely powdered gold leaf, suspended in a solution of gutta percha in benzol and chloroform. When this evaporates the gutta percha leaves a dry and adhesive film, which prevents the gold from being rubbed off.

Medicinal Gelatines.

These preparations are indicated in superficial inflammatory affections when the skin is swollen, wet, and itchy. Very high temperatures and profuse sweating forbid their use. For a general basis the following formula is given—the first series of figures give a firmer consistence:

	Parts.	Parts.
R Zinc oxide	15	10
Gelatin	15	30
Glycerin	25	30
Water	45	30

1. Cerussa, iodide of lead, white precipitate, sulphur, iodoform, chrysarobin in fine powder may be mixed in any proportion required. From 5 to 10 per cent. added to soft zinc gelatine is recommended.

2. Carbolic and salicylic acid, resorcin, naphthol, creasote, and sulphide of potassium may be added to the hard gelatine basis in any proportion up to 10 per cent.

3. Fats, balsams, tars and ichthyol all make the basis softer. The proportion added is usually from 10 to 20 per cent.

4. If we wish to combine drugs in rules two and three, then the sum of the proportions must be attended to. For example, if resorcin and salicylic acid were both ordered we should not prescribe more than 5 per cent. of each if we wish the gelatine to form a good covering.

5. Powders may be combined in any proportions.

6. Tannin, pyrogallol and oxide of mercury cannot be added to the basis.

7. Corrosive sublimate up to 3 per cent., camphor, chloral, and camphor chloral all to 2 per cent., ext. cannab. indic. from 2 to 5 per cent., may be used with soft zinc gelatine.

The different glues should be dispensed in pots, which are to be put in boiling water when the preparation is to be used. It is to be painted on the skin with a long-haired brush.—*Deutsch. Med. Zeit.*

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NAPHTHALINE. (Coal Tar Camphor) in 1 oz. cakes.
CHLORALAMID.
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, No. 2.
GUAIACOL, in ozs.
PARALDEHYDE, in 1 lb. and 1 oz. bottles.
BATGER'S CONFECTIONERY,
LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER, in tins.
LIME JUICE, (pure) in bulk or bottles.

HELLEBORE, White, our own grinding.
INSECT POWDER, our own grinding.

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Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.
Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, etc. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor.

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Indian Woman's Balm

—OR—

PARTURIENT PANACEA.

A preparation highly recommended by the MEDICAL FACULTY as a powerful Uterine Tonic, and largely prescribed in all cases of Female Weaknesses. Also a guaranteed preventative against the excessive pains and dangers of CHILDBIRTH.

Sold by all Jobbers, or the Sole Agent,

A. J. TRUSS,
Manufacturing Chemist.

Cor. King and Spadina Aves., Toronto.

DRUGGISTS!

Have you handled DAVIS' FLY FELTS, the most popular FLY KILLER in the market?

They are put up very attractively in wooden cases, holding 100 packages each. Each package contains three felts. Retail at 5c. per package.

PROFIT TO DEALER 100 P. C.

Sales last year were very large and proved satisfactory alike to retailer and customer. Sales this year will be enormous.

LOOK AT YOUR STOCK.

Have them on hand and be prepared for first calls. Your customers will be pleased. Davis' Fly Felts cannot be surpassed for destroying Flies, Insects, etc., etc., and customers appreciate a good thing.

Sold by the Wholesale Trade generally.

Send for sample to Manufacturers.

POWELL & DAVIS CO.,

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Druggist and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

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and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European label houses. We invite comparison of our work and prices with others. We also supply: Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

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Hagyard's Yellow Oil,
Hagyard's Black Oil,
Hagyard's Condition Powders,
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,
Hagyard's Cattle Spice,
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,
Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry,
Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,
National Pills,
Egyptian Salve,
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,
Freeman's Soothing Syrup,
Freeman's Worm Powders,
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
Dr. Low's Worm Syrup,
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,
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Milburn's Quinine Wine,
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BETHESDA WATER.

Cures all Kidney Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Calculi, Nervous Prostration.

Sold in half gallon bottles, bottled at the Spring, by all druggists and first class grocers.

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Wholesale Agent for Ontario.

Notes for Dispensing Pharmacists.

Intelligent people often "think of one thing and inadvertently speak of another." Pharmacists will do well, therefore, to acquire a habit of repeating each order interrogatively, and before proceeding to fill the requisition getting a clearly expressed assent from the customer, that the wrong article may not be dispensed.

Too many precautionary measures, and too much vigilance can not be exercised to prevent handing prescriptions to the wrong person when several are waiting. This is a very natural mistake, and is especially dangerous when the prescriptions are simply labelled "use as directed," as there is nothing to arouse the suspicion of the customer.

The dispenser should always receive prescriptions with becoming dignity and assurance, and proceed to compound them in a prompt serious manner, bearing in mind that his movements are often closely watched by the customer, who may have just left the sick chamber or bed side of some cherished one whose life is in the balance.

Pharmacists should invariably calculate the dose and consider the incompatibility of the ingredients of the prescription before compounding it.

Don't assume that the dose of an alkaloid is safe simply because it amounts to only a fraction of a grain: we remember well a case of this kind in which a bright young pharmacist came to grief by dispensing a mixture containing one-eighth of a grain of atropine in each dose; similar delinquency might prove serious in the case of aconitine, colchicine, etc.

Always review your work and the original prescription, being especially certain that the directions on the label correspond with those on the original, before delivering the mixture to the messenger.

In numbering prescriptions, be on the alert to avoid duplicating the number of the last prescription instead of numbering consecutively; such an error may, in case of a "renewal," lead to serious consequences, particularly if one prescription happens to be a four ounce aconite liniment, and the other a four ounce mixture for internal use, both having a similar appearance.

Never let a package leave the store without a neat distinct label upon it, whether its contents be innocuous or poisonous.

Every package should be labeled at once, particularly in case of prescriptions, as the practice of allowing unlabelled parcels to remain about will, inevitably, cause doubt, and lead to some grave error sooner or later.

It is a good rule to place a poison label on all poisons not prescribed by a physician. If solid and wrapped in paper, it should have two wrappers, and both be labelled poison. When a poison label is affixed to a bottle, it should be placed above the descriptive label where it will be most likely to be seen, and less likely to be covered by the hand in holding the bottle.

Never paste a new label over an old one when a prescription is "repeated," or when a bottle

is filled with a preparation differing from that which it formerly contained: the upper label is likely to fall off or to be accidentally removed, when your bottle will be incorrectly labelled.

Always keep in mind the possibility of confusing "Tincture Opii Camph." and "Tinct. Opii Comp."

It is a good plan to avoid unnecessary use of Latin—plain English is quite as expressive and less likely to be misinterpreted by associates. This is essentially applicable to dispensers who are not good Latin scholars.

Avoid unnecessary abbreviation—it takes but little additional time and effort to write out the full names, and many ambiguities will thus be averted.

Keep and use a set of metric weights: a certain amount of danger always attends the conversion of metric prescriptions into apothecary's weights and measures.

Don't carry on conversation while putting up prescriptions.

The common observer is apt to judge the workmanship of the dispenser by the appearance of the parcel; and although the prescription proper may have been ever so skillfully compounded, a poorly written label, untrimmed, or pasted crookedly on the bottle, will often give the impression that a workman who is so imperfect in the rudiments of his profession is apt to be equally so in the execution of its technicalities.

Nothing impresses a patient or physician more unfavorably than to receive a box of powders folded in irregular shapes and sizes.

"When you don't know what to do, do nothing" until you look up the necessary information.

Never criticise a physician's prescription by word or action, in the presence of the patient. If you discover what you consider an error, make some excuse to delay its delivery, and in the meantime refer the prescription to the physician for correct instructions.

Some system of checking ingredients as put into a prescription should be adopted, and invariably used, to prevent duplication or omission if you happen to be called away suddenly.

It is a commendable custom to powder all salts and mix or dissolve with a portion of the liquid, in a mortar, before putting them in a bottle. Some dispensers form a habit of dumping crystals or powders into a bottle of liquid, taking it for granted that they will dissolve.

It is never a good plan to keep the morphine and quinine bottles near each other, and some special precautions should be taken to prevent confusion of these commonly-called-for substances.

Memorizing formulas is a dangerous practice. It is always safe to consult the authorities.

It is usually poor policy to voluntarily under take to destroy a customer's confidence in the remedy that he calls for. *Druggist's Bulletin*.

A new drug business has been opened in Victoria, B. C., by E. B. Hill, of Ontario.

W. Lloyd Wood having decided to relinquish the retail drug business has sold his business on Church Street, Toronto, to Mr. C. Lusk.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP FOR SODA FOUNTAINS.—L. G. Heinrich, in *N. E. Drugg.*, respectfully submits a formula that will make an excellent syrup, superior in strength and flavor, to those made with the "prepared chocolates," or extract of cocoa now offered in the market:

Confectioners' chocolate	1/2 pound.
Hot water	2 quarts.
Condensed milk	1 can.
Granulated sugar	5 pounds.
White of two eggs	
Extract of vanilla	1 ounce.
Gum foam	1 ounce.

It should be prepared in a porcelain lined evaporating dish, and the chocolate cut fine into the dish, apply heat, rubbing the chocolate with a pestle until a smooth paste is obtained, to which add the water (which must be boiling hot) gradually, stirring constantly, then stir in the condensed milk and sugar until both are dissolved; set aside to cool. When cold skim off the cocoa butter, particles of chocolate, etc., which will have covered the surface, add the whites of eggs, previously well beaten, the extract of vanilla and gum foam, strain through muslin, and it is ready for use.

Literary Notes.

A NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY. Including all the words and phrases used in medicine, with their proper pronunciation and definitions, based on recent medical literature, by George M. Gould, B. A., M. D., Ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, etc. With tables of the bacilli, micrococci, leucocytes, ptomaines, etc., of the arteries, muscles, nerves, ganglia and plexuses; mineral springs of the U. S., vital statistics, etc. Small octavo, 520 pages. Half dark leather, \$3.25; half Morocco, thumb index, \$4.25. Philadelphia: P. Blackiston, Son & Co.

This work seems to us to exactly fill a want, in supplying the necessary definitions of words and terms not before published, and of recent date in addition to those of former publications. The matter is concise and practical and the typography all that could be desired. No druggist or physician should be without this valuable aid.

The treatment of Torticollis (Wry Neck) with description of appliances, also for Caries of the vertebrae (Pott's disease), by Chas. F. Stillman, M. Sc., M. D., Chicago, being reprints from medical journals.

The Morse Soap Co. have added to the diversity of their output a new toilet soap, which is moulded into spheres. Three balls go to the package, all differing in color. The colors are delicate and so is the perfume. It should be a very saleable article.

Subbenzoate of Bismuth is another addition to the number of substitutes for the odorous iodoform that are being offered as antiseptic agents. According to E. Finger, this is prepared by prepared by precipitating it from a solution of subnitrate of bismuth in dilute nitric acid to which is added an aqueous solution of benzoate of sodium. The white precipitate thus obtained is washed on a filter with water and alcohol, and dried. A fine white powder is thus obtained, having a slight odor of benzoic acid, that can be freely used in the manner that iodoform is applied.

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Manufacturing Pharmacists,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

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Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in Pulver, Powder, Liquid, or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retailer could possibly himself. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

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Caffeine Seidlitz—Very efficient headache remedy.
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Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrica (Bay Rum Essence)—Highly concentrated, giving true color of the Bay Leaf.

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is being sold by most Druggists throughout the country, and the reports from them is that it "pleases customers and is selling well."

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SELLS AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. SIX FOR \$5.00.

Send in your order now to A. DORENWEND, Sole Manufacturer, Paris Hair Works, 103 and 105 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

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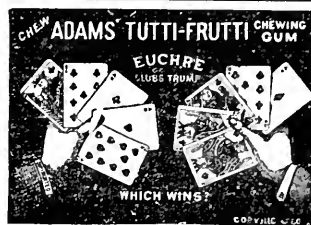
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AN APOLOGY.

We regret that the publication of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* has been unavoidably delayed this month, but will be able to promise prompt issue on the 15th of each month in future.

An Easy Method of Preparing Mucilage.

BY H. HELDING, F. C. S.

Mucilage of gum arabic is a very delicate and troublesome preparation, apart from the consideration—so prominent in these days—that it is almost impossible to obtain such a quality of the raw material as will give a satisfactory solution.

But even with a reliable gum at hand it is by no means easy to prepare a sample of mucilage which will, without some addition, keep well and free from decomposition, as evidenced by the retention of its viscosity, and by the absence of sourness—the latter a condition of paramount importance.

It has been suggested, with considerable justness, that to a certain extent the instability and tendency to decomposition characteristic of most mucilage depends upon the method of preparation, so that very wisely the attention of the pharmacist has been called to the necessity of discovering the conditions which are most favorable to yielding a reliable and permanent product, and of devising those modifications of the ordinary process of haphazard maceration of the gum in water which will be most conducive to the same desirable issue.

Although this subject has probably not attracted so much notice as it required and deserved, yet this much at least has been determined with relation to the preparation of a satisfactory article: (1) that the lower the temperature at which solution is effected the more permanent the product; and (2) the more effectually air is excluded from the mixture of half-dissolved gum and water the more likely is the pharmacist to obtain a mucilage which will remain unchanged for a reasonable length of time.

The method which I can recommend from my own experience is based upon these considerations; it may not be new to all, but it certainly is by no means generally known or so widely applied as its simplicity and effectiveness merits.

It is necessary that a glass-stoppered bottle should be used, of such a capacity that the gum and water, when introduced in the proper proportions, shall quite fill it, so that when the stopper is *in situ* (not being so placed until adhering air bubbles have been removed from the gum by gentle gyration of the vessel) all air shall be completely excluded. It is naturally somewhat difficult to hit the right quantities of gum and water to use in order to fulfil this condition at the first trial; but when they have been once determined by experiment, the figures are entered in the note book, and used as guides in all subsequent operations.

By avoiding contact of the mixture with air in the manner described, and by conducting the solution at the lowest possible temperature, all

the possible precautions against premature decomposition have been taken. It only remains to allow solution to take place.

But this is not most rapidly effected by merely allowing the bottle to stand on the counter and giving it an occasional shake. Under such conditions the gum forms a semi-solid homogeneous mass at the bottom of the water, which no amount of shaking will disturb. Of course the glass rod must not be called into requisition, primarily because it cannot be introduced into the full bottle without displacing a portion of the contents, and further, because by opening the vessel in this way we should stultify all our previous precaution to prevent the access of air.

The best way to proceed is first to shake together the gum and water, having secured the stopper with string, and then allow the bottle to rest on one side. After a time it is taken up and inverted, *i. e.*, is allowed to stand on the stopper, supported in any convenient manner. As there is no air space in the bottle, no portion of the gum is out of contact with the water when the bottle is turned upside down—an important factor. The gum, therefore, gradually falls, by virtue of gravity, in the form of "strings" through the water, and is quickly dissolved. A repetition of the inversion two or three times will be sufficient to perfect solution in much less time than could possibly be effected by the common method of stirring occasionally with a glass rod or a pestle, the mixture of gum and water contained in an open dish or mortar.

The last operation is straining. This should be done by means of fine flannel not previously moistened with water, and is generally supposed to be advisable. This material will be found to give a brighter solution with no more trouble than muslin (the meshes of which soon became blocked with impurities and dried gum); and if the finished product be filled into small bottles (say 2 oz.) and securely corked it will be found to keep well for an almost indefinite time—at least as long as will be required in any average pharmacy.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Glycerin Suppositories.

Suppositories composed chiefly of glycerin have recently come into use to quite an extent, as a remedy for constipation, particularly of children. They seem to work like a charm; the glycerin being absorbed and relieving the constipation.

Dietrich gives the following formula for making these suppositories:

Stearin soap, dialyzed . . . 10 parts.
Glycerin, pure . . . 30 parts.

Dissolve the soap in a little hot water mix with the glycerin and pass through a steam filter. The melted filtrate may be divided into suppositories of 26 to 38 grains which should be enclosed in tin foil.

This formula is inexpedient for general use because dialyzed stearine soap is not readily obtained nor is a steam filter a convenience possessed by most druggists. We therefore present the following which we think will be suited to the wants and conveniences of the drug trade:

Dry white soap in powder . . . 2 drachms.
Glycerin by weight . . . 5 ounces.
Water . . . ½ ounce.

Mix the soap and the water and add the glycerin boiling them together until all the water has evaporated and vapor no longer rises, then run in suitable moulds or allow to cool and shape to the required form into suppositories of about 50 grains. These can be covered with tin foil, or better yet be dipped in melted cacao butter to protect them from absorbing moisture.

—*Fenner's Formulary.*

Iodine Wine.

It seems, says Barnouvin, in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, that iodine wine is the most efficacious form in which iodine can be made available in the treatment of phthisis and scrofula without using those preparations whose taste and causticity make them very disagreeable, and hence unfit for exhibition in treating children. Hitherto this wine has been prepared by letting algae rich in iodine ferment with grape juice, a process which produced a wine very rich in tannin, and to this fact (the formation of an iodine tannate) was attributed the absence of the sharp disagreeable iodine taste from the wine. Barnouvin now demonstrates that the tannin really plays no such part, and that an iodine wine can be made which is of pleasant taste and yet entirely free from that agent. It is prepared by dissolving iodine in the proportion of 1 part in 1,000 in any tannin free wine.

Veterinary Pharmacy.

In reference to relative dosage for animals and men we doubt very much whether any ratio really exists. Many things do not have the same effect on animals as on men, for example, belladonna is and can be taken very freely by horses without danger. We append a short list of doses, taken from Morten's Veterinary Pharmacy, which we hope will be of service:

Acid, arsenious, 5 to 10 grs.
Acid, carbolic, externally only.
Acid, hydrochloric (10 per cent.), 2 to 4 drs.
Acid, hydrocyanic, 2 per cent., ½ to 1 dram.
Aconite tinct. 10 to 20 minims.
Aloes, 4 to 8 drs.
Ammonia Muriate, 1 to 2 drs.
Antimony and Potash Tartrate, ½ to 1 dr.
Argent Nitrate, externally only.
Belladonna Ext., 1 to 2 drams.
Camphor, 1 to 2 drams.
Cantharides, 5 to 10 grs.
Capsicum, 10 to 20 grs.
Caseara, 2 to 4 drs.
Chloroform, 1 to 2 ozs.
Croton Oil, 20 to 30 drops.
Copper Sulphate, 1 to 2 drs.
Digitalis, 1 to 2 drs.
Ergot, 2 to 4 drs.
Iron Sulphate, 2 to 4 drs.
Galls, 2 to 4 drs.
Gentian Root, 2 to 4 drs.
Hydragry Oxide, 1 to 1½ drs.
Hyoscyamus Ext., 1 to 2 drams.
Iodine, 5 to 10 grs.
Magnesia, ½ to 1 oz.
Opium, 1 to 2 drs.
Plumbi Acetas, 1 to 2 drs.
Potash Nitrate, 2 to 4 drs.
Quinine Sulph., 20 to 30 grs.
Sodium Sulphate, ½ to 1 lb.
Strychnine, 1 to 3 grs.
Sulphur, 1 to 4 ozs.
Ginger, 1 to 4 drs.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.

TO DRUGGISTS:—Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is the Only Remedy that Infallibly Relieves and cures Piles, Pruritus and all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions. Thousands of Cures without a known failure, attest the truth of this statement.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., say: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used."

The Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, B. C., says: "The Sentinel does not as a rule endorse proprietary medicines, but when a really meritorious article is offered the public we have no hesitation in recommending it. We know of none more deserving of economy than Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. With less than two years' trial by the afflicted, it has gained a reputation for relief and cure which no other remedy has gained in the same time."

A great majority of the testimonials so far published are from men well known in this province, whose word may be relied on, and all of whom give unqualified testimony in its favor.

Rectal Diseases are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. In every community there are many who, having "tried everything" (except Dr. Child's Pile Ointment), have resigned themselves to suffer and say nothing. One box sold sells many boxes. It is an article that you can recommend with every confidence, and it is offered to you at a price which makes it worth your while to stock and push it. As "a starter" only, we will send one dozen, postpaid, on receipt of \$6. Retail price, \$1.

Regular Prices:—1 dozen, \$7; 3 dozen, \$19.50; 6 dozen, \$36; 1 gross, \$66; 5 gross, \$300; 4 mos., or 5 per cent. cash with order.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each pack age contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

As a Cosmétique for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.



All pronounce it "the best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

SELECTIONS.

PILL EXPERIENCE.—A little of the following mixture is said to go a great way in making all kinds of pills: Sugar, tragacanth, powdered gum arabic, medicinal soap, of each one part; glycerin, sixteen parts; heat to make a homogeneous paste.

QUININE PILLS. Use 3 drops of lactic acid to 16 grains of quinine sulphate, and you will get, according to E. Sohlet, an excellent pill mass, and it is claimed that the excipient is equally suitable when other ingredients than quinine form part of the pill mass.

CLARIFICATION OF MUDDY TINCTURES.—Warren declares, in the *Chemical News*, that the most refractory of muddy tinctures made can be made bright and clear by the addition of a small quantity of egg albumen, which is allowed to digest therein for a little while. Simple filtration afterward removes all traces of suspended matter.

EYE WASH. A safe, cheap and good eye wash can be made by putting one drachm of the crystals of boracic acid into one pint of soft boiled water; keep in a cool place, and bathe the eyes with three or four tablespoonfuls of the medicated water, as hot as can be endured, three or four times a day, letting some of the fluid get into the affected eye each time. The above is applicable in almost every case of inflammation of the conjunctiva, acute, subacute or chronic.

Pharmacopœias now in use in various countries with their supplements amount to about 40 volumes. In number of subjects, the French *Codex* leads, having 2,063, while the Norwegian Pharmacopœia has the least, 519. In the French there are 106 syrups, German 20, and Norwegian 9. England is the only country which still retains the old system of weights, all the others using the decimal system. The number of preparations found in one pharmacopœia only amounts to 2,037, while 150 are included in all.

OLIVE OIL. When testing for sesame oil in olive oil it is best to expose the sample to bright light for a few days. Then mix about 68 c. c. of the oil with 12-14 c. c. of hydrochloric acid saturated with sugar, and shake violently in a stoppered cylinder of about 35 c. c. capacity. If the oil is adulterated with sesame oil a cherry-red tint, more or less intense according to the quantity present, is imparted. This is a slight modification of the ordinary way of testing which has been proposed by Mr. W. Bishop.

Naphthalin camphor packages in place of naphthalin paper are recommended by L. Keutmann to be made by melting together four parts naphthalin and one part camphor and pouring into paste board or metal boxes. They are used by fastening them to the upper part of a wardrobe or trunk, and the evaporation of the mixture can be regulated by opening the lid of the box. The camphor very nicely conceals the odor of the naphthalin. In the same way a disinfectant may be made and used, but substituting carbolic acid for the camphor; in this case it is best to impart a red color by the addition of a little alkali.

A curious accident which happened recently

in Paris points out a possible danger in the wearing of combs and bracelets of celluloid. A little girl sat down before the fire to prepare her lessons. Her hair was kept back by a semicircle of celluloid. As her head was bent forward to the fire this became warm, and suddenly burst into flames. The child's hair was partly burned off, and the skin of the head was so injured that several months after, though the burn was healed, the cicatrix formed a white patch on which no hair would grow. The burning point of celluloid is about 180 degrees, and the comb worn by the girl had attained that heat as it was held before the fire.

NEW SWISS PHARMACOPŒIA.—This new Pharmacopœia describes about 800 medicines, and is published in German, French and Italian. The various articles are arranged alphabetically according to their Latin titles. The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* states that amongst the features of the Pharmacopœia are particulars as to what is meant by "powder," beginning from the finest grade, and designating coarser kinds by numbers. The specific gravities of tinctures are given; there are three sorts of extracts (fluid, soft and dry). Solutions are designated by the word "solutum," in preference to "liquor," these preparations occurring in the order of the names of the chief component, as, for example "k. dium. acet. sol." Amongst the new departures are to be noted the preparation of a few syrups from fluid extracts, and the standardization of potent preparations, such as extract of *nux vomica*.

Some Queer Orders.

F. E. J., of Fort Scott, Kan., sends the following: "I herewith hand you a few specimens of 'old orders' received by us:

"Red stuff for making tea for lady." "Peculiar ointment." (This, I thought, was mercurial ointment, and was assured of the fact by the lady asking for "one of our best fine embs"). "Gum guaiac" (*guayacum*). And last, but no means least, comes an old sage (not *salvia officinalis*) with the following "specific for sore throat": "Chlorid potash, 10 cents; borax, 5 cents; croton oil, 5 cents. Mix, and take for sores in the throat."

Wofford & Miller, Johnson City, Tenn., sends the following written in poke-root ink and in the chirography of a blacksmith from the wilds of the "Old North State." It is headed "A Resceto fo stele temmerin":

One and one-half oz of sul monac; 1 1/2 oz of sul porash; 1 te spoonfull of nitrid acid; 1 lbs of hore; 1 Spoonfull of salt; 1 1/2 lbs of alum; in 5 gallons of water.

"Warner," Memphis, Tenn., says: "The following was received from an old Arkansas granny who got so hot with me when I told her that I could not make out what she wanted that she told me I was 'not fitten to lick a skillet, much lessen to put up yabs':"

Cum FREE, 1 BmChE; Ale Kinn Paine, 1 BmChE.

"The last I can make out (elecampane), but the first gets me. Can you enlighten me?"—*Not Druggist*.

How do you LIKE IT?—This was sent me to-day. I have several more as bad if not worse. How do you like it? I told the fellow it was a

wonder it did not kill him while toteing it about in his pocket:

Moofrin	1 oz
Bals. pefa	1 oz
Spr. niter	1 oz
Loof sugar	1 oz
Powd. gum arab	1 oz
Laudanum	1 dr
Good Jin	3ozs

dos ful tafepl three times a day after meal and before Bed time.

for pain at Nite

Spr. cantir	1 oz
Spr. Lobeli	1 oz
Spr. Spanish fly	1 oz
Bloodroot	1 oz

Appli with rag on pain az needed.

—[READER, III.]

A few peculiar orders from California customers:

5 cents worth common sede.
10 cents worth of Humbug to make Humbug tea.
A pocket of Humbug tea.
Caster oiler bark.
Pioras plaster.
10 cents floriate of potass.
Bottle Dying Beasies Kidney Cure.
10 cents highly pigetty.

ONE OF OUR OWN CURIOSITIES.—Quinine, twenty grains; powered alum, to drames; water, waa ounce; sulphuric acid, twenty drops; brandley, three ounces.

Deodorization of Iodoform by Tar.

Ehrmann, of Vienna, finds that a pomade of iodoform to which tar is added does not possess the odor of iodoform, and he therefore employs this for the treatment of syphilitic ulcers.

M. Negel, of Jessy, has also confirmed the property which tar possesses of masking the odor of iodoform.

M. Konya has obtained in mixing 10 parts of iodoform with 100 parts of tar, a paste which will give forth neither the taste of tar nor that of iodoform.

With the addition of five per cent. only, a mixture in powdered form is obtained which no longer possesses the odor of iodoform.

This property of tar deodorizing, has suggested to Mr. Konya the idea of adding to suppositories of iodoform, and it has suggested the idea to Mr. Negel of manufacturing pills by the following formula:

Iodoform	3 grammes,
Wood tar	15 grammes,
Extract thebaïque	0.60 grammes.

To be made into 120 pills, of which M. Negel administers 8 per day to phthisics, who take this medicine without any repugnance whatever. *Journal in Clinique*.

A Fine Opportunity.

As a number of students have just completed the collegiate term and are looking about them for an "opening" we insert the following from the *Irish Times*, as perchance the situation may not yet be filled: "Pharmaceutical chemist wanted to manage a medical hall in the country, with a view to marrying a daughter of the late proprietor; nobody need apply except those whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny. Apply to Wm. Harrington & Son (Limited), chemists, Cork." Who will be the lucky one?

Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

**LAMBERT'S
LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

SUBSTITUTION. In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally deprecate this pernicious practice—**SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,
ST. LOUIS.**

English Patent Medicine Corporations.

A glowing prospectus says the *British and Colonial Druggist* is being privately circulated by a city firm of financial and general agents of a concern which, if its promoters are successful in bringing it into existence is, we understand, to be known as the Incorporated Patent Medicine Society, limited. The proposed capital of the company is £60,000, which at first sight appears somewhat small in view of the magnitude of the undertaking. The prospectus sets forth a list of upwards of fifty preparations, which it is proposed that the company shall work, when the syndicate, which the agents referred to are now attempting to form, has brought the project into joint stock being. These preparations include pills of various sorts, lotions, powders, sauces, dentifrices, a saline mixture which "restores the nervous system, and keeps the blood free from impurities," an extract for "torpid liver, giddiness and rheumatism," a "highly patronised" violet powder, "the perfection of blacking," a kid-reviver, a pectoral balsam, iodised sarsaparilla, tonic bitters, blood elixirs, baking powder, a blue-black ink, described as "a superb and unrivalled article," "Gull's Polishing Paste," &c. It is noticeable that several of the preparations appear to be the proprietaries of the agents who have conceived the idea of bringing out the company. It further seems that these promoters have a high opinion of the merits of the proprietary articles, a few of which we have named, which the company is to take over, for we see it stated that they are "superior to, and

will supersede," a number of well known preparations; and, at the same time, those among whom the prospectus has been circulated are led to assume that, within three months after the anticipated allotment of shares in the company, treble the amount of any subscription to a syndicate capital of £5,000 will be returned. The purchase money is put down at £30,000, and it is believed that after this sum has been paid, together with broker's commission, legal expenses, stamp duty, and other disbursements, there will be a sufficient balance available for the establishment of stores in the metropolis, and branches in the provinces, the United States, the Colonies, and India, as well as for liberal advertising and the employment of efficient managers and travellers.

Canadian Baking Powders.

Some of the American baking powder companies have been endeavoring to obtain a reduction in the import duty on baking powders. They have not received much encouragement from the Government, and it is more than likely that no alteration will be made. It is only recently that the duty was increased 2c. per lb. This was of course received with very great satisfaction, and very properly too, by the manufacturers of baking powders in Canada. So far we have heard no complaints from the retail trade, nor are there likely to be any. As long as the Canadian manufacturer in any line is able to put up as good an article as anything imported, Canadians will prefer to see him get the trade. There are some special lines which are manufactured here and on the American

Stecher's Stick 'Em Fly PaperTHE OLDEST, THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE,
THE LARGEST SHEET!

— SIZE, 18 X 24 INCHES —

The Stecher's Stick 'Em Fly Paper catches and holds all the flies in the room.



The Stecher's Fly Paper catches and holds all the flies in the room.

Spread on Manilla or Parchment as desired.

Quality Guaranteed for the Entire Season.

Price, \$1.10 per box of 50 sheets; 5 boxes for \$5.25;
10 boxes for \$10.00.

Your customers will appreciate the large sheet.

All Jobbers handle it.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY W. STECHER, - Cleveland, Ohio.

side, but the quality of the American article is such that the trade here must have it. This is not the case with baking powders. The best brands of Canadian baking powder are fully as good as the best imported. Canada is committed to a protective policy, and baking powder manufacturers are entitled to and will receive the protection they require.

Hydrocyanic Acid and Calomel.

The gray tint which calomel assumes in the presence of traces of hydrocyanic acid was attributed by Scheele to the liberation of metallic mercury and the formation of cyanide of mercury and hydrochloric acid. Subsequent writers have, however, represented the decomposing as involving the formation of mercuric chloride. Some experiments made recently by M. Fouquet (*Jour. Pharm. Chim.*, November 1, page 400) appear to disprove this latter theory and confirm that of Scheele. M. Fouquet is of the opinion that the action of hydrocyanic acid upon calomel does not result in the formation of sublimate, but that mercury is set free with the formation of mercuric cyanide and hydrochloric acid in equivalent quantities. The reaction does not generally go on to completion, as it ceases when a certain quantity of hydrochloric acid is set free, varying with the strength of the solution of hydrocyanic acid employed; but if this acid be neutralized, the reaction recommences. Inversely, the addition of a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid to the mixture prevents the reaction.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Do not fail to read J. Palmer & Son's new advertisement. It mentions something that must interest you and be a source of profit.

A. Doremund calls your attention to his celebrated Hair Magic, one of those preparations which gives satisfaction and proves a quick seller.

Write to A. Major, 232 William street, New York, for some of his handsome cases and other advertising matter, which he will be pleased to send to anyone mentioning this paper.

The products of the laboratory of John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, stand foremost amongst goods of their class. See the advt. of new specialties advertised by the Canadian agent, the Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

If you sell cigars sell choice ones, sell a class of goods that will ensure another call from the customer. Payne Bros. & Macfarlane advertise a number of their special brands in this issue, and as they desire to cultivate the druggist trade, offer some leading lines of excellent value. Send for sample order.

Stick 'em fly paper, manufactured by H. W. Stecher, Cleveland, Ohio, is a superior article, being made so as to retain its adhesive qualities during the whole season without becoming hard as is frequently the case with these goods. It may be had either in muslin or parchment paper. See advt.

Brevity in speech. If there be anything in the idea that short speeches are the most impressive the following from the *Crescent*, La. *Plain Dealer*, is to the point and convincing: Humphreys' Specifics Nos. 1 and 7 for coughs, colds and sore throats have saved us hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Knowing the above to be identical with the opinion of persons friends we cheerfully present it to our readers. —*Exchange*.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advt. of Lyman Bros. & Co. on page 4 of this issue. They are now prepared to supply the trade with Sugar Coated Pills, Trinitates and Hypodermic Tablets of their own manufacture. The appearance of these goods is certainly in their favour, being perfectly uniform in size and shape, and the fact of their being made in the laboratory of this firm is sufficient evidence of the quality and reliability of the product.

Which wins? What empire player has not stopped and mentally tried to solve the problem presented in the two "hands" so graphically shown on Adams & Sons' "Tutti Frutti" chewing gum? The card is a most taking one, and the article that it is intended to advertise no less so. The Messrs. Adams manufacture a line of popular chewing gums more explicitly set forth in their advertisement to which we make reference. Druggists, to get the genuine articles, should observe that the signature of Adams & Sons appear on each package.

To Clean Marble Counters.

Those who have marble counters, and especially when they are used for carbonated drinks, often have trouble in keeping clean. There are several methods of doing this, and where one cannot be conveniently followed, another will do. The following are given on good authority as efficient:

Brush the dust off with a piece of chamois, then apply with a Brush a good coat of gum arabic about the consistency of thick muceilage, and expose it to the sun or wind to dry. In a short time it will peel off. If all the gum should not peel off, wash it with clean water and a clean cloth. If the first application does not have the desired effect, it should be tried again. Another method is to rub the marble with the following solution: One-quarter pound of soft soap, 1 pound of whiting, and one ounce of soda, and a piece of stone-blue the size of a walnut; rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for twenty-four hours, then wash it off with clean water, and polish the counter with a piece of flannel or an old piece of felt; or take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice stone and one part of fine powdered chalk, sift it through a fine sieve, and mix it with water, then rub it well over the marble, then wash the marble over with soap and water. To take stains out of white marble, take one ounce of ox gall, one gill of lye, one and one-half table-spoonfuls of turpentine; mix and make into a paste with pipe clay; put on the paste over the stain, and let it remain for several days. To remove oil stains, apply common clay saturated with benzine. If the grease has remained in long the polish will be injured, but the stain will be removed. Iron mold or ink spots may be taken out in the following manner: Take one half ounce of butter of antimony and one ounce of oxalic acid, and dissolve them in one pint of rainwater; add enough flour to bring the mixture to a proper consistency. Lay it evenly on the stained part with a brush, and, after it has remained for a few days, wash it off, and repeat the process, if the stain be not wholly removed. *American Drug. from N. Y. Confectioner.*

Mr. Villman, proprietor of the Whitewood, Manitoba, beet sugar factory, has forwarded to the farmers of that district a large quantity of beet seed for experimental purposes during the coming summer.

Advertisements under the following headings will be charged for at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Business Wanted, Business for Sale, Goods for Exchange, Miscellaneous.

Situations Wanted.

DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT. Graduate. Moderate Salary for permanent position. Druggist, Queensville.

DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT desires a situation, 2 1/2 years' experience. Good references. Arthur Hamilton, Epsley, Ont.

Businesses For Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—An unequalled success; must sell; will sacrifice; Dominion graduate or licentiate can practice; positive bargain. Address Lock Box 2,023, Batavia, N. Y.

DRUG BUSINESS Live manufacturing town—first-class trade. Full particulars on applying to box 225, Chicago office.

Kerry, Watson & Co.,

WHOLESALE - DRUGGISTS, 351 St. Paul St., MONTREAL,

OFFER THIS MONTH:

PARIS GREEN, (ENGLISH)

Strictly pure, in 100 lb. and 50 lb. irons, and one pound packages.

Powdered Hellebore,

Our own grinding. Fresh and Strong.

Insect Powder,

Guaranteed pure. Ground by ourselves from the finest Dalmatian Flowers.

To be useful at all Insecticides must be pure and unsophisticated, and, as many cheap grades are daily offered, we would remind buyers, that the purest are in every sense the best and cheapest. We guarantee ours to be strictly genuine in every particular.

We are glad at all times to give quotations for any articles in our line, and invite correspondence. Particular attention is given to all commands by letter; quick despatch and careful pricing being assured.

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON.

Market Report.

Business during the past month has been notable for the advance in price of nearly all chemicals, especially the heavy ones. This increase is largely due to the increased price of coal and in a lesser degree to the price of labor, which is increasing at all manufacturing centres. Business is fair and payments fairly good.

Tartaric and Citric Acids are both dearer. Tartaric is likely to go still higher owing to an advance in raw material.

Camphor scarce and high. It is reported that the manufacture of smokeless powder has been abandoned.

Cream Tartar is improving in value.

Glycerine is higher and still higher prices looked for.

Oil Bergamot is higher.

Morphia and Opium are gradually increasing in price.

Quinine, no change to note.

Rad Jalap is much higher and very scarce.

Soda Bicarb has a very small price.

Spermaceeti is much higher.

Nitrate Silver has advanced in sympathy with the metal.

HIGHER.—Acetic, Citric and Tartaric Acids, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Oils Bergamot, Copaiba and Pimento, Potass Chloras, Orris Root, Jalap and Croton, Soda Bicarb and Caustic, Spermaceeti.

LOWER.—Antim Nigr, Cloves, Cassara Bark, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Balsam Copaiba.

English Drug Markets.

Under date of May 8th the *Chemist and Druggist* says: There is not much news to report in the drug and chemical markets this week with the exception of a few articles in which there has been some stir, especially in iodine and camphor. In the department of chemicals cream of tartar is slightly better in price; chrysarobin is also reported dearer. Santonin has slightly recovered, and strychnine is scarcely obtainable on the spot, and higher in price. Sulphate of copper for prompt delivery is also dearer. Quinine flat and unchanged. The price of iodine has been fixed again by the convention at the old figure. Oxalic and tartaric acids are a shade easier, and the quotations for antimonial preparations have been reduced. The decline in the value of camphor has continued, and for the moment refined camphor is difficult to quote. In drugs we hope to report a slight increase in the price of American peppermint oil; castor oil and Dutch linseed are also somewhat dearer, and the better classes of aecia gum are in good demand. Jalap remains firm, and the price of cinchona is well maintained. Spermaceeti, cubular beans, and fenugreek seed are quoted lower. In heavy chemicals and dry specialties the following are the principal alterations:—Tumeric, Sticklac, and Irish moss are higher in price, and shellac is very firm. Benzol, bleaching powder, and sulphate of soda are also firmer and slightly dearer, but bicarbonate of soda is easier. New tannicums are also lower and the same applies to ordinary olive oil.

To Mask the Odor of creosote pills, a writer in *Deutsch-Medizin. Zeitung* recommends the dispensing of the pills with finely powdered roasted coffee, used as a dusting powder.

Methylated Spirits.

One of the provisions in the new bill passed at the present session of Parliament prevents any person from deodorizing or clarifying methylated spirits. Formerly the manufacture of such spirits was allowed under excise regulations, but it was suspected that the law as to the duties was evaded by the manufacturers. As a consequence it was determined to take the right to make such spirits from the public. Now the Government makes all the methylated spirits and sells what is required. But still fraud is suspected. It is believed that the spirits when purchased from the Government are clarified, and are used in place of other spirits which are more costly. To meet this suspicion it is to be provided that any person who deodorizes or clarifies methylated spirits shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a penalty of from five hundred to a thousand dollars. It is further to be enacted that any person who uses spirits containing methyl alcohol in any pharmaceutical preparation or medicine for internal use shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

New German Pharmacy Regulations.

A law which came into effect on the 1st of May provides new regulations in connection with the sale of drugs, &c. It decrees that the right to sell the following drugs and preparations shall be strictly monopolized by the "Konsessionierte Apotheker": Decoctions and infusions, caustic pencils, extracts or tinctures; mixtures either of salts or powdered substances, or both together, or of liquids, solutions, mixed balsams, honey preparations, or syrups; capsules of gelatin or starch, confections, liniments, tablets, pills, and granules; plasters, ointments, and suppositories.

Retail druggists may handle and sell the following: Tinctures of arnica, benzoin, myrrh, and valerian; extract of pine, meat, coffee, tea, juniper, acorn-coffee, and malt (pure and with iron, cod liver oil, or lime); raspberry vinegar and licorice juice (both pure and with anise); seidlitz powders, smelling salts, salicylic dusting powder, and mineral salts, both natural and artificial; camphor and soap spirits; eucalyptus water, fennel or rose honey, simple fruit juices, Hoffman's drops, cod liver oil with peppermint, pepsin wine, simple syrup, capsules containing seidlitz powders, copaiba balsam, cod liver or castor oil, bicarbonate of soda or tartaric acid, simple liniment, pastilles of mineral salts, peppermint, or chloride of ammonium; cold cream, isinglass plaster, adhesive plaster, corn plasters, lip salve, pitch plaster, mustard leaves, and salicylic suet.

The list of articles of which the apothecary has the monopoly embraces 217 titles (30 per cent more than under the old law), and includes all the newer remedies. As he has the right to sell all the articles included in the list permitted the druggist, it will be seen that the new law is a considerable gain to the apothecary, and a correspondingly heavy blow to the druggist. *B. and C. Druggist.*

THE APOTHECARIES' ACT.—A chemist and druggist in Exeter has lately paid the sum of £50, 5s. 6d. in fines and costs, for infringement of the Apothecaries Act.

SACCHARIN NOT INJURIOUS.—The Supreme Sanitary Council of Vienna has recently published a report on saccharin, in which it is affirmed that no ill effect is produced on the human organism by that substance, and that it can be used freely as ordinary groceries. The report states that no single instance has been adduced in which saccharin could be proved to have done harm to any healthy person, and that even in the sick its use does not appear to be attended with any injurious consequences.

The Swiss Pharmacopoeia Commission have decided to publish the new edition of the *Pharmacopoeia Helvetica* in the three languages spoken in the country—German, French and Italian.

WYETH'S NEW PREPARATIONS.

Sulphur Compound Lozenges,
(Dr. Q. C. Smith formula)

Per lb. \$1.25; per doz. Screw Cap Bottles, \$2.50.

Pepsin Aromatic Lozenges,
Per lb. \$2.20.

Brooklyn Throat Hospital Lozenges,

No. 1, Ammon Chlor. Comp., per lb., \$1.00.

Ammon Mar. 2 grs., Canebrs 1 gr. Ext. Liquorice 6 grs.

No. 2, Cocaine Comp., per lb., \$3.75.

Cocaine Hydrochlor 1-10 gr., Morph. Sulph. 1-24 gr., Potass Chloras 3 grs.

Tablets Tonic Chalybeate, per 100, .35c.

(Dr. Austin Flint's formula)

See Above prices subject to usual trade discount.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
MONTREAL.

- CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES:

10c.

"LA MAYA,"

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAWANA PEARL,"

5c.

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL,"

These lines always have, and are giving perfect satisfaction. No stock complete without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30. A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing, giving best value, to merit a continuance of our rapidly increasing patronage of the Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,
GRANBY, QUE.

We have already contracted to advertise

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current.

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$3 28	\$3 60	Castor, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Wood, gal.	3 50	3 60	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Prep., see Calcim, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Willow, powdered, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.	40	45	CHARGOL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Clove, lb.	20	25	Thurs, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	Powdered, lb.	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80	Burdo.k, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	90	1 00	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75	Crocote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Clishfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	DENTINE, lb.	10	12	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Grindelia robusta, lb.	15	50
Canella, lb.	15	17	Ergot, Spanish, lb.	75	80	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascar Sagrada	30	35	Powdered, lb.	90	1 00	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Ergot, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Liverwort, German, lb.	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	Pounds, lb.	14	17	L. helix, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	20	22	Matherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Chenopile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Ground, lb.	17	20	Chenun, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Elder, lb.	20	25	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Sage, Ozs, lb.	15	18
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 05	Sassafras, lb.	21	25
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Thymus, ozs, lb.	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Tuscy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Sassafras, lb.	13	15	Spanish, Vala, oz.	1 25	1 50	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Soap (quillaya), lb.	15	18	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	HYENA, lb.	15	20
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	22	25	Hors, fresh, lb.	20	25
Tonka, lb.	1 25	2 75	GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	Indica, Malabar, lb.	75	80
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	Isler Powder, lb.	45	55
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	2 50	2 60	GRM ALDES, Cape, lb.	18	20	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb.	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	Russia, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Sacstrine, lb.	65	70	LEAF, Acemite, lb.	25	30
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafetida, lb.	23	25	Bay, lb.	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Buclm, long, lb.	40	45
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80	Short, lb.	15	18
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Coca, lb.	55	60
CAMPHOR, lb.	75	90	Benzoil, lb.	50	1 00	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Euclyptus, lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
CAPSEUM, lb.	25	30	Guaiac, lb.	60	95	Matico, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	65	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Timevelly, lb.	15	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Powdered, lb.	6 00	7 00	LIGURE, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
			Stannum, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Grasso, lb.	30	35
						LEUCIN, oz.	30	35

LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
MACE, lb.	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	15	18	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MAYNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	3	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	
MUSK, Tonguin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	13	15	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CINCHONINE, lb.	15	18	
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum, lb.	1 25	1 30	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 40	1 60	
NEX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 75	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	
ONITMENT, MERC., lb.	65	75	Fengreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONIDE, Sulph., oz.	20	25	
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	18	20	Ground, lb.	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	
PETER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	7	Iodide, oz.	65	70	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	
Bergandy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40	
PLASTER, Calcined, lbd.	2 25	3 10	Quince, lb.	40	50	EXALGINE, oz.	2 00	2 20	
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	9	10	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50	
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	iodoform, lb.	6 00	7 00	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40	
POTTY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	25	3	White, Cont's, lb.	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
White, lb.	31	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPEARMINT, lb.	45	50	Sol., lb.	13	16	
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TELEPHEUT, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00	
Althoe, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Spirits, gal.	65	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Blood, lb.	10	15	WAX, white, lb.	50	55	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Yellow	30	35	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Wool, Guano, rasped	5	6	Dilized, Solution, lb.	50	55	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Red Sanders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	
Cobosh, Black, lb.	15	20	CHEMICALS				Syrup, lb.	45	50
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Benzoe, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	German, oz.	12	15	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Boric, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Carbic Crystals, lb.	50	55	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Calvert's No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Gallia, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40	
Geatun, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9	
Ground, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	35	1	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	tles doz	1 50	1 60	One lbs	6	7	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	
Po., lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	22	25	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30	
Po., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	50	55	
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	
Golden Seal, lb.	30	1 00	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65	Oxalic, lb.	15	18	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Hellbore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	
Indian Hemp	18	20	Dilute, lb.	17	20	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	14	3	
Ipecac, lb.	2 58	2 90	Pyrogallie, oz.	40	50	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Powdered, lb.	2 78	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35	
Jalap, lb.	30	40	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	25	28	Lb.	4 00	4 25	
Powdered, lb.	38	45	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	50	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 45	1 50	
Lacquer, lb.	75	15	Tannic, lb.	1 25	1 30	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 10	1 15	
Powdered, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	50	55	Calomel, lb.	1 35	1 40	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACETANILID, oz.	4	5	With Chalk, lb.	55	60	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ACONITINE, grain	2	3	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	
Oris, Florentine, lb.	31	20	ALUM, cryst, lb.	2	3	Bin., oz.	30	35	
Powdered, lb.	23	22	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35	
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	65	70	
Pink, lb.	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	75	80	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	
Parsley, lb.	39	35	Carb. mate, lb.	75	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 oz., oz.	2 15	2 25	
Peunisy, lb.	24	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate 1/2 oz., oz.	2 15	2 25	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, 1/2 oz., oz.	2 25	2 50	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6	
Rhubarb, lb.	90	2 50	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	45	50	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 15	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10	
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	
Senega, lb.	60	65	Fowler's sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	50	55	
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	17	20	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in 1/2 oz., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	30	35	
Valerian, lb.	38	40	BISMUTH, Ammonia citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	50	55	
Ulcicorn, English, lb. true	20	25	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 90	3 00	Carbonate, lb.	11	16	
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Subnitrate, lb.	2 50	2 75	Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	BORAX, lb.	12	13	Powdered, lb.	23	25	
RYM, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25	Powdered, lb.	13	15	Citrate, lb.	75	90	
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	BROMINE, oz.	8	10	Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	40	

Hypophosphites, oz	10	12	Chloride, granular, oz	13	15	Neroli, oz	1 25	1 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Iodide, oz	60	65	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Permanganate, lb.	65	70	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Organum, lb.	65	70	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz	25	30	Parashelli, oz	1 75	1 80	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.				Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80	Peppermint, lb.	3 50	4 00	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75	
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rhodium, oz	80	85	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk, oz.	40	45	Rect., lb.	70	75	Rose, oz	6 00	9 00	
Ozs., oz	45	50	Anise, lb.	3 20	3 30	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz	50	60	Rice, oz	25	30	
SALICIN, oz	22	25	Bergamot, lb.	4 25	4 50	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00	
SANTONIN, oz	20	22	Cade, lb.	50	55	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	95	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75	
Fused, oz	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz	60	65	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Spice, lb.	65	70	
Bicarbonate, kgs, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Tansy, lb.	1 25	1 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Iodide, oz	40	45	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Salicylate, oz	15	17	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	CASTOR, lb.	12	14	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	COD LIVER, N. E. gal	1 00	1 70	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Erigetum, oz	20	25	Norwegian, gal.	1 50	1 75	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	CROTON, lb.	1 50	1 60	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 25	1 30	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	LARD, lb.	90	1 00	
SULFONAL, oz	75	80	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	LINSEED, boiled, gal	75	80	
SCILLIAC, Flowers of, lb.	3	4	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	Raw, gal.	75	75	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75	NEATSFOOT, gal	1 25	1 30	
TARTAR EMERIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	OLIVE, lb.	1 35	1 40	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	Salad, gal	2 25	2 40	
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	PALM, lb.	12	13	
WATER, Ammonia, lb.	12	15	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60	SPEEM, gal	2 00	2 25	
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65	TRIPENTINE, gal	65	70	
Carbonate, lb.	25	30							

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" | S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

THE HARRY LEWIS



TRADE

MARK.

DOG - SOAP.

A first-class article, in triple wrapper (tin foil.)

Money can be made by keeping this in stock.

Address, **The Amherst Manufacturing Co.,**
Montreal, for Price List and Samples.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

- Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
- Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
- "Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25c. & 50c.)
- "Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
- "Rosaderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5% OFF 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. SPENCER CASE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Order direct, or through Messrs. J. WISNER & CO., or
A. WILSON & CO.

DEDICATED TO

JOHN KITCHEN, Esq., of Delhi, Ont.

(In the anniversary of his

GOLDEN WEDDING, MARCH 24, 1890.

—BY—

Mr. James McConnell, of Lakeview,

With a bottle of

BARKWELL'S SURE CORN CURE

AS A GOLDEN OFFERING,

And which he declares, after experience, is **Worth More than its Weight in Gold.**

This fluid is good, and I told you it would
Cure corns and bunions as well;
So now, Uncle John, just put it right on
And you will have wonders to tell.

I tell you again, 'twill cure without pain,
Though you may be loath to believe it.
But after my trial there can be no denial,
And as a boon I hope you'll receive it.

I have often been told 'tis more precious than gold,
And as such I submit it to you,
For as gold was the thing I'm expected to bring,
I think this present will do.

N.B.—This is the way the public show their appreciation of a genuine article, and we must commend it, and congratulate the proprietor, W. S. Bryers Barkwell, in being the possessor of an article that gladdens so many hearts, and upon which the public place so high a premium.

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL,
LONDON, ONT.



BRANTFORD AND PELEE ISLAND.

J. S. HAMILTON, - President.

OUR WINES ARE THE BEST.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.

—USE—

MORSE'S
FINE - TOILET - SOAPS

—AND—

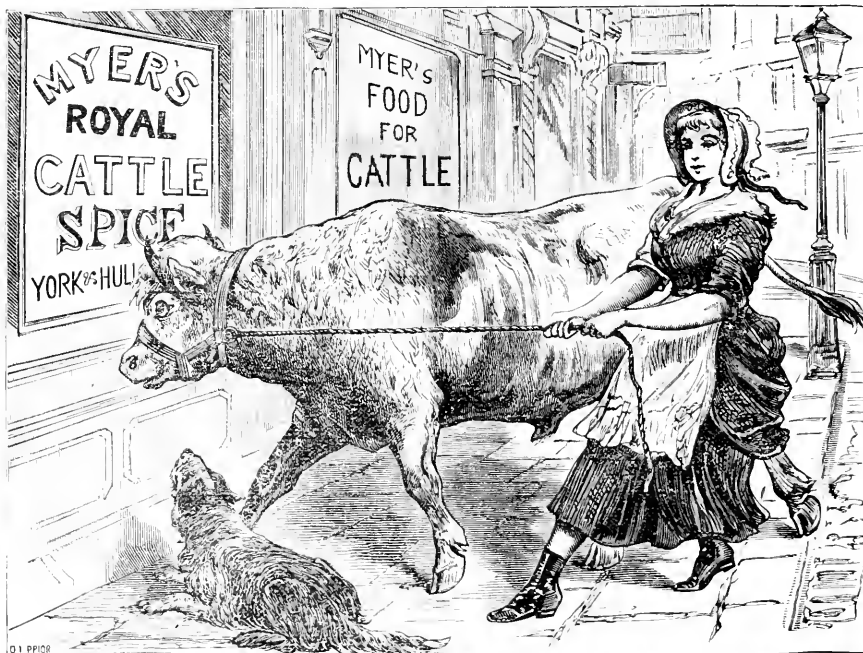
E. F. A. PERFUMES.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., - Toronto.

PROPRIETORS.

Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.



Advantages of "Rough on Rats."

"Rough on Rats" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

NO LOSS by breakage, leakage or evaporation.
WILL KEEP a thousand years in any climate.
NO GREASE to soil the drawers or goods.
USED FOR INSECTS, BUGS, ETC., as well as for rats and mice.

CAREFUL DRUGGISTS, who do not sell arsenic and strychnine indiscriminately and yet do not wish to incur displeasure of Patrons by absolute refusal, can offer 15c. boxes of "Rough on Rats."

ALL "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS. CHROMOS. ETC.



GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed Bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Muskrats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

THE ROUND TOP LABEL is printed on red paper with black letters, with words POISON and ANTIDOTE. The side label is in RED INK on white paper with the words POISON, CAUTION, Raw Head and Bloody Bones and Antidotes, thus complying with all requirements of the law.

The Antidotes are the same as in Arsenical Poisoning.

Druggists should recommend "Rough on Rats."

For Roaches, Buffalo Bugs, Beetles, Flies, Water Bugs, Croton Bugs. For two or three nights sprinkle "Rough on Rats" dry powder in, about and down the sink drain pipe, when all the insects from gutter to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that whenever insects are in the house they must drink during the night. This being a poison, it should be used only at night, and washed away early every morning down the drain. Fifteen cent boxes at druggists. Send for circular. "How to destroy all kinds of Bugs, Insects, Vermis, etc."

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS in Colors, Book, Signs, etc.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor and Manufacturer,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., U.S.A.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2.

STRATHROY, JUNE, 1890.

No. 6.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONT.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 1st of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed to

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Druggists' Profits.

The druggists of Toronto are very justly incensed at the unwarrantable attack made upon them by the *Evening Telegram*, which under the guise of acting in the public interest, sought to show that the druggists' patrons paid for the use of technical names irrespective of the value of the material furnished under them. As the public in general are most willing to believe what they know least about, the paper was enabled to make out, in their estimation, a fair and reasonable case. It goes without saying, however, that no changes in city prices, which are based upon fair and universal grounds, will result from the attack made, in which the *Telegram* is copying the example set by a reporter of the *New York World* in one of those periodical attacks which seem to afflict some portions of the daily press, but in which they are peculiarly unhappy in the selection of their subject and display their ignorance in the treatment of it. Writers on subjects of this kind are apt to go so far astray that their calculations are frequently made on a very erroneous basis. As we have stated in these columns before, the cost of an article cannot be based merely on the invoice price at which the goods are purchased from the jobber, as once the goods are placed in the store an additional percentage must be added for rent, insurance, salaries and other incidental expenses connected with the sale of these goods, as well as depreciation in values, loss in handling, etc. Then added to this the skill which must be employed in the sale and dispensing of medicines. Does the public give fair consideration to the fact that they are protected in these matters by strictly enforced laws, in

which the druggist is amenable for any transgression of them, and do they consider that the druggist serves faithfully his four years of constant study and passes his severe examination for what? In order to reap riches, to lay by wealth and live in ease and comfort? If so, very few gain the goal of their ambition. No, rather from a love of their profession and a true protector of the people's interests in a case which may be life or death. Does the physician who merely makes a diagnosis of a case, and writes a prescription, make only the same charge as a man who would occupy the same time in the performance of ordinary manual labor?

It is stated that in the course of the interview by the reporter a well known doctor informed the *Telegram* that a druggist had to put in just one eighth the study that a doctor had, and to graduate had to attend the College of Pharmacy for only one term, lasting in all three or four months. We have yet to learn at what college the physician puts in his 32 years term, for this would be eight times the length of the student in pharmacy. Possibly this is the college from which the other physician graduated who says he prescribed "aqua calens," a preparation we must confess unknown to the pharmacist of the present generation. And by the way, speaking of prescriptions, on what ground can a physician justify the charge of two dollars for prescribing in a case which he himself declared was unnecessary. But looking at another phase of the subject, we are told that in one case that the store was found closed and the night bell sounded. The proprietor appeared and put up the prescription. Why, if the druggist is looked upon as a mere tradesman, should he be at the beck and call of anyone who might postpone his purchase until so late an hour? Or, why should a druggist be expected to give his skill and knowledge of medicines and the proper preparation of them without proper remuneration? This the public neither expects nor wishes. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and certainly the more skilled the labor, the more responsible and arduous the duties, the larger and more adequate should be the remuneration.

Professor Sittig, of Strasburg, has, it is said, made the important discovery that pyocetanin, an aniline derivative, is an absolute destroyer of pus in any quantity.

Professional and Practical Pharmacy.

It has long been a debatable point as to whether the practice of pharmacy can properly be termed professional, and while the writer makes no pretensions of being able to solve so knotty a question, he is perfectly willing to give his views upon the matter.

The requisites essential to secure professionalism are, usually, a definite training for a specific purpose, the time and nature of such training being controlled by legislative enactment; the state thus becoming a sponsor for the member upon whom it ultimately confers the professional mantle.

Up to this point we can readily agree that, in a comparative sense, the pharmacist in fulfilling the conditions required of him by the state to enable him to practice, is fairly entitled to the professional appellation conferred upon others fulfilling similar conditions for other purposes. Here, however, the connection ends, as while others commence to practice purely in a professional sense the pharmacist embraces trade with his professional work; the trade portion comprising the dealing in articles free to the sale of any tradesman, while the professional portion must remain under his sole control, or those qualified in a similar manner, as members of the medical profession. The fact that the pharmacist is obliged to win sustenance very largely by ordinary means of trade and in competition to a great extent with those considered on a somewhat lower scale in life's work, very materially affects the professional aspirations, which might otherwise be entertained. It is true in this, however, as in other professions, that we are what we make ourselves. The reputation of the body is the combined reputation of its members. If our inclinations are acquisitive we naturally pursue a course having that end in view, and as the professional part of our work offers but few allurements to the lover of the "evil root," the practical trade portion is attended to in such a manner as to speedily secure for us the reputation of shrewd and capable business men. Those who on the other hand devote their lives and energies to professional attainment are obliged to satisfy themselves with honorable distinction as the only trophy obtainable, and with the thought that however little they may personally have benefited, they have

worthily used their best efforts in benefitting their fellows and in adding lustre and dignity to their calling. All honor to those who honor themselves and in doing so honor their fellows.

It is gratifying to realize that in our own province, Ontario, our Council representatives are fully alive to the possibilities of elevating the status of what in times past and almost to the present has been looked upon as merely a respectable trade. Their energetic and persistent action in endeavoring to secure advantageous legislation, and in raising the standard of attainment for graduation, is worthy of the hearty commendation of every well wisher of Canadian pharmacy. To them we look for advancement. To us they look for encouragement; while both working unitedly in our common interests, (good leaders and energetic backers) should and can win a position of honor for the profession and practice of pharmacy.

LITERA.

The W. S. Pharmacopœia Convention.

The delegates to this convention met at Washington, D. C., May 7. Twenty-six states of the Union were represented by 190 delegates, consisting of representatives from state pharmaceutical associations, colleges and schools of pharmacy, medical societies and colleges, and physicians from the army and navy.

The report of the Committee of Revision was presented by the Secretary, Prof. P. W. Bedford. The principal items under discussion were the standardizing of drugs and preparations, the question of introducing the tables of doses as is practised in the British Pharmacopœia and the change of the present system of weights and measures. This latter was settled by the adoption of the metric system, a proceeding which will no doubt meet with a good deal of opposition in pharmaceutical circles. The question of the insertion of doses was negatived, and thus one of the, to the pharmacist, most desirable proposed additions to the present pharmacopœia was allowed to drop. A committee of twenty-five with Mr. Charles Rice, Ph. D., of New York, as Chairman, was selected as "the Committee of Revision and Publication." The next convention is announced to be held in 1900.

The Ethics of Frugality.

AS APPLIED TO BUSINESS.

A man is most commonly spoken of as frugal who is careful and prudent in his domestic affairs. But that the quality can be equally as well applied to the sterner affairs of life is obvious. Burke says: "Frugality is founded upon the principle that all riches have limits"; and Dryden defines it as: "A sparing and cautious use or appropriation of any thing." There is, then, no inconsistency in considering this virtue in its relations

to and effects upon business. We will look at the subject as regards frugality in the use of time, money and personal force. Most men learn quite early in life that their time is not their own; that it must be used to advantage to afford even a moderate amount of the necessities of life, and that he who uses his moments most economically is usually the most successful. But a man may devote ten or twelve hours a day to his business, and still be absolutely prodigal of his time. It is not enough to take down your shutters at sunrise to put them up again at evening, to mechanically supply the wants of customers, and when trade slackens, to gossip with loungers. "Do with all thy might what thy hands find to do" means to be on the alert for every advantage that may arise; to study and watch the markets; to see that your stock is kept up; that your store and surroundings are attractive to customers; that your accounts are being properly looked after; that you are able to meet demands when due; that your business is being conducted economically; that your clerks are attentive and courteous; that you are being just to yourself and them; finally devoting every moment of the time given to business for the improvement of that business and your own condition. That it seems to us, is frugality in time. Money is a most important factor in business. Many have a most mistaken idea as to frugality in money matters. To most, it means simply saving all one can and putting it aside for a rainy day. The miser is frugal in a sense, but not truly so. Frugality in money matters, as in everything else, is the economical use of money, that is, obtaining the greatest benefit from its use while guarding against loss or waste. The business man is therefore frugal in money matters who can use it to the best advantage. He sees that refitting and restocking his store will give large returns, that judicious advertising is necessary; that discounting his own bills pays; in short, that he can use his capital over and over again in his business to better advantage than by investing it in any other way. The last consideration personal force, calls for the greatest economy, that is, use without waste. Misdirected energy is worse than torpor.

It does injury where the second is at least harmless. One must have characteristic force, but must also know how to use it that the results be valuable. He can make a great display of activity and accomplish nothing; or he can infuse such courage and energy into his working force that the labor is best done with the least friction. He must be a leader, must be able to do all he asks of others; must encourage and not dishearten; must persuade and not threaten, in fact must have the attributes of a truly courageous man actuated by the right motives. Such a man leaves his stamp upon everything he undertakes, and success follows in his footsteps. The greatest victories have been won where the commander, certain

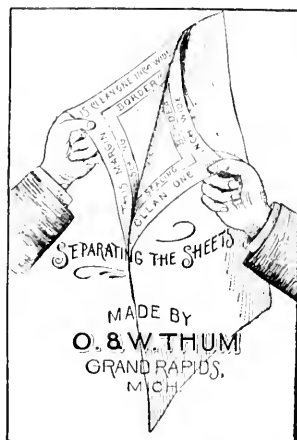
of his reserved force, held it in check until the decisive moment, and then hurled it, like a thunderbolt from the skies, at his enemy, and annihilated him. So the active business man watches affairs certain that in an emergency he has the reserve force requisite to meet it.—*N. E. Druggist.*

A New Process in Glass Bottle Blowing.

The Manchester Glass Bottle Company have introduced a new process for the manufacture of bottles which, it is claimed, not only dispenses with the bottle finisher, but enables 25 per cent. more work to be done with the reduced gang, and at the same time renders breakages less frequent owing to dispensing with the handling occasioned by a boy passing the bottles from the blowers to the finishers. The mould or stamp of the old process is taken pretty much as it stands, and to it is fitted a collar with a knife cutting-edge at the extreme top. The service performed by the collar in conjunction with a corresponding plug with a similar knife cutting edge immediately above it is to execute the work formerly done by the finisher. The operation is performed by pedal pressure with the utmost accuracy and neatness, and the bottle is then ready for what is called in the new process glazing, and which imparts a higher finish to the lips of the bottle than was possible under the old system. The apparatus includes a sort of invertible iron box or cage, which holds the bottle mouth downwards over a Bunsen burner while a smooth glass is being given to that part. The manual work entailed is performed by a boy. One great difficulty the enterprising inventor has had to encounter was to simplify the parts of the machine, so that on changing at a few minutes' notice from making one class of bottle to another, the bottle blower may adjust the machine by the screwing and unscrewing of two or three nuts. In this he seems to have arrived at a point of perfection. Owing to the cheapness of continental labor, the bottle making firms on the continent have had pretty much of a monopoly all over the world, the United Kingdom included, in certain of the smaller kinds of bottles used for patent medicines and the like. The Manchester Glass Bottle Company assert that when once they have got thoroughly to work this will be the case no longer, as they will be able to turn out their wares at a price which the continental makers will not be able to touch.

Brit. and Col. Druggist.

Sulzer Brothers, the Madison, Wis., dealers in medicinal roots, herbs, etc., closed a contract with a New York firm, March 26, to furnish 50,000 pounds of slippery elm bark to be shipped to a German chemist. It is thought to be the largest deal in the one article ever made in this country.



This cut represents Tanglefoot being opened, and shows the

SEALING BORDER,
a rim of

WAX

applied between the leaves of each double sheet at the edges of the sticky material, and one inch within the edges of the paper, securing a

**UNIFORM AND ABSOLUTELY
CLEAN MARGIN**

to take hold of when opening the sheets. The sticky material is thus enclosed as if in a sealed BOTTLE, and it cannot run out, or dry up at the edges.

The advantages of having each sheet separately sealed with an
AIR TIGHT
seal, must be well known to all who ever handled Sticky Fly Paper.

Tanglefoot is of the most convenient
SIZE,

the double sheet being in
TWO PARTS
each 9x16 inches.

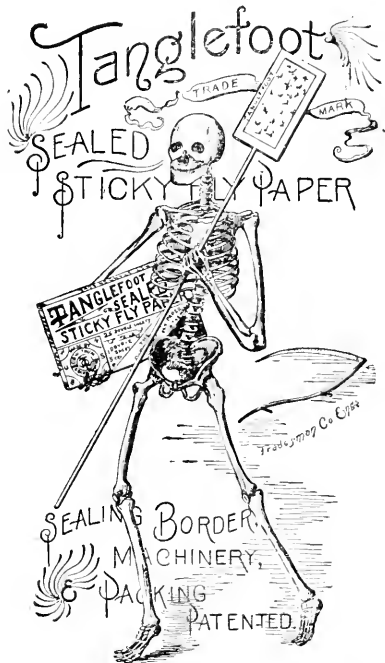
These halves may be laid together and used as one sheet, or may be used apart in different places. Tanglefoot is the only Sticky Fly Paper that is cut into halves, (this valuable feature is patented.)

PRICE FOR CANADA.

One Box,	-	-	-	75 Cents.
One Case (ten boxes)	-	-	-	\$6.00.

—SOLD BY—

W. BRUNET & CO.,
QUEBEC, CANADA.



THE BEST FOR CONSUMERS.

Tanglefoot is not only desirable for the dealer, but is also the most satisfactory to the consumer. The border, which is ABSOLUTELY CLEAN AT ALL TIMES, makes Tanglefoot the favorite fly paper with all users. It is as good as any in every respect, and superior to all others in CLEANLINESS, neatness and stability.

It rarely happens that dealers in Sticky Fly Paper do not have some left to be carried over, when the season closes, especially if they try to supply the late demand. It is therefore of much importance when placing orders for the season, to obtain a fly paper that will not spoil by age, one that will HOLD THROUGH THE WINTER and come out PERFECT THE NEXT SUMMER.

Wherever Tanglefoot has been sold a year or more the retail dealers have gained

CONFIDENCE

in its keeping quality, and purchase the paper in quantities to last a whole season. Whatever may be left at close of season will keep over winter, and be as good the next summer as if just made, if kept dry and level. Try a box next winter; we want your trade next year if we cannot have it sooner.

BY FAR THE MOST ELEGANT.

WE ASK FOR ONE

TRIAL.

Do the flies BOTHER you?

Do they SOIL your Goods?

Get a box of TANGLEFOOT and CATCH THEM.

Use one single sheet of Tanglefoot in each **SHOW WINDOW** twice a week, **2 CENTS** a week for each window.

HOUSEKEEPERS Seeing the paper used in your windows, soon learn to rid their houses of flies in the same manner.

TANGLEFOOT IS NOT POISON! Sticky Fly Paper is the cleanest destroyer of flies and the only safe one where there are **CHILDREN.**

O. & W. THUM, - Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

—FOR THE—

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Flush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,

25 FRONT STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,

Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,
HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

Fine English Goods a Specialty.

By using our Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

LIVE MERCHANTS. - DEAD FLIES.

IT KILLS THEM BY THE MILLION.

NEAT, - CLEAN, - ORNAMENTAL.

Does away with disgusting Fly Paper and Plates.

— THE —

Daisy Fly Killer.

Cheaper than Fly Paper. Will last all season.

SELLS READILY AT 25c.

Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 20c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

J. PALMER & SON

1745 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Thousands of Testimonials equal to the following:

New York Herald, Aug. 19th, 1888.

"It's a daisy. Each one of the pretty ornaments will kill flies by the million."

Joy & Gardner, Minneapolis, say:

"It is the neatest, cleanest and most effectual fly exterminator we have ever seen."

R. BRAYLEY.

Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West. - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYE that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!

WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dye, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dye.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 421 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send post for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

New Goods

RECEIVED

—BY—

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO.

Golden Scale Pepsine,
Merck's Scale Pepsine,
White Tar Camphor, in oz. blocks,

Camphor, Eng., in oz. and 1/4 lb. blocks,

Phenacetine,

Exalgine,

Sulfonal,

Salol,

Antifebrine,

Creoline,

Propylamine,

Ichthyol,

Swapnia,

Eikonogen,

Contis' White Castile Soap,

Whale Oil Soap,

English Soft Soap,

English Curd Soap.

Mailing Boxes,

I. R. Gonorrhoea Bags,

Check Gonorrhoea Bags,

Upjohn's Pills,

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English Spavin Liniment,

Woolford's Sanitary Lotion,

Wolcott's Pain Paint,

Valentine's Meat Juice,

Floraplexion,

Carl Damschinsky's Hair Dye,

Zoellner's Red Cheek Pills,

Austin's Corn Cure.

We call special attention to Powdered Hellebore & Dalmatian Insect Powder, from closed flowers ONLY.

TRADE NOTES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is to be put up in Toronto.

Jas. B. Sutherland, River John, N. S., has sold out.

P. L. Lafond, Prince Albert, has sold out to Geo. R. Russell.

T. G. Ryley, formerly of St. Marys, has bought out W. Atkinson, Oshawa.

J. R. Seymour, of St. Catharines, will open his branch drug store, at Grimsby Park, July 1st.

Alfred A. Woodhill, Halifax, and Renben D. Stiles, Pictou, are reported in business difficulties.

C. McCallum & Co., of London, Ont., wholesale druggists, have moved into more commodious premises on Dundas street West.

Mr. J. Taylor has been admitted into the firm of John Taylor & Co., of the Dominion Dye Wood and Chemical Co. and Morse Soap Co. Style of firm unchanged.

In the Comm in Pleas Divisional Court, May 27th, A. B. Ayresworth applied for an order quashing the conviction against Thomas Flynn, druggist, of Chesterville, Ont., for selling whiskey to a man named O'Grady while intoxicated. The grounds urged were that Flynn, not being a licensed seller, the Ontario Liquor Act did not apply to him. Order made to quash conviction.

We are pleased to welcome back from a two months' stay in the United States the energetic President of the O. C. P., Mr. Clark. Although absent upon business of a personal nature we are credibly informed that Mr. Clark spared no pains to become conversant with the systems of the various institutions of pharmacy with which he could come in contact, and we feel safe in predicting that the experience thus gained will be utilized for the promotion of the best interests of our own college.

The Flavoring Agents of the Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Wm. Murrell, Weymouth street, W., writes to the *British Medical Journal*: As the question of the publication of another addendum to the British Pharmacopœia is occupying the attention of the Pharmaceutical Committee of the Medical Council, it may not be out of place to call attention to the paucity of flavoring agents in our official compilation. It may be that, thanks to the introduction of special preparations of various drugs, the old fashioned mixtures are less commonly presented than formerly, but there seems to be no valid reason why we should not have at our disposal means for making them at all events decently palatable. Patients have learnt by experience that medicines need not of necessity be nasty, and expect to have them prescribed

in a form in which they can be taken without exciting loathing and disgust. If we look over the official list of flavoring agents we find that our choice is extremely limited. There are a few syrups, such as the syrup of orange peel, the syrup of orange flower, the syrup of lemons, and the syrup of tolu; there are one or two infusions, such as the infusion and the compound infusion of orange peel, and that is about all. Spirits of chloroform, it is true, is a useful adjunct to many mixtures, but patients are frightened when they see the word "chloroform" in a prescription, and raise all kinds of absurd objections, necessitating explanations which they neither understand nor appreciate, whilst the synonym "chloric ether" is equally liable to arouse their susceptibilities. The liquid extract of licorice is useful in covering the salt and pungent taste of chloride of ammonium, but can hardly be said to be a palatable preparation.

If we glance at the foreign pharmacopœias we find that they are much better off in this particular than we are. The French Codex, for example, simply teems with flavoring agents. Looking down the list it is seen that there are considerably over 100 syrups alone; many of these, it is true, are complex—the *sirup d'araignée composé* boasts of no fewer than eighteen constituents—and others contain active ingredients, but the great majority are simple palatable preparations, useful as vehicles for the administration of other drugs. Why should not our pharmacists give us something on the lines of the *sirup de violettes*, the *sirup des pensées sauvages*, the *sirup des fleurs de pêches*, or even the *sirup de quinquina*?

In the United States elixirs of all kinds are largely prescribed, although as yet only one, the elixir aurantii, has been made official in the United States Pharmacopœia. They are described as aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparations, containing only small quantities of medicinal substances. In the United States Dispensatory directions are given for the preparation of twenty-five simple or compound elixirs, all of which are said to be in constant demand. In Kihner's "Compendium of Modern Pharmacy" the list is much more extensive, no fewer than 352 formulae being given. It appears that what is known as "simple elixir" may be prepared according to eight different formulae, so that the choice is ample. The chief ingredients are fresh orange peel, alcohol, syrup, and water, but oil of cinnamon, coriander seed, star anise, nutmeg, caraway, cassia, camella, and a number of other more or less aromatic bodies, are occasionally employed. The simple elixir is colorless, but to produce various tints small quantities of cochineal, indigo, or carmine may be added. The elixirs of most drugs are prepared by a very simple process; for example, the elixir of bromide of potassium is made by dissolving the salt in the simple elixir, so that each drachm con-

tains 10 grains. Directions are given for making an elixir of arsenic and quinine, an elixir of pepsin, bi-smuth, and strychnine, and various others. In addition to the elixirs, Kihner gives directions for making three "flavorings," all of which are useful in disguising the taste of nauseous medicines.

The subject appears to have occupied the attention of the "Unofficial Formulary Committee," appointed by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, formulae being given for the preparation of five elixirs, a simple elixir, an elixir of saccharin, an elixir of cascara sagrada, an elixir of guarana, and an elixir of phosphorus. Good working formulae are also given for the syrup of Virginian prune, one of the best of the flavoring agents, and for syrup of tar. It is to be hoped that some of these preparations, many of which have undergone a long period of probation, will find a place in the British Pharmacopœia. *Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

One of the most interesting features of the meetings of this association is the "Question drawer," certain questions being prepared and forwarded to each member to be discussed at the regular meetings.

The following questions were discussed at the meeting held on Friday, June 6th, 1890:

Resolved, that it is neither expedient or necessary for the druggists of Toronto to keep their places of business open on Sunday, to the extent that it at present appears to the public.

Should toilet and sundry articles be sold on Sunday by the trade.

Under what circumstances should druggists refuse to accommodate applicants use of telephone, etc.

Huron, Bruce and Grey Pharmaceutical Association.

The Pharmaceutical Association, of Huron, Bruce and Grey, met in Wingham, Ont., on Wednesday, May 21st, 1890. The officers elected were: President, De Witt H. Martyn, M. D., Kincardine; 1st Vice-President, J. Wilson, Seaforth; 2nd Vice-President, R. Wightman, Owen Sound; Treasurer, W. E. Ely, Port Elgin; Secretary, R. S. Muir, Port Elgin. Committees—Messrs. G. M. McKendrick, J. Wilson and H. Parker on chemistry and pharmacy; Messrs. R. S. Muir, C. E. Williams and J. H. Combe on finance, trade and commerce; Messrs. R. Wightman, J. F. McCallum and W. Cameron on grievances.

Measures were also taken to further the work of organization and increase the membership.—R. S. Muir, Secretary.

Gum Ghatti, one of the present adhesive substitutes of acacia, though less soluble, is more adhesive, and is being largely used for production of mucilage.

FORMULÆ.

ESSENCE OF PEPSIN. T. A. Buckland (*Meyer Bros., Druggists*) prefers the following formula to that contained in the National Formulary.

Scale pepsin	1 Troy oz.
Cinnamon water	2 fl. ozs.
Caraway water	2 fl. ozs.
Hydrochloric acid	1 fl. dr.
Elixir of Sassa	2 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	16 fl. ozs.
Distilled water sufficient to make	4 pints.

MENTHOL OINTMENT. In answer to a query from a correspondent, the *Chemist and Druggist* gives the following:

Menthol	1 dr.
Chloroform	1 dr.
Hard paraffin	2 drs.
Vaseline	6 drs.

Mix the paraffins and stir until of the thickness of a cream. Then add the menthol dissolved in the chloroform, and continue to stir for five minutes.

ELIXIR ANTIFERRIN OR ACETANILID.

Acetanilid	128 grains.
Alcohol	4 drachms.

Dissolve in test tube by aid of heat from spirit lamp and when dissolved add

Glycerin	4 drachms.
----------	------------

Mix thoroughly and add

Water	7 drachms.
Prepared flavoring	1 drachm.

Strain or filter. *F. L. Watson in Pioneer's Formulary.*

TONIC. A correspondent of the *Med. Brief* says that here is a tonic that has stood the test of seventeen years:

Sherry wine	15 ounces.
Syr. wild cherry	1 ounce.
Tinct. cinchona comp.	1 ounce.

M. Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours before eating.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERIN EMULSION.

Take of	
Oil of sweet almonds	8 ozs.
Lime Water	4 ozs.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Liquor potassae	1 oz.
Water	3 fl. ozs.

Mix thoroughly, adding the oil slowly to the lime water, then gradually adding the water previously mixed with the liquor potassae. Perfume with a little oil of lemon or oil of limes.

DEPILATORY POWDER.—

Barium sulphide	2 parts.
Starch	1 part.
Oxide of zinc	1 part.

Mix thoroughly and keep in well stopped bottles. When desired for use it is rubbed with sufficient water to form a thick paste. Apply to the parts to be deprived of hair and let it remain for about five minutes.

Heliotrope Perfume proposed by E. Campey (in *Chemiker Ze.*, also *Ch. d. Dr.*) consists of

Oil of bergamot	15 ozs.
Vanillin	8 gms.
Tincture of benzoin	2 drams.
Rectified spirits	60 ozs.

Dissolve.

POWDER FOR REMOVAL OF WARTS.—

Salicylic acid	5 parts.
Boric acid	15 parts.
Calomel	30 parts.

Mix and make into a fine powder. Put into small glass tubes, with the direction to rub a small portion on the warts three daily.

CHEMICAL FOOD FOR PLANTS, &c.

Take of

Sulphate of ammonia	4 parts.
Nitrate of potass	2 "
Sugar	1 part.

About 10 or 50 grains should be added to 1 gallon of water and applied once or twice a week.

LIQUID FOR DESTRUCTION OF PARASITES ON PLANTS. Take of

Boric acid	10 parts.
Salicylic acid	5 "
S. A. M. or S. V. R.	20 "
Water	200 "

Apply by means of a spray to the parts affected. *Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

Can Iron be Glued?

By a new method of cementing iron the parts cemented are so effectually joined as to resist the blows even of a sledgehammer. The cement is composed of equal parts of sulphur and whitelead, with a proportion of about one-sixth of borax. When the composition is to be applied it is wet with strong sulphuric acid and a thin layer of it is placed between the two pieces of iron, which are at once pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.

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CREOLIN.

NAPHTHALINE, (Coal Tar Camphor) in 1 oz. cakes.

CHLORALAMID.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, No. 2.

GUAIACOL, in ozs.

PARALDEHYDE, in 1 lb. and 1 oz. bottles.

BATGER'S CONFECTIONERY.

LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER, in tins.

LIME JUICE, (pure) in bulk or bottles.

HELLEBORE, White, our own grinding.

INSECT POWDER, our own grinding.

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ONLY \$10. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Early Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 10¢ each.
Two Sieves, 10 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Perfumery, &c. Send for circular to see Manufacture and invention.
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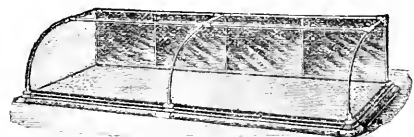
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Have you handled DAVIS' FLY FELTS, the most popular FLY KILLER in the market?

They are put up very attractively in wooden cases, holding 100 packages each. Each package contains three felts. Retail at 5c. per package.

PROFIT TO DEALER 100 P. C.

Sales last year were very large and proved satisfactory alike to retailer and customer. Sales this year will be enormous.

LOOK AT YOUR STOCK.

Have them on hand and be prepared for first calls. Your customers will be pleased. Davis' Fly Felts cannot be surpassed for destroying Flies, Insects, etc., etc., and customers appreciate a good thing.

Sold by the Wholesale Trade generally.

Send for sample to Manufacturers.

POWELL & DAVIS CO.,

Chatham, Ont.

CURLINE.

Curls, Crimps and Frizzes the Hair, and retains its effects for days.

Something New!
Bound to Boom!

It is simple, adds lustre, life and beauty to the hair. It does away with the excessive use of irons, etc. Free of mer cury or anything harmful.

Is selling in Toronto like wild fire. Put up in doz. lots in handsome counter cases - neat and attractive.

Retails at 50cts. per Bottle. Send in your orders now.

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Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$39. A \$75 Cigar for \$80.

We hope, by straight forward dealing, giving best value, to merit a continuance of our rapidly increasing patronage of the Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,
GRANBY, QUE.

Pharmaceutical Examinations in Italy.

I read with interest in your enterprising journal an essay written by a colleague resident on the French Riviera, describing his experiences whilst preparing for and undergoing the examination required for the French diploma. Perhaps to some of your many readers an account of the ordeal in Italy may be acceptable.

Hoping to improve my condition in the country of my adoption, I decided to try for the Italian diploma. The first thing necessary is permission to enter for the examinations, which is obtained from the rector of the university at which you decide to present yourself. The foreign applicant must be a qualified chemist in his own country. His diplomas and certificates relating to his previous scholastic education have to be sent in with the application, all of which must be translated by a legal translator.

As on the continent generally, so in Italy, the would-be pharmacist must follow the routine of a given term of years in a "Liceo" and in a "Ginnasio" before he can commence his university courses. The delightful simplicity and liberty enjoyed in England were in my case looked at askance, and moreover, being the first Englishman who had appeared at this centre, my documents (presented free from seals and the many appendages dear to bureaucracy) were not regarded as in order.

The ready help and courtesy shown me by the Pharmaceutical Society enabled me to authenticate my right to the diplomas submitted, after which a special "seduta," or meeting was convened of the professors, who confronted their own studies with those placed before them by me, and the result of the comparison proving satisfactory, I was allowed to present myself for the "final examination" for the diploma.

This comprised practical and theoretical chemistry, organic and inorganic, materia medica, pharmacy, prescription reading, and the preparing of one chemical and one galenical preparation.

Practical chemistry comprised the first day's part of the ordeal. At nine o'clock we (for there were eight besides myself) were at our accustomed places in the laboratory, where ready placed was a packet awaiting us. With closed doors, and under the restless eyes of a learned professor, we settled down to unravel our unknown donation. This day powders were alone given, and consisted of two salts or a salt and an alkaloid. These are typical examples:

- (Acetate of lead.
- (Sulphurated antimony.
- (Boric acid.
- (Quinine.
- (Quinine.
- (Mannite.
- (Lithia.
- (Silica.
- (Black oxide of manganese.
- (Sulphate of soda.

Stray shots, or loose analysis, is out of the question. On the analysis being

finished, a written report is exacted, systematically described properties—organic and physical, as colour, smell, taste, crystalline, or amorphous, or both, solubility in water and acids, as the case may be; flame tests and observations with the blow-pipe. Then follows the operation of proceeding through the chart. Neither chart nor books are allowed, but in case of need permission is given to refer, but the permission is not to be abused. This report is enclosed by the student in an envelope, and addressed to the professor of chemistry, and bears outside the number of the packet analysed. The whole took until nearly two o'clock.

The following day we met together before our examiner and his assistant, who had read our reports, and after receiving a few words of congratulation, and hearing a statement as to the number of marks gained, we had the satisfaction of drawing for our preparations. The following are examples:

- (Subnitrate of bismuth.
- (Extract of cinchona.
- (Chloroform.
- (Ointment of mercury.
- (Cherry laurel water.
- (Glacial acetic acid).
- (Calomel.
- (Syrup of cinchona bark.

These were prepared under the supervision of the professor of pharmacy's assistant. The time employed is unlimited, as the oral examination follows about eight days later, and on these preparations the examination essentially lies, the examiners being satisfied if their demands are met with answers showing that the student has grasped his subject.

Let it be well understood that these subjects are dwelt upon, but the field of chemistry is not trodden on severely. It is touched undoubtedly, but an intelligent answer is sufficient index to return to the subject which is being threshed out.

For the oral examination we were taken in two lots, five the first day and four the second day, each man being taken singly. Towards three o'clock a bell tinkled, and an attendant appeared, who ushered me into the presence of the dreaded. There were four examiners, who constituted the commission; two only interrogating. Without wasting a minute after being seated, I was handed a *nux vomica* seed, with the remark, "Tell me what you know about this." To give the botanical name, family and habitat is not sufficient. A detailed description is exacted, and must be given progressively. The common name, botanical name, family, habitat, organoleptic and physical properties, chemical composition, therapeutics, galenical preparations in which it enters, alkaloids, doses, must all be detailed. Then followed a description of poisoning by strychnia, the antidote, and the test for the alkaloids. These constituted the chief questions.

Afterwards I received a piece of calumba root, which on being disposed of, I was turned over to the chemistry professor. Some candidate may receive three samples,

others only one; this examiner being known to dwell on a single drug from 15 to 40 minutes. My preparations were unwrapped, viz.:

- (Glacial acetic acid, and
- (Cherry laurel water.

With regard to the acid, a description of the method of preparation and standardization, and a touch on the acetates and vinegar was all that was demanded, the examination turning upon the cherry laurel water, emulsifying prussic acid and cyanides, method of testing the strength, therapeutics, and antidotes. All through the questions were well directed, and searching, but not difficult. Whatever subject a candidate is examined on the possible adulterations are asked for and the means of detecting the same.

After we four had been disposed of we were recalled together, and having been first informed that we should receive the diploma, each candidate was then told the number of marks he had received.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the courtesy I met with all through, from the examiners and from those with whom I worked. All the students in this examination received their diploma. *C. R. in British and Colonial Druggist.*

Aqueous Solutions of Essential Oils.

It has been found by Bergmann that while mixtures of the fixed alkali soaps with hydrocarbons and essential oils form only emulsions in water, under separation of the respective oils, a mixture of an ammonia soap with an essential oil will form a clear solution in water, especially in presence of an excess of ammonia (*Chem. Zeit.*, November 6). Turpentine oil, or some other essential oil, is first mixed with castor oil, or a mixture of it with some other fat oil, the mixture is then subjected to the action of concentrated acid, and the product, after being washed with solution of salt, is saturated with ammonia in excess. Or the fat acids may be first separated by treatment of the fatty oil with concentrated acid, then washed with salt solution, and the essential oil added either before or after saturation with ammonia. The preparation thus obtained is said to form a clear solution, and not only to possess the properties of a soap, but also to exercise, in a aqueous solution, the solvent action of an essential oil. — *Pharm. Journal.*

Competition is the life of the drug trade only when the competitors are professional druggists.

It is reported from Japan that a druggist of Hikone has succeeded in converting wild hemp into a substance possessing all the essential qualities of silk. The new material has been tried in a number of silk factories with excellent results, and a company is about to be formed to work it.

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Manufacturing Pharmacists,
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Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in Pillar, Powder, Liquid, or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly help him. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

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Stearns' Effervescent Granular Hydrobromate of Calcium.

Caffeeine Seditive--Very efficient headache remedy.

Improve Throat Lozenges--Very soluble. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

Liver and Tolu Tablets.

The Ideal Inhaler (Nasalized Air)--For catarrh, cold in the head.

Tonic hypophosphites--Replaces trade-marked and proprietary systems at half the price.

Stearns' Fluid Extract of Myrica (Bay Rum Essence)--Highly concentrated, giving true color of the Bay Leaf.

Fluid Extract of Yerba Santa--For disguising the taste of medicine.

Fluid Extract of Cascara--Modified. Free from bitter taste. Full strength.

Fluid Extract of Golden Seal (Adonis)--

Imperial Tooth Paste--The best dentifrice made. In color and in graphically illustrated tin boxes.

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Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

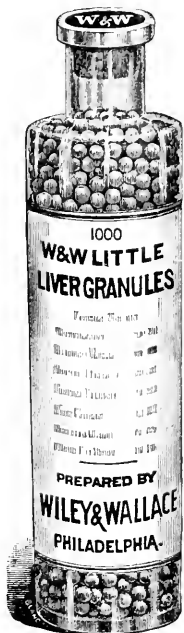
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Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

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FORMULA

Albin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom, 1-20 gr.; Olive Res. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

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Hazard's Cathartic Pills,
Hazard's Yellow Oil,
Yagoda's Black Oil,
Hazard's Condition Powders,
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,
Hazard's Catle Spice,
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,
Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,
Egyptian Salve,
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,
Freeman's Worm Powders,
Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,
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Wester's Pulmonic Syrup,
Lamont's Baby Cordial,
Sittler's Worm Candy,
Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer,
Kennedy's Foulard and Hoof Ointment,
Golden Eye Salve,
Star Cement,
Wade's Condition Powders,
Clark's Female Pills,
Peleg White's Sticking Salve,
Temple's Harness Dressing Oil,
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Shoo-Fly Fly Poison

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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.



Dispensing Notes.

GLYCERINUM BELLADONNE.—Prescribers, says Mr. Wm. Johnston in the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, frequently order "glycerin and extract of belladonna, of each equal parts," and dispensers are occasionally puzzled to know what proportions are actually intended in such an order. Thus, it might mean equal parts by volume, or equal parts by weight; or the physician, actuated by the usual custom, might wish one part by weight to be mixed with one part by measure, and probably this is the intention in most cases. A formula for the preparation is published in the "Extra Pharmacopœia," but even that is not quite so definite as it might be, inasmuch as the final measure of product is left undecided. In making several ounces, particularly at the dispensing counter, and in a hurry, one likes to have precise data to work upon, and it would be a distinct advantage to have authoritative directions laid down in the forthcoming appendix to the British Pharmacopœia. The following slight modification of Mr. Martindale's recipe gives excellent results both as regards rapidity of manipulation and consistence of finished preparation. The latter is quite thick enough to please both physician and patient, and still not too thick to pour comfortably into a poison bottle.

Extract of belladonna 2 ozs.
Glycerin 2 fl. ozs.
Warm water, a sufficiency, or 5 fl. drs.

Place the extract in a warm mortar, and rub it smooth, with 1 dram of water gradually added; mix in the glycerin, and transfer to a bottle; rinse out the mortar with the remainder of the water, and shake the rinsings with the main portion, making the final measure 1 fluid ounce.

EMULSION OF SALOL.—Jouisse, pharmacist of Orleans, writes to *Nouveau Remède*, that having been requested by a physician to prepare an emulsion of salol for use in treatment of cancer of the stomach, after some experiments, found the following to act admirably:

Salol 40 parts.
Gum arabic 40 "
Gum tragacanth 20 "
Tincture of tolu 100 "
Simple syrup, or syrup of tolu 200 "
Distilled water q. s.

Mix the tincture of tolu with water, and after partial precipitation pass through a linen strainer and proceed to make the emulsion *secundum artem*. The amount of water used will depend upon the dose of salol prescribed by the physician. Six to 8 grains may be given several times a day, occluded in a tablespoonful of emulsion.

A DISPENSING QUERY. Mr. C. F. Henry calls attention to the following combination, which at times gives a coloration which might be unexpected:

Ammon. bromid gr. xxiv
Potass. iodid gr. iii
Saccharin gr. vj
Misc. ft. pulv. no. vij.

They were for an infant. In preparing

the powders a slight yellow color was developed, and the powder in a few days became of a red color. Further experiments developed the fact that it did not occur with all specimens of these chemicals, and that the reaction was probably due to some very slight impurity in the iodide of potassium. Repeating experiments, he concludes that the color reaction was due in this instance to the sample of iodide and most likely to minute development of hydriodic acid. When this reaction occurred the pulse rate seemed increased, but not the temperature or respiration, and that when the red color was developed there was not either dangerous or poisonous symptoms following its use. —*Pharm. Jour.*

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION. It will be found that pure carbolic acid forms clear mixtures with water, in the proportions of carbolic acid 5 parts, water 55 parts; also carbolic acid 35 parts, water 5 parts. The first is a solution of carbolic acid, the latter is a liquefied carbolic acid, which is more of the character of a mixture than of a solution. On the addition of more water to this strong mixture, the acid is separated and does not again become a clear mixture or solution until it is reduced to the strength of 5 per cent. of carbolic acid. The latter is what should be dispensed for a saturated solution of carbolic acid. —*Pharm. Record.*

EXTRACT OF LICORICE FOR MASKING THE TASTE OF QUININE. H. Franz, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, gives the following:

Dry licorice extract 20 parts.
Hot water 10 to 20 parts.
Glycerin 20 parts.

Dissolve, and let cool, and to the solution add:

Alcohol 10 parts.
Distilled water, q. s. ad . . . 80 parts.

One dram of this solution masks the taste of about 3 grains of quinine, and the results attained by it in practice show that it is much superior to yerba santa and saccharin.

Window-Pane Barometer.

A pretty use of cobalt and nickel salts, which, as is well known, are affected by changes in the amount of moisture in the air, and which change they indicate by exhibiting different colors, is suggested by Ruekert in the *Rep. Annul. Chem.* If window panes, or wall paper, or the like, are painted with the following solutions: 1. Chloride cobalt, 1; gelatin, 10; and water, 100. 2. Chloride copper, 1; gelatin, 10; and water, 100. 3. Chloride cobalt, 1; gelatin, 20; water, 200; nickel oxide, .75; chloride copper, .25, they will be colorless in damp weather. In clear weather solution No. 1 will give blue color, No. 2 yellow, and No. 3 green. —*Weekly Medical Review*, April 26, 1890.

When you wrap up a package, label it immediately. Write the name in full in plain English.



LIFE,
GROWTH
—AND—
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR.

LUBY'S

PARISIAN

HAIR RENEWER

AS A dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,
R. J. DEVINS,

No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.

DEDICATED TO

JOHN KITCHEN, Esq., of Delhi, Ont.

On the anniversary of his

GOLDEN WEDDING, MARCH 24, 1890.

—BY—

Mr. James McConnell, of Lakeview,
With a bottle of

BARKWELL'S SURE CORN CURE

AS A GOLDEN OFFERING,
And which he declares, after experience, is Worth
More than its Weight in Gold.

This fluid is good, and I told you it would!
Cure corns and bunions as well;
See now, Uncle John, just put it right on
And you will have wonders to tell.

I tell you again, 'twill cure without pain,
Though you may be loath to believe it.
But after my trial there can be no denial,
And as a boon I hope you'll receive it.

I have often been told, its more precious than gold,
And as such I submit it to you,
For as gold was the thing I'm expected to bring,
I think this present will do.

N.B.—This is the way the public show their appreciation of a genuine article, and we must commend it, and congratulate the proprietor, W. S. Bryers Barkwell, in being the possessor of an article that gladdens so many hearts, and upon which the public place so high a premium.

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL,
LONDON, ONT.

GIBBONS'

Toothache Gum

(REGISTERED)

PREPARED BY

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.

DRUGGISTS, TORONTO.

And may be had from the Wholesale Trade.
Beware of cheap and worthless imitations.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

TO DRUGGISTS:—Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is the Only Remedy that Infalibly Relieves and cures Piles, Pruritus and all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions. Thousands of Cures without a known failure, attest the truth of this statement.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. . . . Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., say: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used."

The Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, B. C., says: "The Sentinel does not as a rule endorse proprietary medicines, but when a really meritorious article is offered the public we have no hesitation in recommending it. We know of none more deserving of encomium than Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. With less than two years' trial by the afflicted, it has gained a reputation for relief and cure which no other remedy has gained in the same time."

A great majority of the testimonials so far published are from men well known in this province, whose word may be relied on, and all of whom give unqualified testimony in its favor.

Rectal Diseases are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. In every community there are many who, having "tried everything" (except Dr. Child's Pile Ointment), have resigned themselves to suffer and say nothing. One box sold sells many boxes. It is an article that you can recommend with every confidence, and it is offered to you at a price which makes it worth your while to stock and push it. As "a starter" only, we will send one dozen, postpaid, on receipt of 86¢. Retail price, \$1.

Regular Prices:—1 dozen, \$7; 3 dozen, \$19.50; 6 dozen, \$36; 1 gross, \$66; 5 gross, \$300; 4 mos., or 5 per cent. cash with order.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S



Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

SELECTIONS.

HUCHARD'S "ANTISEPTIQUE" OR DIGESTIVE POWDER. This is said to consist of 4 grams of pancreatin, 1 gram sodium bicarbonate, 4 grams magnesium, 10 centigrams powdered nux vomica, mixed and divided into 20 packets or doses, one of which is to be taken before each meal.

CLORDEL changes to the corrosive chloride, according to Bayley, in the presence of citric acid, concentrated acetic acid, sodium carbonate, ammonium chloride, sodium chloride. Less active in producing the change are lemon juice, vinegar and distilled water; while sugar, milk sugar, honey, jalap, resin and pepsin, in feebly acid solution, produce no change. *Chem. Drug and Apoth. Ztg.*

NEW TEST FOR CONINE. VAN SEMUS states, in the *Ned. Tijdschr. v. Pharmacie*, that this alkaloid, when mixed with nitrobenzol, gives a beautiful blue, which changes first to red and subsequently to yellow. Anilin and nicotine do not give the reaction. The test is, however, not successful with the pure $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$, but only with the article prepared by acting with nitric acid on commercial benzol. When such nitrobenzol is distilled, the first fractions give the reactions but very imperfectly, but the residue left in the retort produces a fine display of colors. The author soon hopes to be able to find out to what substance the reaction is really due. Not unlikely it may be caused by the presence of carbonic sulphide in the crude benzol.

PHENOL SOLUTION. G. M. Beringer has examined a sample of this preparation made in Philadelphia. It is a thin, dark colored, almost black liquid, specific gravity 1.015, and an alkaline reaction. On agitating a great quantity of foam is produced. It contains 66 per cent. of tarry matters, and about 1 per cent. of phenols, which are not separated on diluting with water and nearly 1½ per cent. of soda. A very similar preparation is yielded by the following:

Dissolve 120 grains of soda in 1 fluid ounces of water; warm, add 2 troy ounces of coal tar and thoroughly shake for a few minutes. Then add sufficient water to make one pint, and set the mixture aside in a warm place, shaking frequently during seven days. Decant the solution, filter through a moistened filter, washing the residue with sufficient water to make the product measure one pint. *Amer. Jour. Pharm.*

ANOTHER ANTIPYRIN INCOMPATIBLE. M. Tardy, a pharmacist's assistant, has observed that when antipyrin and carbolic acid are prescribed in the same mixture, an insoluble, oily liquid will separate and probably impair the properties of either or both of the constituents. The upper, or watery, layer appears to contain most of the antipyrin, and the lower oily stratum most of the carbolic acid, but both somewhat altered in odor and appearance.

ARISTOL, the latest substitute for iodine, is evidently worth the attention of the practical pharmacist who delights in dispensing difficulties and their solution. It seems that the iodine it contains has an irrepressible roving tendency, which leads it to seek independence and select combinations to its own taste from its surroundings. For this reason it decomposes with starch, and therefore cannot be employed in conjunction with the starch paste which is so favorite an application in skin diseases. It is also incompatible with all bodies which have a strong affinity for iodine, as caustic alkalis, carbonates of the alkalis, corrosive sublimate, metallic oxides, ammonia, &c. This, of course, restricts very considerably the use of the remedy, which can only be prescribed as a simple ointment with lanolin, in ethereal solution, or dissolved in oil.

GLYCERIN AND SOME OF ITS PRACTICAL USES. As a dressing for ladies' shoes it renders the leather soft and pliable without soiling garments which come in contact.

For excessive perspiration of the feet, one part of burnt alum with two parts of glycerin should be rubbed on the feet at night, and a light, open sock worn. In the morning the feet should be washed with tepid water.

For bunions and corns, equal parts of cannabis indica and glycerin should be painted on the surface and covered with Canton flannel.

For the face, oatmeal into a paste with two parts of glycerin and one of water may be applied at night, under a mask as a complexion improver.

As a supplement to a bath, two ounces of glycerin in two quarts of water will render the skin fresh and delicate.

For coughs, one to two tablespoonfuls in pure rye whiskey or hot, rich cream will afford almost immediate relief.

For consumption, one part of powdered willow charcoal in two parts of glycerin is a panacea.

For diseased and inflamed gums, three parts of golden seal, one part of powdered burnt alum and two parts of glycerin, rubbed on at night, after first removing any tartar. *Scientific American.*

Methylated Sweet Spirit of Nitre Simple Method of Detecting It.

Mr. John Minter read the following at the February meeting of the Society of Public Analysts:

I have never yet met with a really simple test for this fraudulent article mentioned in any print. There is, at the present time, a great amount of it about, and it behooves us all to be on the alert to stop it. From what I have seen, the regularly licensed chemists and druggists do not patronize the makers of the article to any great extent, but it chiefly finds its way to cutting stores and oilmen, who undersell the pharmacist in all his articles not included in the poisons schedule. It

can, of course, be made of correct specific gravity, and to yield the right amount of nitric oxide by the British Pharmacopoeia test, and yet sold at a splendid profit. There ought, certainly, to be introduced into the next British Pharmacopoeia some simple method whereby the stuff can be readily found out in a few moments; and in the hope that this will be done, I beg to submit the following perfectly simple, yet, so far as I know, entirely reliable test. At least, among no end of samples, I have never yet failed with it. The test simply consists in putting some of the sample into a glass, with a lump of solid caustic potash (about the size of a small bean), and stirring till nearly dissolved. Real British Pharmacopoeia spirit, made from rectified spirit of British Pharmacopoeia quality (which it ought to be or it is not a legal tender as British Pharmacopoeia spirit) will lose all its odor of nitrous ether, and, after standing for half an hour, will not have become darker than the very palest tint of straw color (not visible by gas light), and it will then only have the odor of plain, rectified spirit. The methylated article, on the other hand, will become of a dark color, varying from deep yellow to orange red, and will give off the well known odor of methylated spirit in all its nakedness. Should any further confirmation be required, then we may have recourse to the old "Miller" process, or we distil off some of the potashed spirit, and put 10 grams of it in the dark for forty-eight hours, with a good excess of Hubl's solution. The genuine British Pharmacopoeia spirit has never, in my hands, absorbed any iodine, while the methylated article takes from 0.4 to 0.7 per cent. of iodine, according to the quality of the spirit employed. There is, however, no need to trouble about this, because the simple combined observation of the odor and color after potash are perfectly convincing. *The Analyst.*

Hæmoglobin Compound.

This preparation is composed of Bullock's blood, extract of malt, spirits and glycerin. The proportions I generally employ are three parts each of blood and malt, and one part each glycerin and spirits. Made up by this formula it keeps well.

My note book contains about fifty cases in which this preparation was used with immediate benefit. It appears to be useful in all cases of debility in which the digestion and assimilation is feeble. *Dr. F. E. Stewart, New York Medical Times.*

A protective to wounds on animals where it is difficult and, at times, impossible to apply a permanent bandage of any other description is highly spoken of by Arnold (*Thierarzt, Weidenschreift*) is a mixture of two parts of ichthyol with ten parts of collodion. This, applied by means of a camel hair brush, makes a durable and pliable coating to any abrasion or wound that effectively removes it from contact with air and extraneous infective agencies.

Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties:

LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

LAMBERT'S**LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

SUBSTITUTION. In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally deprecate this pernicious practice **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,**ST. LOUIS.****Ontario College of Pharmacy Examinations.**

The following is the result of the 39th annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held in the college buildings on Gerard street, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of May:

Prizemen—J. H. Hanley, Strathroy (general proficiency), college gold medal. W. A. Howe, Thornbury, (general proficiency), college silver medal. J. H. Hanley, Strathroy, (chemistry), Shuttleworth medal. J. R. Allan, Ottawa, (materia medica), Avison medal. Wm. McKie, Bright, (dispensing), D'Avignon medal.

PASS LIST.

All subjects M. A. Belanger, Ottawa; C. H. Bowes, Bolton; R. A. Chapman, Toronto; Wm. E. Cochenour, Toronto; J. H. Colling, Lowville; Jas. Conger, Picton; C. G. Culbert, Ottawa; W. J. Douglas, Markdale; G. W. Dunoon, Lindsay; Robt. J. Fife, Peterborough; E. R. Flack, St. Thomas; Sam. Grab, Hespeler; J. C. Gilbank, London; G. S. Hill, Norwich; C. R. Jones, Tamworth; W. T. Lloyd, Kettleby; J. L. Luckman, Alvinston; E. C. Meurs, St. Catharines; H. Meldrum, Fenelon Falls; G. F. McCormick, Ottawa; N. J. McDermid, London; P. J. McGibbon, Sarnia; J. F. McLennan, Ottawa; J. H. Nicholson, Strathroy; F. A. Oakley, Toronto; F. G. Sanderson, St. Marys; R. W. Sawyer, Wallaceburg; C. F. Stewart, Wallace-

burg; T. A. Taylor, Owen Sound; J. D. Todd, Aurora; W. A. Weightman, Brantford, with the 4 prizemen, making a total of 35.

Passed in subjects now and on previous occasions. H. Baldwin, Sunderland; F. R. Brown, Bowmanville; J. E. Campbell, Hepworth; R. W. Chambers, Milbrook; W. J. Donaghy, Hamilton; I. W. Harrison, Gananoque; Gilbert P. Halls, Windsor; W. S. Menger, St. Jacob's; M. T. Nelles, London; C. A. Rice, St. Catharines; E. T. Sawtell, Orangeville; Harry Turner, Toronto; A. E. Walton, Toronto. Total, 13.

Passed in part subjects and registered on them R. J. Baxter, Cayuga, dispensing chemistry, materia medica, botany; C. F. Cochenour, Brantford, dispensing; W. F. Gibson, Ottawa, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, materia medica; S. M. Green, Toronto, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, materia medica; Harry Haken, Norwich, dispensing; C. H. Hopkins, Belleville, dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany; J. C. Johnson, Toronto, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, materia medica, botany; G. S. MacDonald, St. Catharines, prescriptions, chemistry, materia medica, botany; G. B. Mittleberger, Toronto, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, botany; W. B. Montgomery, Toronto, dispensing, prescriptions, materia medica, botany; Daniel McMillan, Toronto, dispensing; Walter McMillan, Uxbridge, dispensing, chemistry, materia medica,

botany; H. B. Powell, Toronto, materia medica; W. H. Reid, Southampton, dispensing, prescriptions, materia medica, botany; J. C. Switzer, Carleton Place, dispensing; J. B. Williams, Guelph, dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany.

One hundred and eight students presented themselves for examination. Out of this number 35 passed in all subjects, 13 passed in subjects now which they had failed on in former examinations and 16 passed in some subjects, but cannot get their diplomas until other subjects are passed.

A Pharmaceutical Centre.

At the examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy held in May, 1889, a student from Strathroy, Ont., obtained the college gold medal and the gold medal for materia medica. In May, 1890, another student from Strathroy also captured the college medal and the medal for chemistry, and another from the same place was on the honor list. This coupled with the fact that Strathroy is also the home of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST goes to show that this is the "Hub" of pharmacy in Ontario.

Iodoform is rendered more soluble in alcohol or ether by the use of camphor, the latter increasing the solubility eight times as much, although even then it is soluble to not more than 10 per cent.

Stecher's Stick 'Em Fly Paper**THE OLDEST, THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE, THE LARGEST SHEET!**

SIZE, 18 X 24 INCHES.



The sting is caught once it has a chance to fly. Stick 'Em Fly Paper catches and holds all the flies in the room.

The sting is caught once it has a chance to fly. Stick 'Em Fly Paper catches and holds all the flies in the room.

Spread on Manilla or Parchment as desired.

Quality Guaranteed for the Entire Season.

Price, \$1.10 per box of 50 sheets; 5 boxes for \$5.25; 10 boxes for \$10.00.

Your customers will appreciate the large sheet.

All Jobbers handle it.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY W. STECHER, - Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve is an excellent seller, gives the best results and affords a good profit. Do not fail to keep stocked up with it as there is sure to be an increasing demand.

Indian Woman's Balm, prepared by A. J. Truss, Toronto, is before our readers in this issue. The sale is steadily increasing and bids fair to be one of these popular remedies which a druggist must keep stocked up in.

J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., carry a very full line of Gibson's Confectionery including many entirely new flavors. Write them for prices of these goods, as well as usual lines of drugs, drug sundries, etc.

Read the advt. of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., proprietors of the already well known Lithiated Hydrangea, and also of Listerine. When the latter is prescribed always use that of this company's make to ensure reliability.

The druggist who presents Luby's Hair Restorer to his customer as a reliable preparation may rest assured that he has not only given full value for the money, but has gained a still further hold on that customer's trade by his advocacy of such an article.

The attention of the trade is invited to the advt. of Wagner, Zedler & Co., of the Dominion Show Case Works, who supply cases of every style and description, also store fittings, etc. Send for their catalogue, if requiring anything in these lines.

One of the most useful appliances for the drug trade is advertised on page 6. We mean a powder mixer and sifter manufactured by M. J. Jones, of Penn Yan, N. Y., which will be found just the thing for mixing baking powders, tooth powders, etc., and is an article that will soon pay for itself.

If you want anything in the line of rubber goods, consult the very complete catalogue of the Toronto Rubber Co., and you will be sure to find what you want. As this firm deals exclusively in this line of goods, they can supply you with anything in rubber at the lowest figures. If not already in receipt of their catalogue write them, mentioning this paper, and it will be forwarded by return mail.

The Recamier Mfg. Co., of New York, who now have agencies in Montreal and Toronto, report that their Canadian business has largely exceeded their expectations, as a result of their extensive advertising together with the public's appreciation of first class, reliable preparations. They are now advertising their Recamier Sarsaparilla very largely, and

druggists should see to it that they are well stocked as the demand promises to be very large.

Every druggist should handle such goods as are commonly called for in drug stores, and used by nearly every family and store keeper. It is to his interest to handle only such brands of goods as will be most acceptable to his patrons and give them the best satisfaction. When he can, moreover, buy this best brand at the same price as other brands cost, it is self-evident that such selection is prudent. If you have no Tanglefoot in stock please read O. & W. Thum's advertisement on page 3.

Handsome Advertising Matter.

F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton, are presenting their customers with very handsome designs in case form, advertising Hirst's Pain Exterminator and Spanish Blacking. They are an ornament to any place of business. Drop a card to them mentioning this paper.

A. Major, of the famous Major's Cement, will supply any druggist desiring them, case stand advertising this staple preparation. See his advt. of how to obtain a thermometer.

H. S. Case, Hamilton, is also furnishing some very artistic show cards of his special preparations.

Literary Notes.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPEIA: MARTINDALE & WESCOTT; SIXTH EDITION; H. K. LEWIS, 1890.

Next to the Pharmacopœia itself as an indispensable aid both to the pharmacist and physician, we would recommend this valuable work. This publication has attained a sixth edition of 30,000 in six years, which shows the high appreciation in which it is held. A quantity of valuable information on new remedies, such as antipyrin, phenacetin, the oleates, etc., together with many new recipes have been added, as also a list of histological preparations. It is now a work of 500 pages, bound in pliable leather and of convenient size. From a personal use of former editions of this work we can speak of its special adaptability to the dispenser.

We are in receipt of No. 2 volume of the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal which we welcome to the ranks of trade journalism.

We congratulate our confrere, the Pacific Drug Review, on its improved appearance, commencing with its second volume. The Review is an able exponent of the pharmacy of the Pacific Coast.

Unless the pharmacist has a full and large stock of patience and perseverance, he can not expect to be successful.

La Farmacia, the organ of the Italian Pharmaceutical Association, published at Naples, has ceased to appear.

Kerry, Watson & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

351 St. Paul St.,

MONTREAL,

OFFER THIS MONTH :

PARIS GREEN,

(ENGLISH)

Strictly pure, in 100 lb. and 50 lb. irons, and one pound packages.

Powdered Hellebore,

Our own grinding, Fresh and Strong.

Insect Powder,

Guaranteed pure. Ground by ourselves from the finest Dahurian Flowers.

To be useful at all Insecticides must be pure and unsophisticated, and, as many cheap grades are daily offered, we would remind buyers, that the purest are in every sense the best and cheapest. We guarantee ours to be strictly genuine in every particular.

We are glad at all times to give quotations for any articles in our line, and invite correspondence. Particular attention is given to all commands by letter; quick despatch and careful pricing being assured.

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR

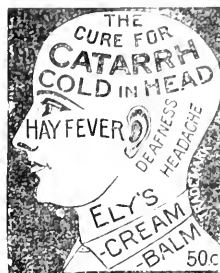
NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

This safe and pleasant remedy



Has Mastered Catarrh

As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition. For Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET
MONTREAL,

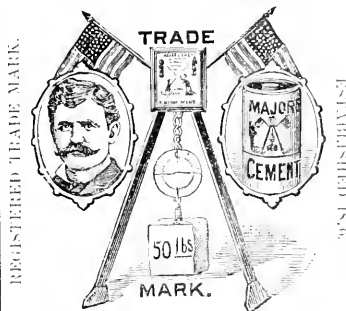
Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,
Dr. Sey's Remedy,
Persian Lotion,
Indigenous Bitters,
Audette's Hair Promotor.



THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S
has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. Take for mail a cardboard size for north and a 5x8, 3/4 inch, for outside use, with a 5 lb. weight, and a 10 lb. weight. 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, Pa.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.
WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

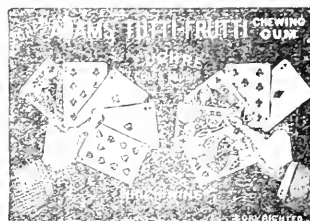
Stocked by all druggists in Canada and abroad.

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photograph of counter box and terms and induce ment.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY

100 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

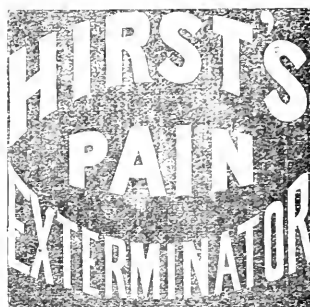


ADAMS & SONS,

23 CHURCH STREET, - TORONTO, ONT.

Tutti Frutti, Tompkins, Black Jack, Sap pota, Red Rose, Magic Trick, Tally, Lico rice, Caramel, Tolu, N.Y. Gum. 100 and 200 pieces; Puzzle Gum, 115 pieces, 80c.

Send for descriptive circular containing description of goods, with elegant lithographic tree.



Prepared by

Toronto:

NORTHROP & LYMAN, LYMAN BROS.,
T. MILLER & CO., ELLIOTT & CO.,
F. E. DALLY & CO., EVANS & SONS, LTD.

Hamilton:

J. WILSON & CO., ARCHIBALD WILSON & CO.,
F. E. DALLY & CO., G. O. BRIDGES & SONS.

London:

LONDON DRUG CO., C. McCALLUM,
JAS. KENNEDY & CO.

Montreal:

EVANS & SONS, LTD.

Market Report.

Lower—Citric acid, aloe cake, bals. tolu, camphor, cascara sagrada, coca leaves.

Higher—Oxalic acid, bals. Peru, calomel, chloroform, mercurials, spermaceti, blue vitrol.

All English markets are disturbed by the great number of strikes. The silver question also impedes business owing to the uncertainty of the situation, all of which tends to make values at present uncertain and delays stocks coming forward. The changes during the month have been unimportant and business is on the quiet side.

Camphor is a little lower, but it is not considered a good time to lay in stock, as probabilities are prices will be lower.

Chloroform is a little stiffer.

Gum shellac, moving upward.

Mercury and preparations are higher.

Oil cloves, dearer owing to an advance in cloves.

Opium keeps high. The prospects for the new crop are decidedly improved, but no likelihood exists of a good crop. Should no further advance take place in May, an upward movement may be looked for later when the yield will be more fully ascertained.

Spermaceti has advanced very much.

Toronto Drug Prices.

The Toronto Retail Druggists' Association have chosen Messrs. H. Sherries, J. R. Lee, J. C. Laidler and R. Jackson to act as a permanent committee to regulate prices. Toronto has in the past proved a very difficult city to manage in this respect, and the members wisely avoided taking action until they felt that the association was going to continue a healthy existence. The gentlemen chosen are all first class representative men in their various districts, and it is felt that if it is possible to regulate and unify prices, they will be able to do it.

"Shake the Bottle" on Ammonium Carbonate Mixtures.

Claude F. Henry, in a note read before the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, said that he had made several experiments with aqueous mixtures containing varying proportions of sal volatile. He had observed that two different separations invariably occurred. After standing twelve hours, if the bottles were gently tilted over, a clear liquid would be easily discerned at the bottom of the otherwise milky mixtures. A white deposit also formed at the top of the liquid which adhered to the glass, but when shaken separated in flocculent masses. What these two separations consisted of must be left to a future time, or to others to determine. Ten per cent. of fresh ammonium carbonate tended to prevent the formation of the first deposit. The author submitted that, in view of the above facts, a "shake the bottle" label should be attached to bottles containing mixtures of water and sal volatile, a practice which is not, as a rule, at present carried out.

Reply Promptly.

"I always make it a point," remarked a manufacturer, the other day, "to reply to every communication of a business nature addressed to me. It doesn't matter what it is about, provided only that it is couched in civil language. I do this because courtesy requires that I should; but aside from that, I find also that it is good policy. Time and again in my life I have been reminded by newly secured customers that I was remembered through correspondence opened with me years before, and many orders have come to me through this passing and friendly acquaintance with people. On the other hand, I have known plenty of business men whose disrespectful treatment of correspondents has been bitterly remembered and repaid with compound interest. Silence is the meekest and most contemptuous way of treating anybody who wishes to be heard and to hear, and resentment is its answer every time."—*Book Keeper.*

WYETH'S NEW PREPARATIONS.

Sulphur Compound Lozenges,

(Dr. G. C. Smith formula)

Per lb. \$1.25; per doz. Screw Cap Bottles, \$2.50.

Pepsin Aromatic Lozenges,

Per lb. \$2.20.

Brooklyn Throat Hospital Lozenges.

No. 1, Ammon Chlor. Comp., per lb., \$1.00.

Ammon. Mur. 2 grs., Citreals 1 gr., Ext. Liqueurs 6 grs.

No. 2, Cocaine Comp., per lb., \$3.75.

Cocaine Hydrochlor 1-10 gr., Morph. Sulph. 1-24 gr., Potass. Chlorate 3 grs.

Tablets Tonic Chalybeate, per 100, 35c.

(Dr. Austin Flint's formula)

℞: Above prices subject to usual trade discount.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL.

Fast Sellers
ALASKA CREAM

For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, etc. In Summer for Tan, Freckles, Sunburn.

DR. OAKWOOD'S

Syrup of Tar & Tolu

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

RETAIL AT 15 CENTS.

STUART W. JOHNSTON

TORONTO.

PARIS Our first two instalments have been delivered in splendid condition. We have fortnightly supplies coming forward, and hope to be entrusted with many orders that have not yet been received. **BEWARE OF "OFF SHADE" Paris Green, so called.** We tested a sample of such last season (it was American) and found it to contain 32 p. c. Barytes. **BEWARE OF WET Paris Green, which though but slightly damp, saves the maker 2 cents per pound.** When you buy Paris Green see that you get it. Permit us to recommend our 1 pound round cardboard packets. This very poisonous article should not be exposed for sale in open drums. To induce the introduction of packets, we offer 1 or 2 lbs. at 1 cent per lb. extra, instead of 2 cents as heretofore. **IN PRICE, we are competitors as well as in QUALITY.**

MANUFACTURED BY ALEXANDER, FERGUSON & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

— FOR SALE BY —

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO., - MONTREAL.

We have already contracted to advertise

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HALMITON.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current.

CORRECTED TO JUNE 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	83	28	83	60	CASIOR, Fibre, lb.	7	50	8	00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Wood, gal.	3	50	3	60	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12			Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALSPICE, lb.	13	15			Prep'd, see Calcium, lb.	10	12			Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1	00
Powdered, lb.	15	17			Prep'd, lb.	5	6			Powdered, lb.	1	10
ALON, oz.	40	45			CHARCOAL, Animal, pow'd, lb.	4	5			Sorts, lb.	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55			Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25			Thus, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50			Clove, lb.	25	30			HERR, Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18			Powdered, lb.	30	35			Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50			COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	10	15			Birdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	90	1	00		COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80			Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Pern, lb.	2	50	2	75	Cantharidal, lb.	2	50	2	75	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75			CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30			Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25			Cresote, Wood, lb.	2	00	2	50	Chiricoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18			CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40			Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Bekthorn, lb.	15	17			DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12			Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canella, lb.	15	17			DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1	50	1	60	Hearhound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascar Sagrada.	30	35			ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80			Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20			ERGOT, Keith's, oz.	2	00	2	10	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20			EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14			Liverwort, German, lb.	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65			Pounds, lb.	14	17			Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70			FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20			Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40			Calendula, lb.	55	60			Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45			Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35			Penhyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	20			German, lb.	30	35			Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20			Elder, lb.	29	32			Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28			Lavender, lb.	12	15			Sage, ozs, lb.	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20			Rose, red, French, lb.	1	60	2	00	Spiramint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17			Rosemary, lb.	25	30			Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16			Saffron, American, lb.	35	40			Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40			Spanish, Vala, oz.	1	25	1	50	Wormwood, lb.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	13	15			GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1	00	1	05	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.	15	18			French, white, lb.	40	75			Honey, lb.	15	20
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15			GLYCERINE, lb.	22	25			Hoits, fresh, lb.	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50			GUM ARABIC, lb.	3	00	3	25	Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1	25	2	75	Powdered, lb.	3	25	3	50	ISSACI POWDER, lb.	45	55
Vanilla, lb.	6	00	9	00	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20			ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2	00
BERRIES, Cube, sifted, lb.	2	50	2	60	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50			Russian, true, lb.	6	00
Powdered, lb.	2	60	2	70	Socotrine, lb.	65	70			LEAF, Acetite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12			Assafetida, lb.	23	25			Ray, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14			Arabic, 1st, lb.	1	00	1	10	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45			Powdered, lb.	1	10	1	20	Ichu, long, lb.	40	45
BURS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60			Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80			Short, lb.	15	18
Cassia, lb.	25	30			Sorts, lb.	60	75			Coca, lb.	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80			Benzoin, lb.	50	1	00		Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPBOR, lb.	65	85			Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20			Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2	00	2	10	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1	30	1	35	Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2	10	2	20	Guaiaac, lb.	60	95			Matico, lb.	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30			Powdered, lb.	65	1	00		Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35			Kino, true, lb.	45				Timnevelly, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18			Myrrh, lb.	45	48			Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50			Powdered, lb.	55	60			Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
					Opium, lb.	4	50	4	75	LEUCES, Swedish, doz.	1	00
					Powdered, lb.	6	00	7	00	LEUCICE, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
					Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	12	80	13	00	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
					Shellac, lb.	35	40			Grasso, lb.	30	35
										LUTULIN, oz.	30	35

LYCOPOLIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
MACE, lb.	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	
NETTLES, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CERUUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	2 1	2 50	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18	
NETMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 25	1 50	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 50	
NIXA VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80	
Powdered, lb.	12	15	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	
ONITENT, More, lb.	65	75	Fennel, lb.	7	9	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	
Citrene, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	18	20	Ground, lb.	4	5	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COTTERAS, lb.	1	3	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40	
PLASTER, Calcined, bid.	2 25	3 10	Quince, lb.	40	50	EXALIGNE, oz.	2 00	2 20	
Adhesive, yel.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSCININE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50	
Callanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40	
PORRY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10	
ROSEN, Common, lb.	21	3	White, Cont's, lb.	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
White, lb.	3 1	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40	
RESORIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPERMACEETI, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16	
ROOF, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chain, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Spirits, gal.	65	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Blood, lb.	10	15	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Yellow	30	35	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Wood, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	
Celery, lb.	15	20	CHEMICALS.				Syrup, lb.	45	50
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Confrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Boric, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	45	50	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90	
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Liad. Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	55	60	
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9	
Ground, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1	4	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ties doz	22	25	One lbs.	6	7	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	
Po., lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	22	25	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30	
Po., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	10 1	13	Iodide, lb.	50	55	
Ginseng, lb.	1 00	4 10	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	
Golden Seal, lb.	90	1 00	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MANGANESE, Calc., lb.	55	60	
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65	Oxalic, lb.	13	15	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Hellbore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45	
Indian Hemp	18	30	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1	3	
Ipecac, lb.	2 50	2 90	Pyrogallie, oz.	40	50	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Powdered, lb.	2 50	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35	
Jalap, lb.	35	40	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2 1	2 4	Lib.	4 00	4 25	
Powdered, lb.	38	45	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1 45	1 50	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 10	1 15	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 35	1 40	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	AVENACID, grain	10	12	With Chalk, lb.	35	60	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	Powdered, lb.	1 1	3	Bis., oz.	30	35	
Powdered, lb.	20	22	AMMONIA, Liq., lb.	12	15	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35	
Parera Biava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	65	70	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25	
Peppermint, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Muriate 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Sulphate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 25	2 50	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	
Rhany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHOSCARFINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 15	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	
Sarsaparilla, Bond, lb.	40	45	ASPIRIN, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10	
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	49	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	50	
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.	17	20	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulph., in 1/2 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.	12	13	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bisat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	
Urnium, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00	Bromide, lb.	45	50	
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60	Carbonate, lb.	11	16	
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	12	13	Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	23	25	
RYN, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25	BROMINE, oz.	8	10	Citrate, lb.	75	90	
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25				Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	

Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 75	1 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	65	70
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40
QUININE, Sulph., bulk, oz.	19	15
Oss., oz.	45	50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, oz.	22	25
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, crystal, oz.	90	95
Fused, oz.	95	1 00
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb.	63	65
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6
Iodide, oz.	40	45
Salicylate, oz.	15	17
Sulphate, lb.	2	3
Sulphite, lb.	10	12
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	27	50
STROVITUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 25
SULFONAL, oz.	75	80
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	3	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
WATER, Ammonia, lb.	12	15
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	25	30

Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb.	50	60
Amber, crude, lb.	40	45
Rect., lb.	65	70
Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb.	1 25	4 50
Cade, lb.	50	55
Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb.	70	75
Clove, lb.	2 25	2 10
Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb.	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25
Leonogloss, lb.	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65

Neroli, oz.	1 25	1 50
Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Ouzamon, lb.	65	70
Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
Peppermint, lb.	3 50	1 00
Pineto, lb.	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	6 00	9 00
Rosemary, lb.	70	75
Rue, oz.	25	30
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb.	65	70
Savin, lb.	1 00	1 75
Spruce, lb.	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb.	65	70
Tansy, lb.	1 25	1 50
Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb.	11	11
COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 50
Norwegian, gal.	1 50	1 75
COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 60
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78
Raw, gal.	72	75
NEATFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 50
OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
Sisal, gal.	2 25	2 40
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	2 00	2 25
TERPENTINE, gal.	62	65

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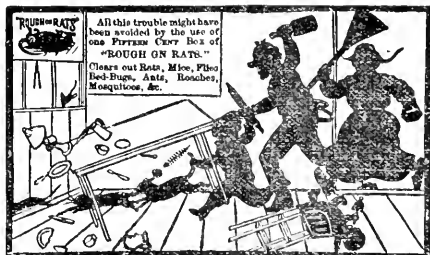
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VOL. 2. PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1
STRATHROY, ONT.

JULY, 1890.

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TORONTO, ONT. No. 7.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO.
6 Wellington St. West.

Pharmaceutical Association of
the Province of Quebec.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday, June 10th, 1890, in the lecture room of Laval University, Quebec City, which, by the kindness of the rector was placed at the disposal of the association. In the absence of Mr. Jos. Contant, President, Mr. David Watson, 1st Vice President, occupied the chair. The Secretary-Registrar, Mr. E. Muir, read the minutes of the previous meeting, the annual report and the financial statement of the Treasurer, all of which were of a very satisfactory character and were ordered to be approved by the Chairman, Mr. A. D. Mann, of Montreal, and Mr. A. Loken, of Quebec, acted as scrutineers. While these gentlemen were counting the ballot lively discussions took place on various topics. Among the most prominent was the system in vogue of late in canvassing for votes in the election for members of the Council. The chairman asked permission to leave the chair, and having done so, addressed the meeting very strongly against the manner of influencing the voters, and hoped that in future every member would use his free franchise and not allow himself to be dictated to as to whom he should vote for. Considerable discussion took place on two recommendations which were made to the incoming Council for their consideration, namely—the advisability of opening up correspondence with other pharmaceutical associations or colleges of pharmacy, with a view to reciprocal interchange of diplomas, and the question of the association recognizing the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal* as their official organ. The scrutineers having now finished the counting of the

ballots declared the following to be elected to fill the vacancies caused by six retiring members. The names of the newly elected members are as follows: H. R. Gray, L. R. Baridon, A. E. DuBerger, C. A. Nelson, Joseph E. Morrison, and Joseph A. Dawson. These with the old members who remain, viz.: Joseph Contant, Alex. Manson, S. Lachance, H. F. Jackson, John T. Lyons, and J. E. H. Quipp will form the Council for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Council the following officers were appointed: Joseph Contant, President; Joseph E. Morrison, Quebec, 1st Vice President; L. R. Baridon, 2nd Vice President; Alex. Manson, Treasurer; J. T. Lyons and J. E. H. Quipp, Auditors; Board of Examiners, Alex. Manson, S. Lachance, H. F. Jackson, J. R. Parkin, Montreal, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and Joseph E. Morrison, Quebec; Preliminary Boards of Examiners, for Montreal, Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. DuBerger and W. H. Chapman; for Quebec, P. E. Rinfret, Wm. E. Rogers, J. E. LaRoche, E. Muir, Secretary Registrar and Assistant Treasurer.

Michigan Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The examination of candidates for registered pharmacists' certificates was held at Star Island, June 30th and July 1st, when 137 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of this number eight were graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and all passed. Of the total number 77 passed the examinations and 15 failed, while nine passed the assistants' examination and six failed. The class was the largest ever examined at one time by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy. The next meeting will be held at Marquette, Aug. 13th and 14th.

Cocaine Pencils for the Skin.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* makes a suggestion which is easily convertible into a capital article for a cosmetic "special." It is, in short, a pencil or "stick" for use on the chafed and irritated skin, or on skins very susceptible to insect bites, etc. He says that an addition of two per cent. of cocaine to the ordinary cocoa butter pencils converts the latter into a cosmetic remedy, which gives almost instant relief when rubbed over the irritated spot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ontario Pharmacy Act and College of Pharmacy.

To THE EDITOR:

SIR, We have been enlightened (I) on pharmacy law during the past few months by articles that have appeared in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*. It does not require very careful reading of these articles, and comments by the editor, to learn that Mr. Shuttleworth has no love for the Ontario Pharmacy Act as amended in 1889. In fact we have found the Principal of the school joining with some wholesale druggists in Toronto and a member of the Council in an attempt to prevent these amendments being obtained.

It undoubtedly will be a surprise to the druggists of the Province to learn this, as we expected that he should have given the benefit of his services to the promotion of any measure that would be productive of good to the druggists of the Province, in whose employ he is, and these amendments have been clearly demonstrated by the most impartial authorities to have been steps in the right direction.

He also in editorial notes questions the advisability of having the physicians who are engaged in the drug business, register as pharmaceutical chemists, and pay the annual fee and comply with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act in every respect the same as the druggists, and he hints that it may be productive of evil to the College of Pharmacy, composed as it is of all the druggists in the Province, to have one tenth of the members registered physicians and paying their \$4 per annum the same as druggists instead of paying nothing as formerly. But by his actions he does not consider that any evil would arise from having an instructor in the college who is a registered physician actively engaged practicing his profession and occupying the position as lecturer and instructor in the important branch of materia medica in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. If any harm could be done by having, as before stated, some physicians who are engaged in the drug business, registered as members of the college, entitled to all the privileges and paying their annual fees, I judge that there is more likelihood, if any, of injury to the college from the instructor than from the voter.

Some of the obstructionists might be excused to a certain extent in their dis-

like and opposition to the amendments of 1889 to the Pharmacy Act, on the theory of disappointed candidates for office, and others claiming for themselves to be the fathers of the Pharmacy Act, were only after nine years of triable to obtain amendments to the first pharmacy law of 1871, as various fruitless attempts at amendments were made from 1875 to 1884, and the amendments of 1888 were obtained in a few months after being considered and adopted by the Council, and so look upon our successful efforts, to push legislation as a reflection upon their slow and class legislation.

Possibly the opposition of others, again might be accounted for if the veil is lifted that covers the interior working of the college. Certain individuals have been exercising almost absolute despotism regarding the manner of conducting the school and handling the fees obtained from students.

By referring to the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* for September, 1886, page 23, under the heading, "Report of Special Committee appointed to devise a method for the regulation and government of the teaching college," the following clause appears regarding the payment of the teachers: "They were to receive 'all' sums up to \$3,000 and all over that amount to be equally divided between the teachers and the college, all sums to be divided amongst the several lecturers in such proportion as the 'board' may determine having in view the work performed by each lecturer."

Now, we found that the Principal of the school had been demanding and receiving "all" the money that should have been paid to the several lecturers according to the work they performed. He, however, paid whatever he chose to give and they would accept for their work. In other words the Principal took all the money belonging to the lecturers, and farmed the work out to the cheapest and most obedient laborers that he could obtain to do the work. The difference in cash he put into his own pocket. This continued until the fall of 1888, when the writer was elected along with other district nominees to a position on the Council Board of the College, and honored by being chosen as its presiding officer, and required in that capacity to sign all checks for payment of money. He inquired into the system for payment of the several lecturers and found it should be as the resolution of the council defined it, and as published in the *Phar. Journal* for Sept. 1886. I refused to be a party to the paying of all the money to the Principal, such an unjust plan and so distinctly at variance with the resolution of the Council. This cute manner of manipulating the fees from students to be paid to the lecturer is certainly as bad, if not worse, than what has been so strongly condemned in England and known as the "sweating system."

We also supposed, and the published reports of the work of the council would

lead us to infer, that the Council Board engaged and appointed the teachers, but the demonstrator in the practical department was engaged in 1888 by the Principal of the school and his salary fixed by the same under a very peculiar arrangement. The report of the Chairman of the Committee of Education in February, 1889, would lead us to believe that the committee had considered and appointed the lecturer. The true motive of the arrangement was only learned by a dispute arising between the demonstrator and the Reg. Treasurer when the money for his work of two courses was offered to him, and on his declining to accept the amount, claiming a larger sum, which the Principal of the school said should not be paid to the demonstrator, as he claimed it as his own. This smaller amount the demonstrator declined to accept. The Reg. Treasurer would not issue checks without a receipt in full payment was given by each lecturer. I instructed the Reg. Treasurer not to pay the balance as some money on account had been paid to each, until the Council should meet in August, 1889, and they would define the amounts to be paid to each lecturer.

The matter appears to have been settled shortly after the elections in July, 1889. Why did the principal wait until after the election of members to the Council Board in July?

How have the students fared? We find that in 1887, March 8th, June 11th, the students received 360 lectures of one hour each, and paid for such \$10. In 1886, arrangements were made to divide the course into two terms, junior and senior, and under this plan from Oct. 1th 1887, to March 16th, 1888, the students received 100 lectures of one hour each, and paid for this \$36 and 85 more for matriculation, so called, or over double the amount per lecture that was charged in the previous term. The instructions given were purely didactic, and the teachers received for delivering these 100 lectures of one hour each the sum of \$1,040. This was all paid to the Principal, and he paid the other teachers, we can suppose on the plan of the school by dividing the mables, "two to me, one to you," or as a minstrel combination is arranged, the star or big end man receiving the lion's share, the rest of the company anything they can get. Also from Oct. 1st, 1888, to May 8th, 1889, the teachers received the sum of \$1,388.

It is also known that the Principal of the school and editor of the *Journal* has been able to make for the past five or six years a sum from \$3,500 to \$4,000 per annum, and one half or less of his time given to the work. This is a very neat sum to make out of a little druggists' society. What retail or wholesale druggist can do the same out of a business, with little or no capital invested?

Would it not be better to apply the funds after a fair payment to the teaching staff, to their proper use, viz., to equip the school with the apparatus required to

make it for educational purposes second to none, and set apart sufficient money to carry out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act and give better protection to those engaged in the business. We have not had sufficient funds for either of these purposes, and have been compelled to proceed very carefully in the expenditure of money.

We had quietly to submit to this unsatisfactory condition of affairs until we obtained the amendments to our act in 1889. The Council were then in a position to readjust the plan for payment of teachers and to see that the college received justice. The amendments to the Pharmacy Act required and received first attention.

I have written on this one point (and there are several others) of the work of the college to show to the members some of the reasons for the manifest dislike exhibited by the editor of the *Canadian Pharm. Journal*, and a few others (merely tools to carry out his work), for the members of the Council Board who are carrying forward the work necessary for the advancement of the college.

The men on the present Council who were members of the Council Board previous to 1888 being very strongly opposed to any changes that would place the affairs of the college under the control of the Council, and you can see that the Principal of the school would strongly oppose any measure that would in any way conflict with his great pecuniary advantages, and he has men who appear to be willing to do anything he may desire.

The members of the Council are aware that efforts are being made to discredit the Pharmacy Act, that unimportant flaws are being discovered that have existed for nine ten years and now being prominently brought out with a hope to alarm and arouse the druggists to ask for another amendment; not that they care about these flaws which are of their own making, but that they hope if the question is once reopened before the Legislature they may be able to strike out the clauses providing for district representation and formation of divisional associations, and also the clauses in the act defining the position of the Council regarding the control of the education department of the college.

The clauses of the act are of great importance to the retail druggists of Ontario, and when fully in operation we will receive greater benefits than have heretofore been derived from the Pharmacy Act.

As a writer in your journal states, "to the council we look for advancement. To us they (the council) look for encouragement." The advancement that has been made in such matters has been made in spite of strong opposition, and in some cases the work has been rendered exceedingly unpleasant by reason of this miserably narrow-minded, selfish actions of the coterie of obstructionists.

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hamilton, June 31st.

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Does away with disgusting Fly Paper and Plates.

— THE —

Daisy Fly Killer.

Cheaper than Fly Paper. Will last all season.

SELLS READILY AT 25c.

Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 20c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

J. PALMER & SON

1745 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Thousands of Testimonials equal to the following:

New York Herald, Aug. 19th, 1888.

"It's a daisy. Each one of the pretty ornaments will kill flies by the million."

Joy & Gardner, Minneapolis, say:

"It is the neatest, cleanest and most effectual fly exterminator we have ever seen."

R. BRAYLEY.

Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
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Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES!

WILL NOT WASH OUT!

WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not satisfied after a trial. Fifty four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to dye more goods and do it better than any other Dye.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

LUNDBORG'S

Toilet Perfumes, Etc.

The following Odors, in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Stopped Bottles, in:

Boquet de Caroline.	Violet.
Esence Boquet.	West End.
Frangipanni.	White Rose.
Honeysuckle.	White Heliotrope.
Jockey Club.	Arcadian Pink.
Marcelade.	Fascination.
Mignonnette.	Harvest Queen.
New Mown Hay.	Lily of the Valley.
Night Blooming Cereus.	Tally Ho.
Ocean Spray.	Wood Violet.
Pond Lily.	Yang Yang.
Stephanotis.	

ALSO -

The following Advertised Specialties, in 1, 2 and 4 oz. Bottles:

EDENIA.	MARCHEL NIEL ROSE.
	ALPINE VIOLET.
GOYA LILY.	LILY OF THE VALLEY.

HELIO-VIOLET SACHET POWDER,

In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Glass Stopped Bottles and Small Glass Jars.

OPAL COLOGNE,

ENTIRELY NEW.

Used in the bath, it gives the water a soft, velvety feeling, imparting a delightful odor, and, inhaled from the bottle, it relieves headache and nervousness; it is also an excellent restorative in cases of fainting, possessing all the merits of Smelling Salts.

Seamless Glass Nipples, 1 hole, small, med., lge.

" Red "	" 1 hole, "	" "	" "
" White "	" 1 hole, "	" "	" "
" Black "	" Leechbite "	" "	" "
" " "	" no hole, medium.	" "	" "

LYMAN'S FLY PAPER,

One of the oldest and most reliable in the market.

LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.

90 cents per M.

80 cents per M in 10 M lots.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

TORONTO, - ONT.

TRADE NOTES.

J. Stark is opening a new drug store at Portage la Prairie.

Alex. McLaren has purchased the business of G. H. Lemaire, Toronto.

A new drug store has been opened at Neepawa, Man., by W. Harrison.

W. H. Stigler has purchased the drug business of M. Springer, Steadthroy, Ont.

The estate of R. A. Nisbet, druggist, Halifax, the business is advertised for sale.

A. A. Woodhill, druggist, Halifax, has closed up the business is advertised for sale.

E. C. Kellogg, druggist, Victoria, has disposed of his business to J. Chabane & Co. for \$5,000.

Mr. Thos. Pace, druggist's clerk, of Senia, has left for Vancouver, B. C., to seek his fortune.

Smith & Bragg Chemical Co., Montreal; T. Donnelly has been admitted partner under same style.

M. E. Barclay, formerly in the drug business in Glencoe, is now with C. McCullum, London, Ont.

J. R. Seymour, of St. Catharines, has opened his branch drug store at Grimsby Park for the season.

John Callard, of London, Ont., and secretary of the Middlesex association has left for England on a pleasure tour.

Dr. Scott, druggist, of Moosomin, Assinibia, was burned out in a disastrous fire which occurred there June 17th.

Woolstock, Ont., druggists have broken their agreement to close at 9 p. m., and now keep open until 11 or 12 every night.

A. M. Hamilton, one of the oldest retail druggists in Hamilton, Ont., has partially recovered from a very severe illness.

Dawson & Bale, wholesale druggists, have secured the premises formerly occupied by Parsons, Bell & Co., Princess street, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Sorenson has sold out his drug business at Vancouver to T. E. Atkins, who has lately arrived from Halifax. Mr. Sorenson will embark in the wholesale drug business.

We are pleased to note that as Mr. Douglas has bought a residence on Butler avenue in the Forest City, there can be no ground for the rumor that the London Drug Co., of London, Ont., proposes to move to Toronto.

W. T. Atkinson, who recently sold his drug store in Oshawa, Ont., intends leaving for England shortly on a business and holiday tour, prior to his going into business in Toronto as manufacturers' agent and pushing his own specialties.

A combination has been made among the manufacturers of ammonia and in consequence the price has advanced from 5½ to eight cents a pound. The combination, it is stated, takes in practically all of the producers and is regarded by

the trade as strong in its hold upon the market. *Journal of Commerce.*

A Correction.

An item under the heading of Trade Notes in the June number referring to Mr. R. D. Stiles, of Picton, N. S., has upon investigation proved to be incorrect, and we regret its publication and must apologize to Mr. Stiles for any inconvenience which such publication may have caused him.

Ottawa Drug Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Ottawa District Drug Association was held at the Russell House, Ottawa, on June 10th, at 1 p. m., to consider the adoption of constitution and by-laws, as reported by a committee appointed at a meeting held in January. They were simply those of the Oxford Pharmaceutical Association somewhat modified.

Those present were Messrs. J. Bow, West Winchester; A. H. Cobb, for Dr. J. S. McCullum, Smith's Falls; A. Buchanan, Kemptville; and Messrs. J. Bruce, R. A. McCormick, J. Skinner, W. A. Jamieson, W. A. Lloyd, J. A. Mosgrove, H. Watters, and H. J. Fraser of this city. These all paid their fees and were duly enrolled as members.

The interim officers were unanimously elected for the current year. They are: H. Watters, President; Messrs. C. A. Bower, of Perth, and A. Buchanan, of Kemptville, Vice Presidents; Mr. H. J. Fraser, Secretary Treasurer, and Messrs. R. A. McCormick and H. Kirby, Auditors.

The following committees were formed: Trade and Commerce, Messrs. Skinner, McCormick and Bruce; Grievances, Messrs. Lloyd, Mosgrove and Jamieson; Legislation and Laws, Messrs. Skinner, Bow and Buchanan.

The Secretary was instructed to have one hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws printed and mailed to each druggist in the district with a request to become members.

The meeting then adjourned.

The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday in June.

Brant Drug Association.

A meeting of this association was held in Brantford, June 17th, the following members being present: Messrs. J. A. Wallace, President; S. Tapscott, Dr. Higginbotham, Dr. Harrison, D. Keane, D. S. Sager, G. H. Golding, G. K. McGregor, also F. Gibbard, of Montreal and J. Higginbotham, of Toronto.

Litters were read from Messrs. Scott, Roberts, and Hicks, of Paris, and R. A. Harris, of Danville, expressing their regret at not being able to be present.

Moved by Mr. Sager, seconded by Mr. McGregor, that in future two weeks' notice be given the Secretary of all changes in prices in order that he might notify all members of the contemplated changes.

Moved by Mr. Higginbotham, seconded by Mr. Golding, that this association favors the representation on the council by districts the same as at present in use by the Medical Council.

Moved by Mr. Golding, seconded by Dr. Higginbotham, that the next meeting be held in Paris in August.

A number of changes in prices of some drugs and toilet preparations were adopted, a copy of which may be secured from the Secretary, C. H. McGregor, Brantford.

In response to a vote of thanks tendered the visitors, Mr. Gibbard spoke of the growing interest manifested in the work of these associations and their beneficial effects upon the members, and complimented the members on having one of the best organizations in the Province.

Mr. Higginbotham also replied in similar strains and assured them from his long connection with a similar association and knowing its benefits, he lost no opportunity in urging their organization.

This association comprises the following places: Brantford, Paris, St. George and Danville, and the members work together in the best of harmony. The meetings are held usually every two months, subject to the call of the President, and are as usual well attended, discussions on various subjects relating to the trade usually occupying the first part of the meeting and then any changes in prices, etc. Con.

Register Your Sales.

Now that the season for the sale of Paris green and other insecticides is on, every druggist should make it a rule not to allow any thing of this kind to be sold until its sale is registered in accordance with the act. This we would urge not only as a safeguard to the customer, but also as a protection against any action to which the druggist leaves himself liable for non-compliance with the law.

Literary Notes.

"A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing for the Man of Business and his Assistants; comprising simple instructions for the testing of the chemicals of the British Pharmacopoeia, &c.; with such materials and appliances as are in common use at the dispensing counter. By Bernard S. Proctor, F.I.C. Published at the offices of the *Chemist and Druggist*, 12 Cannon street, London, E. C., 1890."

This work is one that cannot fail to commend itself to the painstaking pharmacist, giving as it does "the simplest, easiest and most inexpensive tests" for the chemicals in general use. For the dispensing counter it is a valuable work, and one that should be frequently consulted. It is of convenient size, being a volume of 176 pages including index, and is sold at 3s. 10d.

A man needs knowledge not only as a means of livelihood, but as a means of life.

FORMULÆ.

LOTION FOR SUNBURN.

Citric acid	2 drachms.
Pure sulphate of iron	18 grains.
Camphor	2 "
Elder flower water	3 oz.

FRUIT SALT.

Sulphate of magnesium (dry)	4 ounces.
Citrate of magnesium	4 "
Bitartrate of potassium	4 "
Bicarbonate of sodium	4 "
Tartaric acid	4 "
Sugar	8 "

Powder these and mix, preserve in dry bottles. An excellent saline laxative.

CAMPHORATED VINEGARLETTE.

Camphor dissolves readily in glacial acetic acid, and its solution in this medium perfumed with a little bulk perfume makes a fine vinegarlette.

Camphor	1 ounce.
Alcohol	1 drachm.
Glacial acetic acid	10 ounces.
Bulk perfume	1 ounce.

Rub the camphor with the alcohol to reduce it to a powder, and add the glacial acetic acid, then the bulk perfume.

SYRUP OF LICORICE. Dietrich (in *Helffenberger Annalen*) gives the following formula for an improvised *Syrupus liquoritici*:

Extract licorice, entirely soluble in water	120 parts.
Ammonia	5 "
Alcohol	200 "
Distilled water	80 "
Simple syrup q. s. ad.	1000 "

Dissolve the extract of licorice (which should be entirely soluble in water in all parts) in the water, and add the ammonia and alcohol fractionally, with constant stirring. Filter, and to the filtrate add the simple syrup.

SALOL EMULSION. M. Jouis, an Orlean pharmacist, communicates to *Non-vanous Remedes* the following formula for a palatable emulsion of salol. This drug is insoluble in water, and when the alcoholic solution is mixed with water it is immediately precipitated, and cannot be properly diffused. The formula for the emulsion is:

Salol	1 dr.
Powdered gum arabic	1 dr.
" tragacanth	grains.
Tincture of iodine	25 drs.
Syrup of tolu	1 oz.
Water, to	3 ozs.

Triturate the salol with the powdered gums, and make into a cream with water; to this add the syrup; pour the tincture into the rest of the water, and mix with the first portion.

STUFF FOR COLDS. Dr. C. H. Stowell, of Washington, recommends the following in place of solution of cocaine:

Sodium bicarbonate	grs. ij.
Magnesia carb. (davis)	" ij.
Menthol	" j.
Cocaine hydrochloride	" j.
Sach. lactis	1½ drs.
M. Sig.:	Use as snuff.

The most marked relief will follow the use of this powder, and a few applications will do much to abort the catarrhal attack. Its effects are immediate, highly agreeable

to the patient, and continuous for a number of hours.

CARBOLIC SALVE. The following is a great improvement over the usual formulas for carbolic salve:

Petroleum	35 pounds.
Yellow wax	35 "
Camphor	16 ounces.
Carbolic acid	24 "
Oil sassafras	2 "

Melt the carbolic acid and while warm add the camphor and oil of sassafras. Melt the wax and add it to the petroleum, melting them together; while cooling but still liquid add the solution of camphor in carbolic acid, etc., and stir occasionally while cooling. This is an excellent carbolic ointment, the caustic properties of the carbolic acid being neutralized by the camphor.

FENNER.

TOOTH PASTE FOR COLLAPSIBLE TUBES. For this purpose a paste must be made thin enough to be run into the tubes and to exude readily from the orifice.

Precipitated chalk	8 ounces.
Powdered cuttle bone	2 "
Powdered castile soap	2 "
Carmine No. 40, in fine powder	1 drachm.
Oil of cloves	20 minims.
Oil of nutmeg	20 minims.
Oil bitter almond	10 minims.
Oil rose	5 minims.
Alcohol, glycerin, honey or syrup and water, each	2 ounces.

Beat the soap first with the water and warm until softened, then add the remaining liquids and mix well together. In this incorporate the solid ingredients and put up in the tubes. *Fenner's Formulary.*

STICK POMADES. The following formulae are given in Dietrich's *Helffenberger Annalen*:

White. Melt together 50 parts white wax, 25 parts castor oil, 25 parts Venetian turpentine, and for every 3 ounces of the mixture add 5 drops of the perfume given below.

Blonde. Melt together 250 parts yellow wax, 125 parts castor oil, 125 parts Venetian turpentine, 1 part ethereal extract of annato, and perfume as above.

Light Brown. Use the base above given (for blonde), adding 1 part of extract of alkanet and 2½ parts of chlorophyl. Perfume as before.

Dark Brown. The same base as for light brown, the deepening of the shade being attained by increasing the proportion of extract of alkanet and chlorophyl, a very dark brown being secured by doubling the proportion of these ingredients. An intense brown is attained by the addition of unbar, which should be rubbed up with the castor oil before melting.

Perfume for above:

Bergamot oil	400 parts
Lemon oil	300 "
Oil of lavender	200 "
Neroli	50 "
Cinnamon oil	30 "
Clove oil	20 "
Oil of wintergreen	10 "
Atter of Ylang-Ylang	5 "
Heliotropin	5 "
Cumarin	1 part.

Mix and let stand for several days before using. Five drops to every three ounces of pomade are sufficient

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.,

Wholesale Druggists & Importers.

IN STOCK:

- Merk's Scales Pepsine, ½ lb. & 1 oz. btl.
- " Lacto Pepsine, ½ lb. btl.
- " Pancreatine Scales, 1 oz. btl.
- " Powdered Malt, 1 lb. btl.

SPECIALTIES:

- Granular Citrate of Magnesia.
- Spirits Ammonia, Arom., Distilled.
- Spirits Ether, Nitrosi Pur.
- Fluid Extracts.
- Elizirs and Syrups.
- Extract Vanilla.
- Strawberry, Raspberry,
- And all Pharmaceutical Goods.
- Agents for Batge's Confectionery.
- Major's Cement.
- Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.
- We keep full stocks of
- Wm. Wyeth & Co's Preparations.
- Parke, Davis & Co's Preparations.
- W. R. Warner & Co's Preparations.
- And everything required in the business.

The London Drug Co.

DR. H. P. WILKINS' LIVER POWDERS

Promote Cheerfulness and Rest.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea,
Vomiting, Loss of Sleep,
Drowsiness, etc.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by DR. H. P. WILKINS, Toronto.

Wholesale by ELLIOTT & CO., Toronto, Ont.



Druggist and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

Indian Woman's Balm

—OR—

PARTURIENT PANACEA.

A preparation highly recommended by the MEDICAL FACULTY as a powerful Uterine Tonic, and largely prescribed in all cases of Female Weaknesses. Also a guaranteed preventative against the excessive pains and dangers of CHILD-BIRTH.

Sold by all Jobbers, or the Sole Agent,

A. J. TRUSS,

Manufacturing Chemist.

Cor. King and Spadina Ave., Toronto.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
" Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25c. & 50c.)
" Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
" Rosaderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5 - OFF 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS

MANUFACTURED BY

II. SPENCER CASE,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Order direct, or through Messrs. J. WISER & CO., or
A. WILSON & CO.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG = SOAP.

A first-class article, in triple wrapper (tin foil)

Money can be made by keeping this in stock.

Address: **The Amherst Manufacturing Co.,**
Montreal, for Price List and Samples.

CURLINE.

Curls, Crimps and Frizzes the Hair, and retains its effects for days.

Something New!

Bound to Boom!

It is simple, adds lustre, life and beauty to the hair. It does away with the excessive use of irons, &c. Free of mercury or anything harmful.

Is selling in Toronto like wild fire. Put up in doz. lots in handsome counter cases—neat and attractive.

Retails at 50cts. per Bottle.

Send in your orders now.

A. DORENWEND,

PARIS HAIR WORKS.

102 and 105 Yonge St., TORONTO, Can.



BRANTFORD AND PELEE ISLAND.

J. S. HAMILTON, - President.

OUR WINES ARE THE BEST.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.

- CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES :

10c.

"LA MAYA"

"LA FAMEUSE"

"HAVANA PEARL,"

5c.

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL."

These lines always have, and are giving perfect satisfaction. No stock complete without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30. A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing, giving best value, to merit a continuance of our rapidly increasing patronage of the Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,
GRANBY, QUE.

Lawson & Jones,

FOREST CITY LABEL WORKS,

LONDON, CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

We are the only firm in Canada devoting special attention to

Chemists' Printing

and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European Label Houses.

We invite comparison of our work and prices with others. We also supply: Etes' Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

LAWSON & JONES,

226 King Street, London, Canada.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER OF

High Grade Cigars

143 TO 153 ST. MAURICE STREET,

MONTREAL.

Letter From Our New York Correspondent.

New York, July 8th, 1890.

The warm spell of weather has rapidly driven those who make summer flights a part of their life to seek some other place than our city, nominally in search of a cooler place, but really for rest, recreation or fortune hunting. Our city is about as cool as most places in this part of the States, though it must be granted that outside of its precincts are to be found cooler nights and more refreshing sleep when the mercury is in its higher moods.

Drug trade in our city has undergone some changes during the past few years, and its pursuit is beset with difficulties, hindrances and annoyances. The druggists are (some of them) looking around their stores and over their prescription books in search of those aggravated profits that the *World* and that Toronto paper claim are their daily experience. I have found none that can see just where any such profits come in, but I do find that between the cut prices at retail by dry goods and grocery men, as well as others who are taking away slices of their former trade, that customers are not on the increase in numbers, amount of traffic, or satisfactory returns. Where to curtail expenses, increase the volume of trade, or secure a little better "net result," is what would be a godsend if any person will solve the problem.

Between this state of affairs, the attack of the ruffian, as was the case recently, when one of our elderly druggists was brutally injured in his own store, and the anxiety of the old time druggists about the adoption of the metric system in the next edition of U. S. Pharmacopoeia, the druggist who can afford to get away for a brief period is a most fortunate man.

Perhaps in his absence he may gain a few points of information as to why it is that when his customers return in the early fall they are unable then to settle their accounts which they left unpaid when they went out of town.

The hot weather of June has made early vacations for families the rule this year, and the residence portions of our city look deserted. Correspondingly the up-town druggists are finding less necessity for hard work, in fact are complaining of little to do. The wholesale druggists are none of them reaching the volume of business or of profits that were either hoped for or expected, and the first half of the year is a mild disappointment.

The decease of Edward A. Fraser, who recently retired from the wholesale drug trade, where for many years past he was known as Fraser & Lee, was very sudden. While in his office he had an attack of paralysis and it proved fatal in a few minutes.

Perhaps better known as a firm to our Canadian friends was that of E. Fongera & Co., and here again we have to record another death, that of William R. Woodward, the senior member of that firm.

His death may be remotely attributed to his exposure to the effect of the severe storm which has been known to us New Yorkers as "the blizzard," which occurred in March, '88. In his effort to return home that day the fatigue and exposure caused a temporary illness, but it left that which was incurable behind, and slowly but steadily he failed in strength until released by death July 5th.

The colleges of pharmacy, now so numerous in the United States and more plentiful in Canada than they were, are temporarily resting from educational work, but they are reaching out for more students for the next session. While attendance as a total has greatly increased, to what it was 10 or 20 years ago, this year of grace, 1890, should see many more seeking education in this line. The better equipped a young man is for his calling in life, the better compensation he can earn as a clerk and more certainty of success in his own business career, but with science he wants sound practical experience coincident with his theory. So we look for a generous increase in all our colleges during the coming sessions.

New remedies, sometimes puzzle both physicians and dispensers, and when prescriptions are written for new and potent alkaloids, whose potent dose and full remedial action is not fully understood, there may be a question how far the dispenser is justified in acting. A recent case of this kind occurred in Brooklyn where hyoscyne was dispensed, and it is claimed that hyoscyamine was directed. The writer has seen some very reckless prescriptions written for some of these nerve alkaloids, and the only wonder is that more lives have not paid the penalty for such prescribing. FIDELIAS.

Misleading Report.

In the June number of the *Pharmaceutical Era* appears a report of the February meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which is calculated to create an erroneous impression on any who have not read the correct report of the proceedings. The Council, by the decisive vote of 10 to 2, declared its approval of the president's action in the premises, while the *Era* report gives greater prominence to the remarks of the two members opposed to his action. We append the report mentioned as also the official report from the *Can. Pharmaceutical Journal*:

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. The meeting of the council of this institution was held at Toronto on Feb. 4th, and three following days. After routine proceedings a lengthy discussion took place on the unauthorized action of the President in seeking the recognition of the college diploma by United States colleges. He had forwarded letters to a number of pharmacy boards and replies assenting were received from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, District of Columbia, Dakota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Mr. Jeffrey enquired as to the object the President had in corresponding with the various boards, and whether it would not be the honorable inference that the recognition should be mutual.

Mr. Sanders insisted upon the production of the President's letter, so that the terms of recognition might be learned, but that document was not forthcoming. Mr. Sanders contended that the reputation of the Ontario College was jeopardized by the diploma being thus hawked around. He alluded to the years of toil by which the college had reached its present high standing, and regretted that it should now be placed in the humiliating position of a supplicant at the feet of inferior and unknown institutions. He offered a resolution covering this ground, and strongly censured the President for his unauthorized and officious action.

Mr. D'Avignon seconded the resolution, and thought that the college would be decidedly injured by Mr. Clark's action, and that it was unauthorized by the council, and would have the effect of lowering the high standing which had after long years been attained. The students had never had any difficulty in passing the U. S. examinations, and he did not think that the students desired any change.

A motion in amendment, approving of the President's action, was made by Mr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Slaven.—*Era*.

The following is the official report:

In response to a communication from the Virginia Board of Pharmacy, it was

Moved by J. W. Slaven, seconded by H. Waters, that the President be empowered to attend as a delegate the meeting of delegates of the State Board of Pharmacy in the United States, to be held at Old Point, Va., September, 1890. Carried.

Moved by W. B. Sanders, seconded by J. E. D'Avignon, that the communications now read from the various Boards of Pharmacy, by the President, be not adopted by this Board, as in his official capacity as President of this Board, we feel that the hard-earned reputation of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has been hawked over the various states of the United States seeking the co-operation of foreign Boards of Pharmacy.

Yeas—D'Avignon, Sanders—2. Nays—Hall, Jeffrey, Lawrence, McKee, McGregor, Hobart, McKenzie, Petrie, Slaven, Watters—10.

Moved in amendment by H. Watters, seconded by J. W. Slaven, that this Council approve of the efforts made by the President in obtaining from various state boards recognition of the diplomas of this college, and that the thanks of this council be tendered to him for his zeal in promoting the interest of our college in directing attention to the excellence of our Pharmacy Act.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried.—*Can. Phar. Jour.*

He who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

SELECTIONS.

A NEW test for hydrogen peroxide has been described by M. G. Deniges, before the Paris Academy of Sciences. If a ten-per-cent, aqueous solution of ammonium molybdate is mixed with its own volume of concentrated sulphuric acid, and a few drops of hydrogen peroxide added to it, an intense yellow coloration is produced.

HOW TO MAKE HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Anyone can make the hand grenade fire extinguishers, and at a small fraction of the prices charged in the market. Any light quart bottle will serve to hold the solution, which is composed of 1 pound of sal ammoniac dissolved in about two quarts of water. *American Druggist.*

MENTHOL Pastilles have proven to be efficacious as a remedy for coughs. In England their use as such is extensive. The *Rohschau* gives this formula for their preparation: Menthon 2, powdered sugar 100, simple syrup 10 and alcohol 10, to be made into a mass and divided into 100 pastilles. Keep in paraffine lined or tin boxes.

GLYCERINUM Saponatum, a preparation made by Herbl, of 80 or 92 glycerin, 20 or 8 cocconut oil soap, is recommended by him as a useful vehicle for the employment of medicinal preparations in dermatology.

CANODOL, A NEW ANESTHETIC (Dr. Plushkov). Canodol is a hydrocarbon which is obtained by the distillation of petroleum. It is a transparent volatile liquid, which gives out an odor of benzine, and is insoluble in water and in alcohol; it reduces the local temperature in the same manner as ether; at the end of a minute it produces a local anesthesia, which permits the performance of minor operations without the production of pain. The price of canodol is less than that of ether. *Revue de Ther.*

PRESERVATION OF LARD. James L. Demoville, Ph. C., finds the alum process for purifying lard all that can be desired. The lard is melted, a little powdered alum being stirred in; then strained, cooled, and upon an inclined slab rubbed briskly with a muller, while a stream of water is allowed to trickle over it.

For preserving the lard, experiments were made besides with benzoin, with balm of Gilead buds, storax, salicylic acid, turpentine and tolu. The best results were obtained by using one per cent. of balsam of tolu; the lard was white, kept well, and had its peculiar odor well masked by the slight but pleasant odor of the balsam.

SOLUBILITY OF SANTONIN IN CASTOR OIL. In the *Apotheker Zeitung* for May 10, Reuter states that, having received a prescription calling for santonin dissolved in castor oil, he was led to experiment with the substances in order to settle the *quæstio recæta* of the solubility of santonin in the medium mentioned. The results were a practical confirmation of Pluck-

ger's earlier statements, which have been combatted, and which are in effect that even when reduced to powder and heated with the oil in a water bath, under constant agitation, santonin is soluble to the extent of not more than 4 per cent., and that on cooling the greater portion of this is redeposited. A 1 per cent. solution deposited a portion of the crystals at the end of two days, while a $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. solution remained clear at 15° C., for four days. We may therefore say that santonin is practically insoluble in less than 200 times its weight of castor oil, and then only when very finely powdered and heated with the oil.

SALOL is continually growing in importance, and new directions for its application are frequently pointed out. It seems likely that in the antiseptic treatment of the genito-urinary organs it will take a prominent place by virtue of its property of splitting up in the organism into this phenol compounds and salicylic acid as which it is excreted in the urine. Advantage has been taken of this property already for the treatment of gonorrhea by the internal administration of the compound; by this means the seat of the infection can be thoroughly and frequently irrigated with an antiseptic liquid (the urine) more conveniently and thoroughly than by mechanical means, which also sometimes produce alterations in structure. This salol treatment has been very successful in the hands of a number of medical men. It is now being combined with copaliba balsam, in which it is considerably soluble, and given internally against gonorrhea. In this way the antiseptic action of the salol is effectively combined with the specific action of copaliba balsam upon the mucous membranes. The results are very encouraging, and the treatment will, no doubt, be largely tried. It may also be interesting to pharmacists to know that olive oil will dissolve one third of its weight of salol, whilst almond, turpentine, castor, and sandalwood oils will take up more than one third of their weight of the remedy at ordinary temperatures.

ITALIAN patent medicine specialists are finding out that, so far as their trade is concerned, the golden age is past and the iron age has begun. Under the new sanitary regulations which recently came into force in Italy no preparation of the kind can be sold unless it has been approved of by the Superior Sanitary Council. Not long ago that body rejected 200 "specialties," and on May 13th, it refused its sanction to all those submitted to it, on the ground that "all contained remedies which cannot be used except under the directions of a medical man." Many were absolutely condemned as being either dangerous or composed of substances not possessing the virtues attributed to them.

One part of boracic acid to one hundred parts of rose water makes an excellent face wash, pimples and other disfigurements being removed under its use.



LIFE,
GROWTH
—AND—
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

R. J. DENNIS,

No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.



A GREAT
Scientific
Revelation.

The microbes or germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula,
Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis,
Eczema, Bright's Disease,
Stomach Troubles,
Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists." While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY 120 King St. West,
AN OFFICE J TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE.

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

OWING to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST., - - - TORONTO, ONT.

TO DRUGGISTS:—Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is the Only Remedy that Infallibly Relieves and cures Piles, Pruritus and all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions. Thousands of Cures without a known failure, attest the truth of this statement.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. . . . Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., say: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used."

The Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, B. C., says: "The Sentinel does not as a rule endorse proprietary medicines, but when a really meritorious article is offered the public we have no hesitation in recommending it. We know of none more deserving of encomium than Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. With less than two years' trial by the afflicted, it has gained a reputation for relief and cure which no other remedy has gained in the same time."

A great majority of the testimonials so far published are from men well known in this province, whose word may be relied on, and all of whom give unqualified testimony in its favor.

Rectal Diseases are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. In every community there are many who, having "tried everything" (except Dr. Child's Pile Ointment), have resigned themselves to suffer and say nothing. One box sold sells many boxes. It is an article that you can recommend with every confidence, and it is offered to you at a price which makes it worth your while to stock and push it. As "a starter" only, we will send one dozen, postpaid, on receipt of \$6. Retail price, \$1.

Regular Prices:—1 dozen, \$7; 3 dozen, \$19.50; 6 dozen, \$36; 1 gross, \$66; 5 gross, \$300; 4 mos., or 5 per cent. cash with order.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists. . KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Cleveration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

Dr. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

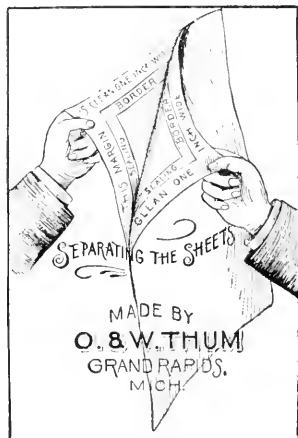
All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.



This cut represents Tanglefoot being opened, and shows the

SEALING BORDER,
a rim of

WAX

applied between the leaves of each double sheet at the edges of the sticky material, and one inch within the edges of the paper, securing a

**UNIFORM AND ABSOLUTELY
CLEAN MARGIN**

to take hold of when opening the sheets. The sticky material is thus enclosed as if in a sealed BOTTLE, and it cannot run out, or dry up at the edges.

The advantages of having each sheet separately sealed with an
AIR TIGHT
seal, must be well known to all who ever handled Sticky Fly Paper.

Tanglefoot is of the most convenient
SIZE,

the double sheet being in
TWO PARTS
each 9x16 inches.

These halves may be laid together and used as one sheet, or may be used apart in different places. Tanglefoot is the only Sticky Fly Paper that is cut into halves, (this valuable feature is patented.)

WE ASK FOR ONE

TRIAL.

Use one single sheet of Tanglefoot in each **SHOW WINDOW** twice a week, **2 CENTS** a week for each window.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Seeing the paper used in your windows, soon learn to rid their houses of flies in the same manner.

TANGLEFOOT IS NOT POISON !

Sticky Fly Paper is the cleanest destroyer of flies and the only safe one where there are

CHILDREN.

PRICE FOR CANADA.

One Box,	-	-	-	75 Cents.
One Case (ten boxes)	-	-	-	\$6.50.

---SOLD BY---

W. Brunet & Co.,	-	Quebec.
Lyman Bros. & Co.,	-	Toronto.
Henry Skinner & Co.,	-	Kingston.

THE BEST FOR CONSUMERS.

Tanglefoot is not only desirable for the dealer, but is also the most satisfactory to the consumer. The border, which is **ABSOLUTELY CLEAN AT ALL TIMES** makes Tanglefoot the favorite fly paper with all users. It is as good as any in every respect, and superior to all others in **CLEANLINESS**, neatness and stability.

It rarely happens that dealers in Sticky Fly Paper do not have some left to be carried over, when the season closes, especially if they try to supply the late demand. It is therefore of much importance when placing orders for the season, to obtain a fly paper that will not spoil by age, one that will **HOLD THROUGH THE WINTER** and come out **PERFECT THE NEXT SUMMER.**

Wherever Tanglefoot has been sold a year or more the retail dealers have gained

CONFIDENCE

in its keeping quality, and purchase the paper in quantities to last a whole season. Whatever may be left at close of season will keep over winter, and be as good the next summer as if just made, if kept dry and level. Try a box next winter; we want your trade next year if we cannot have it sooner.

BY FAR THE MOST ELEGANT.

Do the flies **BOTHER** you ?

Do they **SOIL** your Goods ?

Get a box of **TANGLEFOOT** and **CATCH THEM.**

O. & W. THUM, - Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (11 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

LAMBERT'S**LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

SUBSTITUTION. In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end, we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,
ST. LOUIS.

*"Famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes,
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery."*

These lines fully describe that most miserable of human beings the

DYSPEPTIC.

His great trouble is that he cannot find a food that his weakened stomach can retain and digest.



Can be retained and digested by the
WEAKEST STOMACH.

It quickly Stimulates and Strengthens and thereby improves the digestive functions.

Stecher's Stick 'Em Fly Paper

**THE OLDEST, THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE,
THE LARGEST SHEET!**

SIZE, 18 X 24 INCHES

The
Stick 'Em Fly Paper catches and holds
all the flies in the room.



To destroy flies, when one fly does a dozen come
to the rescue. This paper catches
flies from season and all.

Spread on Manilla or Parchment as desired.

Quality Guaranteed for the Entire Season.

Price, \$1.10 per box of 50 sheets; 5 boxes for \$5.25;
10 boxes for \$10.00.

Your customers will appreciate the large sheet.
All Jobbers handle it.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY W. STECHER, - Cleveland, Ohio.

NOW IS THE TIME WHEN

DAVIS' FLY FELTS

SELL WITH A RUSH.

Druggists, look at Your Stock and Keep Well Supplied.

OUR FELTS ARE VERY POPULAR.

SALES LARGE AND INCREASING.

Order from your Wholesaler or from Manufacturers.

Powell & Davis Co.**CHATHAM, ONT.**

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit naturally all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from our advertisements, either to mention in their letter that such an advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Read the advt. of Rehm's Microbe Killer in this issue. It is being extensively advertised.

If you want a reliable liver pill or granule, either in bulk or boxed, you cannot do better than order those made by the Wiley & Wallace Co. of Philadelphia. See advt.

Hickson, Duncan & Co., Toronto, have just issued a very complete catalogue of spectacles and eyeglasses, manufactured by Wilson & Co. of Reading, Pa., which will be mailed on application.

The Wingate Chemical Co., Montreal, offer some leading specialties in proprietary medicines, which are good sellers, and articles of merit, the sale of which is gradually extending through all the provinces.

Raymond's Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Sachet Powders are all goods of superior quality, and although comparatively new to the Canadian trade, are having a large and increasing sale. Thus, Leeming & Co., Montreal, are agents for Canada.

The fly season is now on us in full force, and if you would secure your full share of the trade lay in a supply of Wiley's Fly Pads, than which none are better. Put up in attractive boxes, they advertise themselves and give universal satisfaction.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advt. of Fels' Toilet Soap on the second page of cover. These goods are amongst the choicest goods manufactured and being elegantly put up, command a ready sale. The Hemming Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, are the Canadian agents.

The Ricksacker's Perfumes have taken a strong hold on the public. They are choice, lasting and elegantly put up, and command the largest sales amongst those who are connoisseurs in the selection of perfumery. The advt. which appears on page 19 of this issue tells of the wonderful sale of these goods in the United States, and sales in Canada are reported to be equally large in comparison. The Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, are agents for Canada.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

"We take pleasure in calling attention of the trade to that old and reliable preparation 'Imperial Granum.' This well known food has long since become standard and stands unrivalled as the safest, most delicious, wholesome, nourishing and strengthening food for infants (from birth), for nursing mothers, children, invalids, convalescents, and the aged. We learn from the proprietors that the sales are not only increasing constantly but those using it seem even better pleased than ever with the results."

WELL PLEASED.

Canada, N. J., 5 22, '90.

GENTLEMEN: It is a satisfaction to sell an article that pleases your customers.

I have sold Tanglefoot Fly Paper for three seasons, and it is the only sticky fly paper that I ever handled that is satisfactory to dealer and consumer. I have had it left over from one season to another, and it is just as good when left over as the fresh article.

I send you this unsolicited testimonial because I am so much pleased to have a fly paper that my customers can use with satisfaction and not stick to everything when laid around to catch flies.

Tanglefoot is the cleanest sticky fly paper, and the only one that can be kept from one season to another.

Respectfully yours,

A. P. Brown, Ph. G.

Chemist and Microscopist,
To O. & W. Thum, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ask travelling salesmen what they hear about Tanglefoot.

Public Analyst.

We are pleased to notice that Prof. F. T. Harrison, Ph. D., of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has passed a very successful examination at Ottawa as an expert analytical chemist, thereby entitling him to the position of Public Analyst. We congratulate Prof. Harrison on his success, the more so as far we believe only five chemists in the Dominion have passed this examination.

To Prevent Discoloration in Bruises.

To prevent the blood from settling under a bruise, there is nothing to compare with the tincture or a strong infusion of euphem annuum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic, and with the addition of a few drops of glycerin. This should be painted all over the surface with a camel's hair pencil and allowed to dry on a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic stiff neck. *St. Louis Polypenic.*

CHLORALAMIDE. Dr. S. A. K. Strahan, of the County Asylum, Northampton, has given particulars in the *Lancet* of 23 cases of insomnia which he has treated with chloralamide. All the patients but one suffered from mania or melancholia. As the result of the observations in all these cases Dr. Strahan is strongly impressed with the value of chloral amide; it is "a very effectual hypnotic," he says.

In the Saline Valley California, they gather borax by just shovelling it into wagons and hauling it away. This is the greatest natural deposit of borax in the world.

**Kerry, Watson
& Co.,
WHOLESALE
- DRUGGISTS,
351 St. Paul St.,
MONTREAL.**

NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING:

10 Cases Vichy Water (Celestins),
5 Cases Chevrier's Wine,
10 Cases French Perfumes and Sundries,
16 Cases English Sundry Goods,
Ether in drums,
Carbon Bisulphide in drums,
Price's Glycerine, in lbs. and W. qts.,
Picric Acid.

WE WOULD RECOMMEND THE TRADE TO TRY

**Carter's Soluble Ginger,
Carter's Wine of Rennet.**

Preparations of this kind are in good demand during the Summer, and it is wise to have a good article on hand to meet calls. Customers will be well satisfied if Carter's Ginger or Rennet is given them.

WESTERN HOUSE.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sures and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is:

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

This safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh

As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

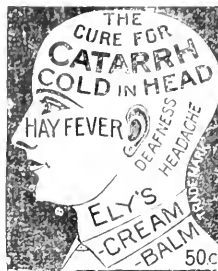
A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition. For Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

50 WARREN STREET,

NEW YORK.



HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

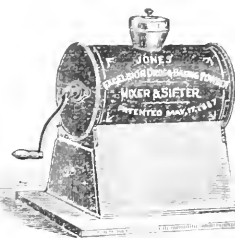
Write for catalogue, photograph of counter, how to use, terms and induce orders.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY

109 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

ONLY \$10. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scare.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Put in a batch only, all bump out of powder before it is sifted.

50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 7 1/2 inch. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each sieve and valuable formula for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, etc. Send for circular to send Montreal filter and list for

M. J. JONES, - Penn Yan, N. Y. Agents Wanted

S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties.

Father Mathew Remedy,
Dr. Sey's Remedy,
Persian Lotion,
Indigenous Bitters,
Audette's Hair Promotor.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschmum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. Also furnish a handsome sign for inside and outside use, with a 5 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Send for terms.

A MAJOR, 282 William Street, New York City

KERRY, WATSON & CO. Montreal, P.Q. and the

LONDON DRUG CO. London, Eng.



THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S

has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

Drug Report.

Business during the past month has been fair. There are no great changes in prices.

Alcohol has advanced owing to a resolution passed that spirits must be kept in bond two years before using instead of one year, and the price is unsettled, but the advance will be at least 10% to represent the interest on the extra year. Opium is reported higher in Smyrna owing to trouble in Turkey. It is stated the Persian Government intend placing two young men as students with Dr. Squibb, New York, to get instructions relating to opium.

Cumpher, good demand, market firm; gumi shellac, firm, upward tendency; gumi guaiacum, much higher.

Santonine has slightly advanced abroad. Borax advances is predicted. Balsam of Tolu will be higher. Herbs advance. L. L. lies slipper is worth \$30. lb.; milkweed, 35c.

Rubate price of tutti frutti, is \$1.30 per box. Nochers can sell less without breaking contract.

Insect powder. A lot was seized at Toronto for undervaluation. A sample received by us has been examined. It is one of the worst mixtures yet seen in this market.

Oil of peppermint. An advance is predicted.

Mercurials are very firm at advance. Iodide and bromide potassium unchanged. Quinine, very little doing. No change in prices.

The Druggists and the Price of Alcohol.

Halifax, July 9. The *Echo* says: "The wholesale and retail druggists of the Dominion are talking of forming a combine to resist a recent heavy increase in the price put upon alcohol by the distillers of Canada. Nearly all the alcohol manufactured is purchased by the druggists, who were lately notified that the price would in future be about \$1 higher per gallon than before. Some of the wholesale firms in Halifax have been approached by others in the Upper Provinces, with the suggestion of combining. One project is to import the article from Germany, which could be landed here, duty paid, as least as cheap as it can be bought in Canada. No alcohol is manufactured in Halifax now."

To Change the Strength of Alcohol.

REDUCTION OF SPIRIT BY WATER.

Rule. Multiply the given measure by the degree of the weaker spirit, and divide the result by the degree of the stronger or given spirit.

Example. I wish to make 310 gallons of spirits of 19 per cent., from alcohol of 85 per cent. Multiply 310 by 49 and divide the result by 85. The quotient is 196, the number of gallons of alcohol, at

85 per cent., which with 131 gallons of water, will make 310 gallons of spirit, of 19 proof.

REDUCTION OF SPIRIT BY SPIRIT OF WEAKER STRENGTH.

Rule. Multiply the given number of parts of the strong spirit to be reduced, by the difference of its strength and that of the new compound, and divide the result by the difference of the strength of the weaker spirit, and that of the new compound. The quotient will represent the number of parts of stronger spirit.

Example. 615 gallons of spirit, of 86 per cent., is to be reduced to 17 per cent. by spirit of 36 per cent. Multiply 615 by 39 (the difference between 86 and 17). The quotient will represent the number of gallons of the weaker spirit necessary for the operation.

RAISING THE PROOF.

Rule. Multiply the number representing the quantity of spirits to be raised, by the difference of its strength and that of the new compound; divide the product by the difference between the strength of the strong spirit and that of the new compound; the quotient will indicate the quantity of strong spirit necessary to raise the proof or standard of the given quantity of weaker spirit.

Example. 120 gallons of spirit, of 46 per cent., is to be raised to 49 per cent., by spirit of 85 per cent. Multiply 120 by 3, (the difference between 46 and 49), divide the result by 39, (the difference between 85 and 49), and the quotient will represent the number of gallons of the strong spirit necessary to raise the 120 gallons to 39 per cent. *New England Druggist.*

Fluid Extract Cascara "Tastelless."

This is prepared by using an alkali or alkaline salt in solution in the menstruum. Water of Ammonia is perhaps the best for this purpose, as an excess is readily evaporated off. Hydrate of Sodium or Potassium may also be used but are somewhat objectionable because an excess of alkali is not so easily got rid of.

The effect of the alkali in the solution of the resinous constituents and the neutralizing of natural acids in the bark which, uniting with its glucoside produce the bitter taste.

The following formula may be used:

Cascara, in coarse powder. 16½ ozs. av.
Water of Ammonia. 12 fl. oz.
Alcohol. 8 fl. ozs.
Water a sufficient quantity

Moisten the powder with a mixture of the alcohol, 4 ounces of water and 1 ounce of water of ammonia, pack in a water-bath percolator and allow to stand 24 hours in a warm place, then add water heated nearly to boiling to the drug and after one hour begin to percolate, reserving the first 12 fl. ounces that pass and continuing the percolation with hot water mixed with the balance of the water of ammonia until the strength is exhausted. Evaporate this latter portion to 1 fl.

ounces and add it to the portion before reserved. If the extract thus prepared is still bitter to quite an extent a little more water of ammonia may be added carefully. *Fenner.*

Orexin, another coal tar derivative, is a new remedy for disorders of the stomach. It is said to have stimulating effect on the appetite, digestion, and assimilation.

Advertisements under the following headings will be inserted at one insertion: Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Business Wanted, Business for Sale, Goods for Exchange, Miscellaneous.

Situations Vacant.

DRUG CLERK. Good address. Age 30 to 35 years; experience in large store; unmarried preferred; to take charge of the largest retail store in Buffalo; also an assistant clerk; good ability and address; age not less than 23 to 35 years. Address Lyman & Jeffrey, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRUG ASSISTANT WANTED. About two years' experience. Apply, with reference and salary expected to box 374, Globe, Toronto.

DRUG CLERK WANTED. Thoroughly competent to take charge of large store; one speaking German preferred; liberal salary paid. Address Druggist, Niagara Falls, Ont.

WANTED. Manager city drug business; send testimonials, state salary and where apprenticeship was served. Box 377, Globe office.

DRUGGIST. Two or three years' experience, young men acquainted with wall paper and stationery preferred; state experience and salary expected; send references. T. E. York & Co., Waterford Ont.

WANTED. Immediately. Druggist's assistant, G. O. C. P.; must be first-class dispenser, references necessary. C. H. Cohen, corner of Carlton and Parliament streets.

Situations Wanted.

AS DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT. Graduate G. O. C. P.; moderate salary; 15 years' city experience. Address, Druggist, Queensland.

Businesses for Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS. Established grand opening for young man. Druggist, box 403, Mail office, Toronto.

FOR SALE. Old-established drug business in Toronto. Address box 125, Mail office, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN LIVE manufacturing town. Ontario. Stock and fixtures in prime order, about \$2,500. This is no bankrupt sale; a fine chance. Address, Chemist, Office, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Montreal, Ont.

Business Wanted.

DRUG BUSINESS. In city, town or village; give full particulars. M. A. C., care Elliot & Co., Toronto.



We have already contracted to advertise

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HALMITON.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current.

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$1 05	\$1 05
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALON, oz.	10	15
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50
Copiba, lb.	90	1 00
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canell, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada, lb.	30	35
Cascarella, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elnu, selected, lb.	16	18
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	13	15
Soap (quillaya), lb.	15	18
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Cabbar, lb.	45	50
Touka, lb.	1 25	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cabeb, sifted, lb.	2 50	2 60
powdered, lb.	2 60	2 70
Juniper, lb.	10	12
Ground, lb.	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPFUR, lb.	65	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50

Caster, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Prep., see Calumina, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CHLORE, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduran, lb.	10	15
COLLOIDON, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
COFFEIN, Sena, lb.	25	30
Cressote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40
DENTINE, lb.	10	12
DOYLE'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	11	17
FLOWERS, Africa, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35
German, lb.	30	35
Elder, lb.	29	32
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	35	40
Spanish, Valde, oz.	1 25	1 50
GLYSTER, Cooper's, lb.	1 00	1 35
French, white, lb.	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.	22	25
GLYKANA, lb.	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50
GRU AVON'S, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbados, lb.	30	50
Sedative, lb.	65	70
Assafetida, lb.	23	25
Arabic, Ist, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20
Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80
Sorts, lb.	60	75
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb.	60	95
Powdered, lb.	65	1 00
Kino, true, lb.	45	50
Myrrh, lb.	45	48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb.	6 00	7 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.	35	40

Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Targanath, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
Sort, lb.	25	25
Thus, lb.	8	10
HEER, Alther, lb.	27	30
Butterwort, lb.	27	30
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Bonest, ozs, lb.	15	17
Cattnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coldfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Gimdelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Hoardum, ozs, lb.	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Laverwort, German, lb.	40	45
Labelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Sage, Ozs, lb.	15	18
Spearwort, lb.	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HELVY, lb.	15	20
Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Isster Powder, lb.	45	55
Issterase, Brazil, lb.	2 60	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEA, Acronite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
Short, lb.	15	18
Coca, lb.	55	60
Digitalis, lb.	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
Matteo, lb.	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Timmely, lb.	15	25
Stramonium, lb.	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
LECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
Grasso, lb.	30	35
LETTEN, oz.	30	35

LYCOPORIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MACE, lb.	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MASSA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag, or less, lb.	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
MUSK, Tamping, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
NITRATES, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery, lb.	20	25	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18
NITRATES, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum, lb.	1 25	1 30	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 50
NIX Vomica, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROPHYLL, lb.	50	1 75
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	7	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
ORISTEM, Merg., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
Citrine, lb.	15	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	31	1	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	18	20	Ground, lb.	1	5	COFFEY, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COTERAS, lb.	1	3
PERCU, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
PLASTER, Calcined, lb.	2 25	3 50	Quince, lb.	40	50	EVAMINE, oz.	1 25	1 50
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYDROCYANIDE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	Iodide, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEBILITE MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40
POTTY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SEED, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen, lb.	1 00	1 10
ROSEIN, Common, lb.	25	30	White, Cotis, lb.	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
White, lb.	35	40	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	20	22	SELMER, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROSE, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPENTINE, China, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Althaea, cut, lb.	25	30	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	55	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Blood, lb.	10	15	Yellow, lb.	10	15	Quin. and Str., oz.	35	40
Bitter, lb.	25	30	Wool, Grease, rasped, lb.	5	6	And Stryclimine, oz.	13	15
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackroot, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferricyanide, lb.	55	60
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Iodide, oz.	40	45
Cashish, Black, lb.	15	20				Syrup, lb.	45	50
Colchicum, lb.	40	45				Lactate, oz.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22				Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30				Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Coldfoot, lb.	35	40				Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Confrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				Evacuated, lb.	8	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	12	14				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25				Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10				Red, lb.	7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3½	4
Powdered, lb.	13	15				One lb.	6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Po., lb.	13	15				Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jamaica, blebl., lb.	22	25				Citrate, oz.	25	30
Po., lb.	28	30				Iodide, oz.	50	55
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10				Sulphate, oz.	35	40
Golden Seed, lb.	90	1 00				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65				Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15				Citrate, gram., lb.	40	45
Indian Hemp, lb.	18	30				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1½	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 50	2 90				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	2 50	3 00				LI., lb.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	35	40				lb.	4 00	4 25
Powdered, lb.	38	45				MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Kava Kava, lb.	10	90				Ammon. (White Precip.), lb.	1 45	1 50
Licorice, lb.	12	15				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 10	1 15
Powdered, lb.	13	15				Calomel, lb.	1 35	1 40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				With Chalk, lb.	55	60
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20				Bin., oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	22				Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Pereira, Biava, true, lb.	40	45				Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	65	70
Pink, lb.	75	80				MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Parsley, lb.	30	35				MORPHINE, Acetate, ½ ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Pearlsey, lb.	30	35				½ ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Poke, lb.	15	18				Muriate, ½ ozs., oz.	2 25	2 50
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20				Sulphate, ½ ozs., oz.	2 25	2 50
Rhinary, lb.	20	30				Potass., Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50				POTASSIUM, Muriate, gram., lb.	5	6
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	10	45				PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Cut, lb.	59	55				POTASSIUMS, lb.	90	1 10
Senega, lb.	55	65				Potassa, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Squill, lb.	13	15				POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	50
Stillingia, lb.	22	25				Bicarbonate, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Uconia, lb.	38	40				Bixat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Valerian, English, lb. true,	20	25				Bromide, lb.	45	50
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45				Carbonate, lb.	14	16
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18				Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
RYM, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25				Powdered, lb.	23	25
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25				Citrate, lb.	75	90
						Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55

CHEMICALS.

Hypophosphites, oz	10	12	Chloride, granular, oz	13	15	Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50	
Iodide, lb	3 75	1 00	Iodide, oz	60	65	Orange, lb	3 75	5 00	
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10	Oxide, lb	13	60	Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50	
Pernmanganate, lb	65	70	Sulphate, lb	9	11	Oil-gum, lb	65	70	
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55	Valerianate, oz	25	30	Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80	
Yellow, lb	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.						
And Sol. Tartrate, lb	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80	Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 10	
Sulphuret, lb	25	30	Sweet, lb	50	60	Peppermint, lb	3 50	4 00	
PROFLAVINE, oz	35	40	Amber, crude, lb	10	15	Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk, oz	19	45	Rect., lb	65	70	Rhodium, oz	80	85	
Ox., oz	15	50	Anise, lb	2 75	3 00	Rose, oz	6 00	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Riv., oz	50	60	Rosemary, lb	70	75	
SALICIN, oz	22	25	Bergamot, lb	1 25	1 50	Rue, oz	25	30	
SANTONIN, oz	20	22	Cade, lb	50	55	Sandalwood, lb	3 50	9 00	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	95	Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90	Sassafras, lb	65	70	
Fused, oz	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz	60	65	Savin, lb	1 60	1 75	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35	Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75	Spermaceti, lb	6 00	6 25	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb	1 50	1 60	Spice, lb	65	70	
Bromide, lb	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60	Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50	
Carbonate, lb	3	6	Citronelle, lb	70	75	Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90	
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12	Clove, lb	2 25	2 40	Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50	
Thyosulphite, lb	3	6	Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75	Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75	
Iodide, oz	10	15	Croton, lb	1 50	1 75	Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75	
Salicylate, oz	15	17	Cubeb, lb	20 00	22 00	FIXED OILS.			
Sulphate, lb	2	3	Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00	Castor, lb	12	14	
Sulphite, lb	10	12	Edigeron, oz	20	25	Cod Liver, N. E. gal	1 00	1 50	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	27	50	Eucalyptus, lb	2 00	2 10	Norwegian, gal	1 25	1 50	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20	Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75	COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20	
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 10	1 25	Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80	CROTON, lb	1 50	1 60	
SULFONAL, oz	60	70	Rose, lb	3 20	3 50	LARD, gal	99	1 00	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	3	4	Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00	LENSBEED, boiled, gal	75	78	
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20	Wood, lb	70	75	Raw, gal	72	75	
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55	Lavender, Chris. Fleuri, lb	3 00	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal	1 25	1 30	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	60	65	Garden, lb	1 50	1 75	OLIVE, gal	1 35	1 40	
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb	2 00	2 25	SALAD, gal	2 25	2 40	
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75	Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60	PALM, lb	12	13	
Carbonate, lb	25	30	Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65	SPEER, gal	2 00	2 25	
						TERPENTINE, gal	60	70	

Convincing Evidence of Superiority which Cannot be Duplicated by any other Perfumer.

THE BEST SELLING PERFUMERY ON THE CONTINENT.

"The largest invoice of perfumery ever delivered to any one retail druggist in the United States," (St. Paul Pioneer Press) "was sold to L. MUSETTER, St. Paul, in November, amounting to \$870.00 of Ricksecker's Perfumery." Letter just received says: "Mr. M. sold out about the entire lot in 49 days. I send you another \$200.00 order for him, J. R. Parsons." January, 1890.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., New York, have bought \$1,200 worth of Ricksecker's goods in six months, and we think it safe to say that they have not bought one-fourth as much of all other American Perfumery combined.

A. H. SMITH & CO., San Francisco, bought \$1,000 worth of Ricksecker's goods inside of four months.

Ricksecker's Perfumes give better satisfaction than any other make. A new customer buys them often for style, but after once doing so, for quality.

Ricksecker's goods are the most attractive and popular that we have ever stocked. The demand is increasing and they sell every time. Our sales show five to one of the imported.

Ricksecker's perfumes are giving universal satisfaction, and the trade on them is constantly increasing; in the past five months our sales on your perfumes have exceeded those of all other manufacturers combined.

Address all Orders to

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited) - **MONTREAL.**
Canadian Agents.

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" | **S. DAVIS & SONS,**
MONTREAL P. Q.

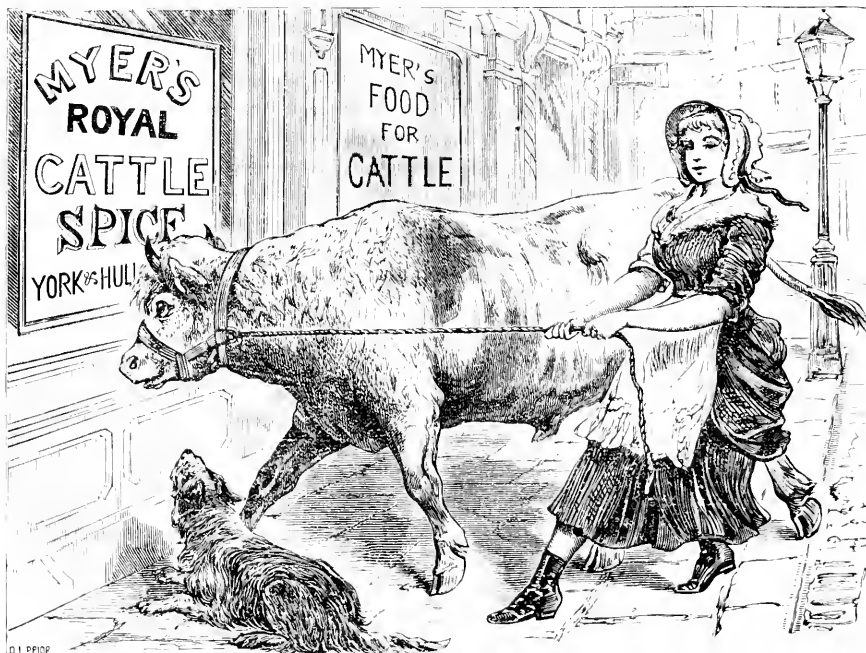
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ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

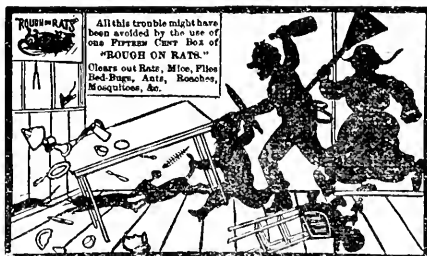
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PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

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PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.



Advantages of "Rough on Rats."

"ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

NO LOSS by breakage, leakage or evaporation.
WILL KEEP a thousand years in any climate.
NO GREASE to soil the drawers or goods.
USED FOR INSECTS, BUGS, ETC., as well as for rats and mice.

ALWAYS DOES THE WORK.
LOWEST PRICE of its kind.
PAYS BETTER than any other.

CAREFUL DRUGGISTS, who do not sell arsenic and strychnine indiscriminately and yet do not wish to incur displeasure of Patrons by absolute refusal, can offer 15c. boxes of "Rough on Rats."

ALL "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS. CHROMOS, ETC.



GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed Bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Muskrats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels, Etc., and 25c. Druggists.

THE ROUND TOP LABEL is printed on red paper with black letters, with words POISON and ANTIDOTE. The side label is in RED INK on white paper with the words POISON, CAUTION, Raw Head and Bloody Bones and Antidotes, thus complying with all requirements of the law.

The Antidotes are the same as in Arsenical Poisoning.

Druggists should recommend "Rough on Rats."

For Roaches, Bedbugs, Beetles, Flies, Water Bugs, Cotton Bugs, For two or three nights sprinkle "Rough on Rats" dry powder in, about and down the sink drain pipe, when all the insects from your closet to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house they must drink during the night. This being a poison, it should be used only at night, and washed away early every morning down the drain. Fifteen red boxes of druggists. Send for circular. How to destroy all kinds of Bugs, Insects, Vermin, etc.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS in Colors, Book, Signs, etc.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor and Manufacturer,

JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2

PUBLISHING HOUSE,
(STRATHROY, ONT.)

AUGUST, 1890.

16 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

No. 8.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed to

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,
6 Wellington St. West.

Recognition of Diplomas.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association the following motion was introduced but lost on a division:

"Moved by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Dickson, that the incoming Council be requested to take into consideration the opening of negotiations for an interchange of diplomas with the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and with the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Colleges of Pharmacy, and with any other college whose curriculum of studies may come up to the requirements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act."

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, some of the speakers citing the case of the Ontario College Council, who have secured the recognition of their diplomas without the necessity of any further examination, and claiming it would be a decided advantage for the Quebec graduates were they enabled to do the same. On the other hand the argument was used especially by one member, that in case of an interchange with Ontario the druggists of the latter Province would be too much for Quebec, and possibly crowd out some of them and he would therefore oppose it, but would not be opposed to an interchange with U. S. Colleges. This is certainly a very contracted way of looking at the matter, and we cannot believe that any such feeling is general in regard to a mutual recognition of diplomas between these sister provinces. We hope the day is not far distant when all graduates of pharmacy in the Dominion will pass the same examinations, hold the same qualifications and be at liberty to go into business in any of the provinces under a Dominion Pharmacy Act.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The quarterly meeting of this association was held on Wednesday evening. President G. W. McLaren in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Mitchell resigning his seat at the council and the office of treasurer. A resolution moved by Mr. B. M. Cuniff, seconded by Mr. A. H. Monckton, expressing the deep regret of the council that circumstances should cause their esteemed friend Mr. Mitchell to sever his connection with the association was unanimously passed, and Mr. C. Flexon was elected to supply the vacancy in the council and Mr. Monckton was elected treasurer.

The Registrar (Mr. J. K. Strachan) submitted his quarterly report which was adopted, and in connection with the illegal sale of poisons which was being carried on in different parts of the Province by store keepers and officers of municipalities, the council instructed the Registrar to issue by way of advertisement a notice cautioning those persons against such illegal sale.

Banquet to W. J. Mitchell.

HIS FELLOW DRUGGISTS ASSEMBLED AT THE CLARENDON TO DO HIM HONOR.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Association tendered their old member and ex-President, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, a banquet Wednesday, July 15th, at the Clarendon Hotel on the eve of his removal from Winnipeg. A large number of gentlemen assembled to honor the guest of the evening. Among those present were Messrs. G. W. McLaren, President of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association; J. E. Howard, Vice-President; A. H. Monckton, Cuniff, Gordon, Inman, Jackson, Flexon, Parkinson, Rosser, Martin, Bole, D. L. McIntyre, Neelands, Leonard, Strachan, Registrar; McKinnon, (Northrup, Lyman & Co., Bartlett and Howard Mitchell. Telegrams and letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from E. Casselman, Emerson; D. Cruikshank, Rapid City; John Stork, Porage la Prairie; Dr. Wright, Oak Lake; R. L. Gibbuly, Selkirk; F. T. Curran, Moorhead; J. A. Hobbs, Pilot Mound; W. P. Deneffe, Morden; N. J. Halpin, Brandon; Mr. Wright, Boissevain; J. W. Fleming, Brandon, and C. Scadding, Virden. After doing ample justice to the splendid spread provided by

the proprietors, and after the usual loyal toasts, the chairman, in fitting terms, proposed "The guest of the evening," pointing out the long and valuable services rendered by Mr. Mitchell on the council of the association, and of his sterling worth both as a business man and as a private citizen. The toast was heartily received and drunk with all the honors, and Mr. Mitchell replied expressing the pleasure he had had for a long number of years in his intercourse and connection with the members of the association, and the regret that he felt at parting from so many, assuring them of the deep interest he would always feel in the welfare of the association.

The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was then proposed and ably responded to by Messrs. Jackson, Flexon and Gordon.

The Council was responded to by Messrs. Cuniff and Monckton.

The Examining Board, given by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Howard, was responded to by Messrs. McLaren and Neelands, Sister associations, by Messrs. Martin and McIntyre. The wholesale trade, by Messrs. Martin and Role; the retail trade, by Messrs. Parkinson and Inman, and the commercial travellers were responded to by Mr. McKinnon.

Mr. Mitchell proposed in complimentary terms the health of the Registrar, J. K. Strachan, to which he duly responded.

Mr. Howard Mitchell and Mr. Leonard responded for the ladies. After drinking to the host, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close, and all joined in expressions of esteem and respect to their honored guest, and the regret felt by everyone at losing from amongst them one who had been such a good friend to the association, and who had secured the respect and good will of all who knew him.

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS. The external use of Pyrethrum flowers for insecticidal purposes to orchids and vineyards has directed attention to the systematic cultivation of the plant. It is stated that at Atwater, California, a single manufacturing company has 100 acres of land devoted to the growing of *Pyrethrum cineræ, aphidum*.

A surgeon must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart and a lady's hand — *Medical World*

Prosecution at Winnipeg.

Mr. Walter Pulford and Mr. George E. Duncan appeared before Lieut.-Col. Peebles, Police Magistrate, at Winnipeg, on the 26th ult., the former charged with carrying on a branch store on Main street, in the city of Winnipeg, "without having employed therein a duly registered Pharmaceutical Chemist," and the latter "not being a Pharmaceutical Chemist or certified clerk with compounding a prescription of a legally authorized Medical Practitioner." Both the defendants pleaded "guilty," and the Magistrate deferred giving judgment until the 30th ult.

On the cases being again called on, Mr. J. K. Strachan on behalf of the prosecution stated that the Pharmaceutical Association who were entrusted by the Legislature with the work of enforcing the Act, did not wish to press the matter harshly against the defendants. He pointed out how much the public were interested in having only qualified persons employed in the important work of compounding prescriptions and dealing with poisons. Although Mr. Pulford had been verbally warned several times and also notified by letter that he could not be allowed to further violate the law, he, (Mr. Strachan) suggested that it would be sufficiently vindicated by imposing the minimum penalty.

The Magistrate adopting the suggestion of the prosecution imposed a fine of twenty dollars and costs in each case.

To Prevent Gelatinization of Li- quor Ferri Albuminatis.

A writer in the *Pharmazeutische Zeitung* states that the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerin will prevent the tendency of liquor ferri albuminatis to gelatinize. Not only this, but if the glycerin be added to an already gelatinized solution, and the same strongly agitated, the solution will return to the liquid state.

A similar addition to other tinctures with the tendency to gelatinize, and to those containing gums (kino, benzoin, etc.), is also recommended, as it prevents their becoming muddy, and also prevents the glass stoppers from getting fast in the mouths of the containers.

Lanolin Powder.

This is prepared, according to Quaglio, by dissolving lanolin in ether, alcohol, chloroform, or acetone, mixing the solution with carbonate of magnesia, and drying up by evaporation at the ordinary temperature. The product is then finely pulverized and mixed with starch powder, equal parts. When necessary the magnesia can be replaced by zinc oxide, sublimed carbonate of bismuth, or talc powder, according to the requirements. It is used as a dressing or sprinkling powder, and is said to be serviceable in affections of the skin.

There are said to be about 10,321 medical practitioners in Japan. The population is estimated at about 10,000,000.

The Advance in Alcohol.

The recent combination amongst distillers to advance the price of alcohol has created no small amount of grumbling amongst the wholesale and retail drug trade. The combine, which is composed of Goodenham & Worts, Toronto, Joseph E. Seagram, Waterloo, H. Walker & Sons, Walkerville, H. Corby, M. P. Belleville, have issued a circular to the trade notifying them that in future the price of alcohol will be \$3.70 per gallon, with a discount of 5 per cent. if 25 barrels are purchased during the month, and 10 per cent. if 50 barrels per month. The former price was 29c. per gallon in bond or \$3.27 duty paid, being an advance of 43c. per gallon, or nearly 19 per cent. The only reason given for the advance is that they are now obliged to keep it in bond two years as against one year under previous excise regulations, and that this costs them 10 per cent. additional. Allowing even this, and we believe, the figure is about correct, the fact of an advance of 19 per cent. or thereabouts cannot be justified. No dealer buys as much as 50 bbls. per month, therefore the only discount he can get is five per cent. One of the leading Toronto wholesale drug houses has issued a circular suggesting a meeting of the trade to take the matter into consideration and we trust something will be done, and that very shortly, towards meeting this unwarranted combine.

Since the above was in type, the whole sale druggists of Canada held a representative meeting August 5th, in the Board of Trade board room, Toronto. There was an excellent attendance, Mr. R. W. Elliott in the chair.

A great deal of business was transacted, dealing exclusively with questions of trade, such as credit, risks, cartage, and such matters, after dealing with which the question of the price of spirits was discussed and also the duty on spirits used exclusively for purposes of art and medicine. After discussing these matters in all their bearings the following deliverances were made:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas alcohol, as a solvent or preservative or the active principles of many medicines, is an article of prime necessity in carrying on the trade which we supply; and

Whereas it is subject to the enormous tax of 1000 per cent. by way of customs duty if imported abroad, or 650 per cent. by way of excise if produced at home, that is to say, that what may be brought for 53 cents in bond abroad is liable to \$3.21 customs duty or \$2.14 excise if made in Canada; and

Whereas the regulations requiring potable spirit to be kept two years before being sold are wholly unnecessary in the case of high wines required for chemical industrial purposes, and have been used to create what is practically a monopoly, whereby existing firms are enabled to demand prices giving profits in excess of the average of other trades where competition is unfettered; and

Whereas the direct effect of the present state of affairs has been

1. To increase the price to the sick of a large number of medicines at a time when they can

least afford to pay a tax only intended to be collected on luxuries;

2. It has destroyed in many promising chemical industries;

3. It stands as a bar against the development of many of the higher branches of technical arts and manufactures.

For which and other cogent reasons resolved, that an effort should be made to secure a supply of alcohol for use in medicine and the arts at reasonable rates in proportion to its actual cost of production.

Resolved, That Messrs. George Rutherford, John Henderson, A. B. Evans, J. W. Knox, Webb, James Douglas, with first named as convenor, and with power to add to their number, be a committee to draft an agreement between drug firms willing to buy monthly specified quantities, and distillers who will supply them at equal rates for all.

Resolved, That Messrs. R. W. Elliott, John Kerry, Henry Lyman, and A. B. Evans, with first named as convenor, and with power to add to their number, be a committee to represent to the Government how many lines of goods might be made from spirits paying a reasonable rate of duty, without interfering with the revenue derived from potable spirits.

Methylated Alcohol.

Methylated alcohol, which is sold only by the Inland Revenue Department, can now be obtained in iron drums of 80 to 85 gallons each, for which a charge of \$5 each is made and which may be returned at the same figure. This is done in consequence of many complaints having reached the department of shortage by leakage, etc. In future the drums will be shipped, as far as measurement is concerned, at the risk of the department, and barrels at the purchaser's risk. The prices are: First grade, containing 25 per cent. naphtha, sold only to varnish manufacturers and manufacturers of chemical and mechanical products, to places west of Toronto and east of Quebec \$1.18 per gallon; east of Toronto and West of Quebec, \$1.20 per gallon. The difference in price being considered about equivalent to the difference in cost of freight. Second grade, containing 50 per cent. naphtha, which is sold to every one, \$1.60 per gallon, freight payable by purchaser.

A Simple Remedy for Malaria.

We have before called attention to the use of potassium nitrate for malaria. Dr. J. D. Hunter, of New Orleans, in the *Medical World*, gives a record of 200 cases of malarial trouble in patients from childhood to old age, and in some instances complicated with other troubles; but he says nearly every case was cured with a single dose of this remedy. The dose administered was from 2 to 15 grains in a tablespoonful of water before or during the chill. If administered previous to the expected time of the chill, it in almost every instance prevented it, while when taken during the period of the chill, its severity was lessened, and in all cases the chill did not recur. Caution.—The dose of this salt should not exceed the quantity stated, 15 grains, as large doses produce distressing symptoms, and a tablespoonful of the salt would prove fatal.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"

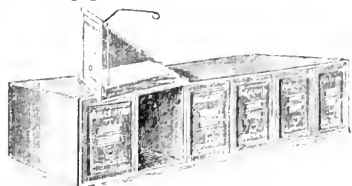
IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT
MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOVED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth—*potent food and purgative to both*. A solid extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a food, more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the *salvator* FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable growth and protection of INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; and a reliable remedial agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestine.

John Carle & Sons, New York.

Every Druggist SHOULD Have Them!



ANDERSON'S PRESCRIPTION FILE.

COMPACT COMPLETE PERFECT.

This file is made in three styles, holding from 1000 to 6000 prescriptions each, and is the only practical prescription file ever devised.

Anderson's Tablet Triturate Machine.

SIMPLE, ACCURATE DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one half to one third less time with this machine than is required with any other. Machines for making from 25 tablets up to 200.

Anderson's Double-pressure Percolator

PRACTICAL, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL

This Percolator is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is suitable for making Tinctures, Fluid or Solid Extracts, Elixirs, etc. No matter what you want in the shape of a Percolator we can furnish one adapted to your wants.

For Catalogue and Price Lists of these and other Pharmaceutical Apparatus, Supplies, etc., address

Anderson Manufacturing Co.,

159 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Or W. J. DYAS, Canadian Agent, Strathroy, Ont.

MERZ COMPOUND SANDALWOOD CAPSULES

E. I. SANDALWOOD,

BALSAM COPAIBA,

HAARLEM OIL,

OIL OF CASSIA AND SODA CARBONATE, C. P.

Each Capsule Containing 10 Minims.

LIST No. 17.

Size A—1 dozen in box.

LIST No. 128.

ELASTIC FILLED.

" B—2 " "

" C—3 " "

" D—100 " "

HARD FILLED.

Treatment same as in E. I. Sandalwood.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

In Prescribing or Ordering Specify MERZ.

Send for Formula List of Standard and Special Formulæ.

EMPTY CAPSULES all sizes, in METAL TINS of 1000, and in Boxes of 100.

Quality Guaranteed.

THE MERZ CAPSULE CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

- FOR THE -

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Plush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,

25 FRONT STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy goods, we are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,

Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

LIVE MERCHANTS. - DEAD FLIES.

IT KILLS THEM BY THE MILLION.

NEAT, - CLEAN, - ORNAMENTAL.

Does away with disgusting Fly Paper and Plates.

- THE -

Daisy Fly Killer.

Cheaper than Fly Paper. Will last all season.

SELLS READILY AT 25c.

Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 20c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

J. PALMER & SON

1745 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Thousands of Testimonials equal to the following:

New York Herald, Aug. 19th, 1888.

"It's a daisy. Each one of the pretty ornaments will kill flies by the million."

Joy & Gardner, Minneapolis, say:

"It is the neatest, cleanest and most effective fly exterminator we have ever seen."

R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West. - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unsurpassed for Richness and Beauty of Coloring. They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market. If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Forty four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dye.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 451 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions.

NEW GOODS.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

TORONTO, - ONT.

Fruit Jar Rings,

Bed Pans,

Drug Mills,

Tincture Presses,

Lee's Metallic Splints,

Omega Enemas,

S. E. Stockings, etc.,

India Ink,

Lamb's Wool 1/4 and 1/2 packets,

Shell Castile Soap, small, medium and large cakes,

Lubins' Perfumes,

Atkinson's Perfumes,

Ross' Depilatory,

Art of Dispensing,

Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia,

Aristol,

Iodol,

Solazzi Juice,

Pignitella Juice,

Grasso Juice.

Chloride Gold and Sodium, 15 grs. each, \$4.00 dozen.

SPECIALTIES:

Nitrate Silver, Ether, Chloroform,

Beef, Wine and Iron.

ANTISEPTIC ZIMOCA SPONGES,

Carbonized and Sublimatized,

1 doz. in a bottle, at \$7.00 doz. bottles.

LYMAN'S FLY PAPER,

The oldest and most reliable Fly Killer in the market.

"CLOSED FLOWERS ONLY."

Insect Powder a specialty. Send for quotations. Lower prices.

Good Assortment SPONGES in Stock.

A large shipment, immense variety, expected shortly.

We are continually adding to our list of S. C. Pills, Tablets, Triturates and Hypodermic Tablets.

TRADE NOTES.

F. G. Turner, Millbrook, is dead.

C. C. Atkin, doctor, Caledonia, N. S., has assigned.

W. A. Telfer, Collingwood, has sold out to W. J. Douglass.

W. H. Chapman, Cote St. Antoine, Q., has been burned out.

H. F. Jackson's Cote St. Antoine, Que., stock has been damaged by fire.

F. G. Turner, druggist, of Millbrook, Ont., died early in this month.

A movement is on foot to establish a University in British Columbia.

The London Medical Dispensing Co., London, have gone out of business.

Laing & Fleming, Windsor, Ont., are opening a branch store at the east end of the town.

I. F. Roberts, of Scarforth, has bought the business of the late John Seoom, of Parkhill.

F. Sanderson, of St. Marys, has succeeded Mr. Batchelor as head clerk for S. Tapscott.

Dr. Niddrie & Co., Millbrook, have bought out the practice and drug business of Dr. Ough.

M. Banks, formerly of Winnipeg and late of Miami, has opened a drug store at Carman, Man.

J. R. Bond, of Weston, has bought out W. E. Galley, corner Carlton and Bleeker streets, Toronto.

Incorporation is being asked for the Vancouver Loan, Savings and Trust Co., limited, capital \$500,000.

J. G. Whitfield, formerly with Kerry, Watson & Co., of Montreal, has opened a business in North Toronto.

J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, are introducing Gibbons' Toothache Gum in the United States, with manufactory in Buffalo.

F. R. Currie, of Minden, had his drug store burned down on the 3rd inst., along with four others. He was partially insured.

B. Batchelor, who has been with S. Tapscott, of Brantford, for twelve years, has purchased the drug business of Dr. S. Harrison in the east end of Brantford, and took possession Aug. 1st.

A prominent wholesale drug house has resorted to the expedient of giving a picture which they value at fifty cents to all purchases up to a certain amount of some of their preparations. Goods should sell themselves.

The estate of R. A. Nisbet, Halifax, is being wound up by his brother, who is a grocer of the same town. It is understood that the creditors will obtain 100 cents on the dollar. It will be remembered that Mr. Nisbet died a few weeks ago. It has been rumored that a clerk of Mr. Nisbet's has bought the stock and intends to run the business on the old successful lines.

A syndicate of Montreal and Halifax capitalists has been formed for the purpose of buying out Minard's Liniment from the present proprietors, Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth. The negotiations are broken off for the present owing to differences in valuation of plant, etc. Since the proprietorship of the above firm in this valuable medicine, they have extended their business all through the Dominion and Newfoundland. We understand the price offered is about \$75,000 which was refused.

Outings.

No one perhaps can thoroughly enjoy an outing more than the druggist, and no one needs it more. A total and complete change and rest from the anxiety and responsibility of a business requiring close individual attention will do far more if indulged in these annual outings for the prolongation and enjoyment of health, than the waiting for the "good time to come" when we may retire from active business and rest on our oars, but which time to many of us never comes. Amongst the many flittings of our busy brother druggists we note the following:

Dr. Higginbotham, Brantford, will holiday at Rice Lake.

T. I. McIntyre, of Lyman Bros. & Co., is at Beaumaris, Muskoka.

G. K. C. McGregor, Toronto, is fishing in Hamilton and vicinity.

J. W. McLaren, Chatham, will spend his holidays at Lake Simcoe.

Fred Scott, of T. Scott & Son, Woodstock, took in the Mackinac trip.

A. B. Petrie, Guelph, will spend his holidays on his island in Muskoka.

G. W. Lillie, of Lyman Bros. & Co., will holiday at Windermere, Muskoka.

John Henderson, of Lyman Bros. & Co., is summering at his cottage on the Island.

L. Lawrence, of London, is spending a few days in Toronto prior to Council meeting.

J. R. Seymour, St. Catharines, spent his holidays at the Masonic Grand Lodge, Kingston.

W. G. Smith, Guelph, is taking his holidays at the Methodist General Conference, Montreal.

T. S. Petrie, Guelph, has gone to the Pacific Coast for his health. John Fessant is running his store.

A. Campbell, of A. Wilson & Co., is renewing old acquaintanceships in Toronto, Owen Sound and London.

Mr. Henry Lyman, with his sons, H. H. and Roswell Lyman, are on a pleasure trip to the Pacific Coast.

C. K. McGregor, Brantford, W. Parke, Hamilton, and P. C. Blaicher, with their wives will take in the St. Lawrence trip.

James White, Woodstock, W. W. Greenwood, Saint Catharines, C. D. Daniel, Toronto, are at Grimsby Park

W. A. Houston, of Thos. Leeming & Co., is on a business trip to British Columbia. Archdale Wilson, Hamilton, has also gone to British Columbia. Business and pleasure.

The Pharmacopœia Addendum.

List of 32 articles recommended by the Pharmacopœia Committee to be included in the Addendum (1890) to the British Pharmacopœia, 1885.

Acetum ipecacuanhæ.
Adeps lane (lanolin).
Emplastrum menthol.
Eucalypti gummi.
Etonymus atropurpureus,
a preparation of.
Extractum hamamelidis liquidum.
Extractum hydrastis liquidum.
Ferri subchloridum,
preparations of.
Hamamelis virginica.
Homatropine hydrobromas.
Hydrastis canadensis.
Liquor cocaine hydrochloratis.
Liquor morphine sulphatis.
Liquor trinitrine, 1 per cent.
Magnesii sulphas effervescens.
Mistura olei ricini.
Oleum cadinum.
Paraldehydeum.
Phenylon (antipyrin).
Pilula ferri (Bland).
Picrotoxinum.
Saccharinum.
Sodii benzoas.
Sodii nitris.
Sodii phosphas effervescens.
Sodii sulphas effervescens.
Stramonii folia.
Strophanthi hispidi semina.
Sulphonal.
Suppositoria glycerini.
Tinctura hamamelidis.
Tinctura hydrastis.
Tinctura strophanthi.
Trochisci sulphuris.
Unguentum conii.
Unguentum hamamelidis.

1 Ten per cent., in water saturated by salicylic acid.

2 An alternative to Pilula ferri carbonatis, B.P., 1885.

It should be added that the report of the committee on the subject of the Addendum has been approved by the Medical Council. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

Rivalry, open, fair, good natured and enterprising, is the life of business.

A druggist who expects to run his business without a good supply of text books and drug journals, is like a carpenter who tries to build a house without tools.

A miraculous stomachic powder, according to a French physician, is a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda given before each meal. This relieves the intense pain and vomiting after food which gastralgic patients suffer.

FORMULÆ.

LINSEED LOZENGES.

Take of
 Linseed oil 1 dram.
 Syrup of marshmallow 4 ozs.
 Poly. trag 2 drms.
 Boiling water 1 oz.
 Powd. sugar 9-8.

To form a thick paste.

LAXATIVE ELECTUARY FOR CHILDREN.

In the habitual constipation of children Dr. Ferrand recommends the following :

Manna 25 parts
 Calined magnesia 50 "
 Flowers of sulphur 50 "
 Honey 120 "

Make into an electuary.

One or two teaspoonfuls to be given in a cup of cold milk.

CHRYSAROBIN OINTMENT. Kossobudski recommends, say Boehringer and Solme in their report just to hand, the employment of chrysophanic acid as a remedy against hemorrhoids. It should be used in the form of an ointment, and rubbed in several times after previous washing with a 1.5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The prescription is as follows :

Chrysophanic acid 0.80
 Iodoform 0.30
 Extract belladonnae 0.60
 Vaseline 25.00

PURGATIVE COFFEE. The Italian pharmacist, Griggi, publishes the following in the *Orosi* :

Magnesium sulphate 100 parts
 Mucilage 60 "
 Sesma leaves 35 "
 Roasted coffee 30 "
 Jalap 3 "
 Oleosaccharate of anise 2 "

Mix. The dose for an adult is about 6 drams. When required for use put the mixture in a vessel, pour over it about 5 ounces of boiling water, and let infuse for fifteen minutes. Decant and administer warm or cold, as desired by patient.

EAU DE QUININE FOR HAIR WASH.

Quin. sulph. 6 grs.
 Canthar. acet 2 drs.
 Glycerin 1 drs.
 Aq. rosar. or mellisal 8 oz.
 Liq. coeli 9-8.

Dissolve quinine in acet. cantharidis ; add the other ingredients, and filter.—*Chem. and Drug.*

EGG SHAMPOO.

Ovi 3
 Sap. mollis 1 oz.
 Pot. carb. 2 drs.
 Liq. ammon. 3 drs.
 Aq. rose 28 oz.
 Spt. vin. rect 14 oz.
 Ol. bergam ½ dr.
 Ol. amygdal. ess gtt. x.
 Ol. geran. gall gtt. x.

See, artem.

POLISH FOR FINGER NAILS.

Peroxide of tin (powder) 5 ozs.
 Tragacanth in powder 6 grs.
 Glycerin 4 drs.
 Rose water sufficient.

Mix and make into a paste. Color with ammoniacal carmine solution.

VASELINE CREAM.

Take of

Vaseline 24 ozs.
 White wax 12 "
 Spermaceti 12 "
 Glycerin 3 "
 Oil rose geranium 1 dram.

Melt the wax and spermaceti over a water bath, add the vaseline, stir until nearly cold ; then add the glycerin and oil.

EAR ACHE. Take five parts of camphorated chloral, thirty parts of glycerin, and ten parts of the oil of sweet almonds. A piece of cotton is saturated and introduced well into the ear, and it is also rubbed behind the ear.

GINGERBREAD. A popular beverage which (*Nat. Botth's Gazette*) is prepared as follows :

Simple syrup ½ gal.
 Acid solution 2½ fl. ozs.
 Soluble essence of ginger 1½ fl. ozs.
 Soluble essence of lemon 2 fl. drs.
 Essence of vanilla 3 fl. drs.
 Essence of capsicum 20 drops
 Caramel, or coloring 1 fl. oz.

To one quart of syrup add the solution and all the essences and coloring, well mix by agitation ; add remaining quart of syrup, and shake well together, and if necessary pass through funnel, bag, when it is ready for boiling. Color, deep sherry.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER INK.

Take of

Honey 1 dram.
 Spirit of wine 1 dram.
 Mucilage 1 oz.
 Water 8 ozs.
 Bronze 1 oz.

Rub the honey, spirit and mucilage together in a mortar, then add the water. To be shaken before using.

Laboratory Notes.

BY D. L. HADGICH, PH. C.

THE use of the various colored glass containers is gradually becoming less as their true usefulness or worthlessness is understood. The old idea of blue glass and other highly colored ware protecting preparations has been exploded, and as this is more generally understood the less call there will be for them. It is known that the actinic or chemical light rays are the ones that cause the decomposition of chemicals, and only those varieties of colored glass that shut out these rays are fit to be used. Blue glass, purple glass, green glass do not do this ; hence they are worthless for preventing chemical decomposition from this source. Amber glass does shut out the actinic rays, and should be used to protect all chemicals from their action.

The number of articles affected by the actinic rays of light is small comparatively speaking. The use of colored bottles has been largely for the purpose of hiding ignorance and not shutting out actinic rays. Poor preparations look better in dark blue bottles, for they cannot be seen. In such instances blue bottles are great

preservatives. With unscrupulous manufacturers this ware became very popular and the qualities of blue glass protected both ignorance and fraud in these cases. The legitimate use of colored bottles is not to be discountenanced, as it is necessary to the preservation of certain chemicals and pharmaceuticals ; but in such cases amber glass is to be used, and in no instance blue glass.

The mercury salts are among the most important of the substances effected by actinic light. The conversion of the *mercurous*, or non-poisonous, to the *mercuric* or poisonous salts, is likely to be attended with fatal results, when the change has been sufficiently great. Calomel, therefore, should be kept in amber bottles away from light to prevent its being converted into the poisonous corrosive chloride.

SYRUP of iodide iron furnishes a good example of the fallacy of the use of colored bottles. Many druggists, I may say the great majority of druggists, place this syrup in colored bottles, and then place the bottles in a dark corner. The Pharmacopœia directs that this syrup shall be placed in small vials, completely filled and left accessible to light. When syrup of iodide iron is exposed to contact with the air it is oxidized, for this reason it is advisable to keep it in small bottles in cases where the bottle is to be opened frequently.

FLUID EXTRACTS. Most, if not all, of the fluid extracts should be kept in amber colored bottles. In some instances this is to shut out the actinic rays of light, but in the majority of cases it is to hide ignorance, not in the case of the manufacturer this time, but with the pharmacist. It is well known that organic substances, or solutions of them, will deposit by age more or less precipitates, trifling in most instances, and of no importance medicinally, as shown by Dr. Wall in a paper read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, 1888. Yet the druggist will not make allowance for such things, and the amber bottle is the only cure. *Meigs' Bros. Druggist.*

Substitute for Gum Arabic.

M. Trojanowski, a Polish chemist, has discovered what he claims to be a substitute for gum arabic, by boiling one part of flaxseed with eight parts of dilute sulphuric acid in eight parts of water until the mixture, which at first thickens, becomes quite fluid. The compound is then strained through muslin and four times its volume of strong alcohol is added. The precipitate, after being filtered, washed with alcohol and carefully dried, produces a clear gum devoid of all taste or odor. Thirty grains, it is said, are a sufficient emulsion for an ounce of cod liver oil. The value of this invention will, of course, depend on how far this new article can be relied on as a substitute for the original, and the cost at which it can be produced for the market. *Confectioners' Journal.*

Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

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HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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Indian Woman's Balm

PARTURIENT PANACEA.

A preparation highly recommended by the MEDICAL FACULTY as a powerful Uterine Tonic, and largely prescribed in all cases of Female Weaknesses. Also a guaranteed preventive against the excessive pains and dangers of CHILD-BIRTH.

Sold by all Jobbers, or the Sole Agent,

A. J. TRUSS,

Manufacturing Chemist

Cor. King and Spadina Ave., Toronto.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
" Sye's Tamarac Verm., (retails at 25c. & 50c.)
" Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
" Rosaderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5% OFF 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS

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H. SPENCER CASE,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Order direct, or through Messrs. J. WINER & CO., or
A. WILSON & CO.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG - SOAP.

A first-class article, in triple wrapper (tin foil.)

Money can be made by keeping this in stock.

Address, **The Amherst Manufacturing Co.,**
Montreal, for Price List and Samples.

CURLINE.

Curls, Crimps and Frizzes
the Hair, and retains its
effects for days.

Something New!
Bound to Boom!

It is simple, adds lustre, life and beauty
to the hair. It does away with the
excessive use of irons, &c. Free of mercury
or anything harmful.

Is selling in Toronto like wild fire.

Put up in doz. lots in handsome counter
cases—neat and attractive.

Retails at 50cts. per Bottle.

Send in your orders now

A. DORENWEND,

PARIS HAIR WORKS,

103 and 105 Yonge St., TORONTO, Can.



DR. H. P. WILKINS' LIVER POWDERS

Promote Cheerfulness and Rest.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea,
Vomiting, Loss of Sleep,
Drowsiness, etc.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by DR. H. P. WILKINS, Toronto.

Wholesale by ELLIOTT & CO., Toronto, Ont.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

"St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario,
assisted by Archbishop's Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa,
for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4.50.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

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BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.



Druggist and Dealers pronounce it the
best selling medicine they have.

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YARMOUTH, N.S.

- CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES :

10c.

"LA MAYA."

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAVANA PEARL,"

5c.

"FASCINATOR."

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL."

These lines always have, and are giving
perfect satisfaction. No stock complete
without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any
factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30.
A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing,
giving best value, to merit a continuance
of our rapidly increasing patronage of the
Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,

GRANBY, QUE.

Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15th, 1890.

Owing to fears on the part of American importers that the McKinley Bill will pass the American Congress in which case there would be an increase of duty on brushes—the orders received in Europe from the United States during the last few months are so heavy that it is impossible to buy from any large maker and obtain delivery inside of six months. This fact, coupled with the high price of bristles, which shows no signs of abatement, makes brushes very stiff with every prospect of their going higher before the fall is over.

A VERY serious strike is in progress amongst the German scissor grinders. It has been customary in this trade for the masters and workmen to appoint representatives to a board of arbitration, whose duty it has been to settle all disputes. One rule of this board was that in order to be admitted into the union a manufacturer was first compelled to pay into their fund a sum of money equal to all the shortages in wages according to their present scale that he had ever paid his employees. A large firm was lately admitted by the masters without a strict adherence to this rule, the firm in question never having belonged to the union, and refusing to join it if compelled to pay what to them would have been a very large sum of money. The workmen's representatives immediately clamored for the application of the arbitrary rule and being refused their demand, ordered the workmen to strike. From present appearances the struggle will last for months. This will make scissors very scarce this fall. E. Heuser & Co., the Canadian representatives of Boker's razors, who do a large scissors trade, are advising their customers that they will have no scissors to offer them until 1891. Sheffield will probably supply the demand to a certain extent, but the prices will of course rule higher.

A New Line of Fancy Goods.

It is just about impossible these days to have brought before one a large variety of any style of article that has never been seen before. When a manufacturer first thinks of something different from what is at present being sold, he is naturally anxious to feel his way with it and places one or two varieties on the market to see whether or not the public will take to it. Nor has he the ideas in his brain which afterwards appear as he thinks more about the capabilities of the line. Many novelties are bought by a retailer one season and never again. The style is not wanted, or the price may be too high. At any rate nothing short of sacrifice will work it off. For a year or two we have been watching horn goods with consider-

able interest. It has always been our opinion that when well finished and properly put together they filled the bill in usefulness and ornamentality. The wholesalers tell us they have been trying the goods, some for one and some for two years, and that they now think they are going to be for some time at least a staple in fancy goods. The first object of the dealer should be to obtain strong and serviceable goods that will be of no doubtful use to the consumer. Before long they will be adapted to a great many styles not yet thought of. So far we have seen whisk holders, duster holders, shaving sets, perfume stands, ink bottles, hat pegs, album stands, &c.

Chattel Mortgages.

On a previous occasion we have given our opinion of bills of sale, chattel mortgages, and such other preferential liens as are given by store keepers to wholesalers and money lenders. We have tried to warn our friends against this signing of their commercial death warrant in favor of some one whose respect for them is in inverse proportion to their dependence, and who would not hesitate to order their friend, the Bailiff, to see that the extreme penalty of the law is applied simply because times being dull the unfortunate victim of their glib tongues is now unable to meet his engagements. We prefer not to mention the names of those druggists who have been so foolish as to fall into the trap, for sometimes we are misinformed, and then the injustice is very great; but could we depend upon the lists we receive with absolute certainty we would certainly publish them, hoping thereby to deter at least those of our readers who are sensible enough to know that a publication of the fact would ruin their prospects in buying. We have been astonished the last few months to see the number of druggists whose names are found in this list—astonished, but we regard the druggists of Canada, having received the very liberal education that the Government imposes upon them, as an exceptional class of tradesmen—men who should have common sense and backbone enough to refuse to jeopardise their life chances for the simple gratification of a money lender's greed. Better to start in a small way and struggle up with the stamp of independence on one's brow than to make a big bluster to the world for a time and eventually fall a prey to this cankerous disease.

Liquid Ammonia.

THE CAUSE OF THE SUDDEN ADVANCE IN PRICE.

The wholesale price of concentrated liquid ammonia has recently advanced from 5½c a pound to 9c, and at this writing it is extremely difficult to get enough to supply the demand even at that price, says the *Scientific American* of last week. The immediate cause of this great advance in price is due to the unexpectedly large orders from the manu-

facturers of artificial ice which have been received during the last few weeks.

The ammonia which is used in ice making is obtained from what is known as gas liquor, and is produced in the process of carbonization of coal in gas manufacturing. At this season of the year only about 40 per cent. of the amount of gas liquor is to be had which is available in the winter season, owing to the decreased consumption of gas in summer. The laws of several states require gas companies to remove the ammonia from their product as it greatly improves its quality, but it has only been within recent years that the element thus obtained has been utilized for the production of refined ammonia, which is now in such great demand that manufacturers find themselves totally unable to supply it. Still another cause exists for the scarcity of ammonia and that is the changing of a large number of companies from the carbonization of coal in the production of illuminating gas to the making of what is known as water gas. In the latter process no ammoniacal liquor is produced, and thus a productive source of supply of the raw material for the manufacture of concentrated ammonia has been entirely cut off.

Very ingenious machinery is used in extracting the ammoniacal liquor from the gas, and the former is then disposed of to chemical companies, who subject it to a special course of treatment to prepare it for general use.

Sulphate of ammonia is produced by the carbonization of bone and animal matter, but this product is generally employed as a fertilizer. Aqua ammonia has been made from the salt, but not to any great extent, and it so happens that the supply of the sulphate is short, even in foreign lands, where manufacturers have vainly attempted to supply themselves with the much coveted article. Ammonia, also familiarly known as hartshorn, is said to be one of the few substances known to the chemistry of the ancients, being referred to by Pliny under the name of vehement odor, which he evolved by mixing lime with nitrum or what was probably sal ammoniac. The name ammonia was given in ancient times because of the fact that sal ammoniac was originally obtained by heating camel's dung in Libya near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Ice manufacturers say that some other source of supply must be found for crude ammonia, as the demand from the producers of artificial ice will greatly increase. It is said that ammonia can be obtained in large quantities from shale, which is a kind of slate found in Pennsylvania, specimens of which are sometimes found mixed with coal. It is claimed, however, by those who are usually depended upon to supply concentrated ammonia that with a winter supply of gas they will have little difficulty in meeting the demand, which is wholly phenomenal at this time, owing to the large number of ice-making machines which have recently been set up.

Ontario College Council.

The Council of the College of Pharmacy met at the College on Tuesday, August 5th, at 2 p.m. All of the members present with the exception of Mr. W. B. Sanders, who is in Europe. Mr. J. A. Clark, the President, in the chair.

The President began by reading the minutes of last meeting, it being resolved that those taken in the Journal should be accepted as correct.

Letters were read by the Registrar concerning licenses of druggists, registration of apprentices, and other matters. A letter was read from Mr. Sanders, who regretted his inability to be present. The Board of Druggists of Wisconsin wrote that diplomas granted by the Ontario College of Pharmacy would be recognized in that state. Most of these letters were referred to the Committee of By-laws and Legislation, and one to the Committee on Infringements.

It was discussed whether delegates should be sent to attend the meeting at Old Pt. Comfort, Va.

It was proposed by Mr. D'Avignon, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, that the salary of the Registrar-Treasurer be increased to \$800 per annum, amending By-law 3 which set the amount at \$600. The Registrar, Mr. Lewis, considered that his work, which occupied all his time, was honestly worth \$1000, as anybody who saw him at the College could testify. Before deciding on the amount of Mr. Lewis' salary it was arranged that a committee should investigate whether Prof. Harrison rendered him the assistance for which the Professor had received an increase in salary.

The Registrar's, Treasurer's and Auditors' Reports were next read and referred to the Finance Committee.

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

To balance in Bank of Commerce	\$8646 23
cash	26 19
To interest on Debentures	37 50
" Diplomas	20 00
" Renewal fees	214 00
" Apprentice Registration fees	163 00
" M. D.	156 00
" Lecture fees	57 00
" Poison Books	34 63
" Examination fees	1070 00
" Map and School Supply	29 55
" Infringement Account	230 00
" Library Fund	576 00
" Appraisals	20 00
" Laboratory breakages	17 75
	\$11421 35

Disbursements.

By Appeals	\$ 20 00
" Registration M. D.	235 00
" Council Meeting and Printing	292 48
" Salary account	3273 38
" McLean, Howard	15 00
" Law account	105 00
" Rogers & Co., coal	123 25
" J. Bain & Son	34 75
" Pharmaceutical Journal	333 50
" Laboratory Practical Work	259 98
" Lecture fees	17 00
" Freehold Loan & Savings Co.	1000 00
" Rolph, Smith & Co.	10 00
" Interest Account	420 00

By Auditors	10 00
" Examination Account, etc.	351 75
" Deposit Fees	290 00
" Appraisals	1 00
" Gas Account	19 02
" Building Account	32 89
" Infringement Account	292 35
" Petty Expenses	6 99
" Diplomas	5 00
" Postage Account	42 52
" Examination Room	59 79
" Chemical Laboratory	1 00
" Cash in bank, bank book	475 28
	\$11421 35

By-Laws, Registrar-Treasurer.

Assets and Liabilities.

College Building	\$17153 29
Furniture and fixtures	998 96
Deposits	4105 90
Outstanding fees	1180 00
Bal. in Bank of Commerce and Cash	4275 28
	\$36216 33

Liabilities.

Pharmaceutical Journal	\$ 362 00
Interest	210 30
Mortgages	1000 00
Salary Account	224 17
Law Account	180 00
Waterworks	25 24
Globe Printing Co.	13 50
Tables & Hognath	15 50
Ellis Rogers	1 50
Gas Daily	12 80
Mail Printing Co.	38 25
Monetary Times	125 75
Total	\$21009 52
	\$36216 33

The Examiners' Report next occupied the attention of the Council. This showed that out of 107 who presented themselves for the last examination, 35 passed in all subjects, making with the 11 who passed in part a total of 49. Registrations through the year had been 35, apprentices 105.

Concerning the students who had been detected in an attempt to get hold of the examination papers dishonestly, Mr. D'Avignon said that the College authorities had received the boys' fees after the fault had been committed, and if they had obtained enough marks they were entitled to their diplomas. Mr. Hall, the Vice-President, thought that though the College could refuse to grant a diploma, it could not refuse to accept an examination fee. He thought the Dean ought to have that power.

Accounts Report was read and referred to the Committee.

Mr. Hall gave a history of the Ellis case. Ellis' drug clerk had sold strychnine to a man named Walker, who committed suicide. His widow brought an action against the drug clerk who was fined. Mr. Hall didn't consider it the duty of the Council to take up all cases of unjust exaction, but as the clerk had complied with regulations this was an exception, he wished it to be understood that the case had been dropped from Ellis' oversight, not from any fear of the result.

Mr. Clark asked if the members of the Committee or the Chairman, Mr. Jeffery, authorized the pamphlet announcement of the College. Mr. Jeffery replied he con-

sidered it was correct and complete. Mr. Clark said, "I find a difference between the announcements of '89 and '90 regarding the Botany Lectures, the time for that study is cut down one-half in the latter." Prof. Shuttleworth explained that the same time was to be given to Botany as before, possibly what had gone before under that name would next term be included in the kindred subjects of Materia Medica and Microscopy. He was sure that the lecturer, Dr. Avison, had no inclination to shorten his lectures. In fact he had always shown an opposite disposition, and had made efforts to please at the expense of his own time and out-side work. Further discussion was deferred till investigations were made.

The Council then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The discussions of the different Committees occupying the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 6th, the Council re-assembled at 3 in the afternoon. After some unimportant talk, they adjourned for three-quarters of an hour for the Committees to prepare reports and make inventories of apparatus, etc., in the different rooms for facilitating insurance.

As on the previous day all the members except Mr. Sanders attended.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Chairman of the Infringement Committee, read the following report:

REPORT OF INFRINGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Cash Receipts	\$109 59
Disbursements	142 35

In view of the fact that some druggists in good standing have been convicted of violation of the Pharmacy Act, owing, we believe, to insufficient knowledge of the law relating to the practice of Pharmacy, this Committee urges upon all druggists to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Act, rigidly observe all its requirements, and especially with regard to the sale and registration of poisons.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman.

The detective sometimes employed by the Council prosecuted a man at Napanee under the Infringement Act. He lost the case, but the Council declared themselves not responsible for the bill of costs sent them as they had not authorized the proceedings. This affair was referred to the College Solicitors.

Mr. Mackenzie proposed that in future a man should be employed without personal interest in securing convictions, who would act under the Council's instructions. It could be done for about \$600 a year. The general opinion was that this experiment might be tried for six months, and was referred to the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

This recommended that Kennard, the highest student who passed in all subjects, have his diploma withheld for one year, that Pollock have his withheld for two years after passing, and that the other three have their diplomas withheld for one year after passing.

For the last term the number of Junior Students was 71, Senior Students 58.

As the extension of time for the Junior Course, it was arranged that for the present some portion of the work taken in the Junior Course be transferred to the Senior.

A. J. JEFFERY, Chairman.

It reported the behavior and examination results very gratifying. The call for subscriptions for the Library had brought in \$326, and the College was asked for \$150 more. \$250 were also wanted for microscopes, scales, repairs, etc.

Moved by Mr. Jeffery, seconded by Mr. Watters, that the Education Report be adopted with the exception of clauses calling for money, and that they be referred to Committee.

The Examiner's Report read the day before was also adopted, with the addition of a clause granting W. B. Montgomery his diploma on a re-reading of his papers.

Mr. Hall asked Registrar Lewis if the Council were to understand from what he had said the day before that he will leave next February unless his salary be raised to \$1000.

Mr. Lewis replied that he stuck to what he had said; he was not going to do a man's work for a boy's pay.

The President asked Prof. Shuttleworth about the time to be devoted to Botany.

As the Prof. had supposed the day before, there had been no intention of shortening it.

The President then read a letter from Mr. Sneath, Examiner in Botany, answering questions as to what he thought of the instruction given here. Mr. Sneath considered that the time given to Botany must not be curtailed, that though the students showed a knowledge of the scientific part of the subject, the elements seemed to have been neglected.

Dr. Avison explained that it was impossible to make practical botanists unless the Session be held in summer. Other schools, said Mr. Petrie, made botanists in winter time, out door classes being held in summer. Dr. Avison thought that without these summer classes, or access to conservatories, Botany could not be practically taught.

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. D'Avignon, that this matter be referred to the Educational Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

On Thursday, Aug. 7th, the Council assembled at 11 a.m.

Mr. Slaven gave notice of a motion to reduce the fee for replacing a lost diploma from \$5 to \$2.

Moved by Mr. Slaven, seconded by Mr. Petrie, that the President be appointed delegate to attend convention to be held at Old Pt. Comfort, Va. Carried.

A resolution that examiners' questions shall be sent to the Chairman under seal, was carried. Copies of this motion are to be sent to the different examiners.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Watters, that negotiations be opened between this College and the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec regarding reciprocity of diplomas.

Mr. Petrie opposed this, stating that Montreal graduates would overrun Ontario. Mr. Hobart said that offers of this kind had been refused before by Quebec. Members were at variance as to

whether the proposal ought to come from Ontario. The motion was finally carried.

A Special Commission then went into committee on By-law 10 re-dividing the Province into thirteen districts for the election of Members of Council. Mr. Slaven in the chair. The following is the report:

ELECTORAL TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

No. 1. Glangary, Prescott, Stormont, Russell, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark and Renfrew.

No. 2. Leeds, Frontenac, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward and Hastings.

No. 3. Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham, Victoria and Ontario.

No. 4. Following Wards in Toronto: St. George's, St. Lawrence, St. John's, St. James, St. Thomas, St. David's and St. Matthew's.

No. 5. Following Wards: St. Paul's, St. Patrick's, St. Stephen's, St. Mark's, and St. Alban's.

No. 6. Simcoe, York (except Toronto), Halton, Districts of Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, and Rainy River.

No. 7. Peel, Wellington, Halton, and Dufferin.

No. 8. Wentworth, Lincoln, and Welland.

No. 9. Hamilton, Brant, and Waterloo.

No. 10. Norfolk, Oxford, and Perth.

No. 11. Elgin and Middlesex.

No. 12. Huron, Grey, and Bruce.

No. 13. Lambton, Kent, and Essex.

Election to take place first Wednesday in July every 2nd year. Voters must be members of College and not in default in respect to fees. Council to consist of 13 members.

After an hour's debate By law No. 10 was adopted.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Accounts, Globe Printing Co.	\$13 50
" Fiddies & Hogarth	13 50
" Monetary Times	125 75
" Elias Rogers	1 50
" Edgar & Malone	180 00

Total \$434 25

Recommended that above be adopted. Recommended that the Registrar-Treasurer do communicate with the Editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal that in future he be requested not to interlard in the reading matter of the Journal patent medicine and other advertisements.

That the President, Vice-President, A. B. Petrie and A. Jeffery be a committee to have plans prepared and estimates received for extension of the College building, the same to be laid before the Council for approval or otherwise at its next Feb'y meeting.

That \$300 be placed at the disposal of the Infringement Committee to enable them to carry out their recommendation regarding employment of a salaried detective.

That \$100 be placed to credit of Education Committee for the purpose of carrying out their recommendations.

That \$1,000 be placed to the credit of the College in the Freehold Loan and Savings Co.

J. W. SLAVEN, Chairman.

Infringement Committee decided that the costs incurred without authority in the Napanea case were not to be borne by the College.

The next proceeding was more startling.

Mr. McGregor moved, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the engagements of Prof. Shuttleworth and Dr. Avison should terminate at the end of 12 months.

Mr. McGregor said that in this movement, without giving further reasons, he believed he was carrying out the wishes of at least three fourths of the Council.

Mr. D'Avignon said some intelligible reason ought to be given for the dismissal of the professors, and asked, "Is it because you think you can get cheaper labor than theirs?"

Mr. McGregor not replying to this, Mr. Slaven rose and said that for some time there had been friction between the Professors and the Council, and what he must call obstinacy on the part of the former. The Council felt that they were the employers, and those they employed ought to conform to their wishes in everything.

Mr. D'Avignon said the dismissal was a very serious step, one that would seriously hurt the College, and that new instructors so efficient as the old could not be obtained. The sympathy which would be felt by several members for the old would prejudice them against new Professors, if nothing else did.

The motion was put to the vote, the eight members voting in support of it were: Messrs. Clark, Hall, Slaven, Petrie, McKee, McGregor, Hobart and McKenzie. Those voting against it were: Messrs. D'Avignon, Jeffery, Lawrence and Watters.

Thereupon Mr. D'Avignon resigned his seat in the Council, an example immediately followed by Mr. Jeffery.

The afternoon session began by reading the letters of resignation sent in by these two gentlemen.

The Report of By-laws and Legislation Committee was next adopted. The report consisted chiefly of decisions concerning the registration of apprentices, etc., and provided for the supplying of the Pharmaceutical Journal to medical men at no charge outside their registration fees.

Mr. Lawrence moved, Mr. Petrie seconded, the addition of \$1,000 to the former \$2,000 insurance on the fittings of the College. Carried unanimously.

The next movement proposed by Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. Hobart, appointed a committee to receive and examine applications for the positions vacated by the two Professors.

The Council then broke up to reassemble next morning.

FOURTH DAY.

On Friday, Aug. 8th, the first movement was by Mr. McKee, seconded by Mr. Hobart, nominating Mr. C. D. Daniel, of Toronto, to fill Mr. Jeffery's empty seat in the Council. The President being willing to cast his ballot in this way, Mr. Daniel was elected.

As to Mr. D'Avignon's place, Mr. McGregor moved, Mr. Lawrence seconded, that it should be offered to Mr. John S. Roberts, of Seneca.

The changes in the Council gave the members a good deal of extra work in the way of filling up satisfactorily the places on the different Committees.

Mr. Daniel, the newly elected member arrived, took his seat amid applause, and at once found his services in demand among the Committee men.

In the afternoon a telegraphic reply ar-

rived from Mr. Roberts, Seaforth, declining, on the plea of other business, the seat offered him. Thereupon Mr. R. M. Thurl, of Teeswater, whose section of the Province is unrepresented, was nominated to take Mr. D'Avignon's place in the Council.

In the question concerning Botany, referred to the Educational Committee, it was settled that next term this subject and Materia Medica should occupy the same amount of time as set down in the 1889 announcement. Microscopy will be treated separately and lectured upon once a week.

Notice was given that at the next semi-annual meeting Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Daniel, will move that the salary of Registrar Lewis be increased to \$1,000 per annum.

This ended the business of the session. The Council will meet next at 2.30 p.m. on the first Tuesday in February, 1891.

Prospects of the Opium Crop.

Messrs. E. J. Lavino & Co., Philadelphia and Smyrna, under date of July 15, have issued the following circular to the trade:

Smyrna writes under date of the 28th of June: "Reports reached us that the appearance of the poppy plants in the districts of Karahissar, Aksheir, and Konieh was discouraging, and the agents here of the principal native operators of Aksheir got orders to buy on the Smyrna market on speculation.

"It seems now almost positive that 4,000 baskets is a high estimate for the total yield of the opium crop of Turkey. The district of Guneh gives us an illustration of the damage caused by the continuous drought in some parts of the country. That district will yield, in an abundant year, about 100 baskets, or 40 to 50 baskets in any ordinary year; the estimates a month ago were 15 baskets, provided rain would fall before gathering time. The amount gathered has been 3 baskets!"

"No doubt the outlook is not bad in the other districts of the high plateaux, for some had rain, but not in sufficient quantity, and first estimates have to be daily greatly curtailed. The districts raising high-grade opium seemed to have fared best, as Malatia, Tokat, Baloukissar, will yield as much as in 1889, i. e., an average crop. Everywhere else in Anatolia the shortage is considerable, and with the data now in hand everything points towards a crop of less than 4,000 baskets, equal to about 3,500 cases. The Salonica crop is all gathered and has given about 1,100 baskets; Malatia, Tokat, etc., will yield about 500 baskets; the other high grades, such as Boghaditch, Baloukissar, etc., about 500 baskets more, or 2,100 baskets of rich grades of opium all told. This will leave only about 1,900 baskets, or 1,700 cases of the ordinary kinds."

Nareganina alata, in the form of tincture, is a new expectorant, apparently possessing in some peculiar advantages.

Frozen or Solid Perfumes.

Some of your readers would, no doubt, like to know how to make the latest "startling novelty," the frozen or solid perfume.

The following are my own original forms, and I will back them against any in the market.

In the first place the solid perfume is merely perfumed hard paraffin. The hard paraffin is melted and perfumed at as low a temperature as possible, and for a mould I use the lids of two drachm chip boxes. To make

WHITE ROSE SOLID PERFUME.

Take of

Oil of geranium	1 dr.
Oil of bergamotte	1 oz.
Oil of patchouli	5 minims.

From one to five drops to each block may be used according to the moderation or extravagance of the manufacturer.

LAVENDER SOLID PERFUME.

Take of

Oil of lavender	2 ozs.
Essence of bergamotte	1 oz.
Oil of cassia	5 minims.
Oil of geranium	40 "
Oil of orange	5 "

Mix, and perfume the wax as before.

ROSEY SOLID PERFUME.

Take of

Oil of coriander	18 minims.
Oil of cloves	2 drms.
Oil of nutmeg	1 "
Oil of lavender	3 "
Oil of sandal	1 "
Oil of bergamotte	1 oz.
Oil of rose	1 dr.
Oil of geranium	1 dr.
Oil of orange	10 minims.

Mix.

COLOGNE SOLID PERFUME.

Take of

Essence of bergamotte	1 oz.
Essence of lemon	1 oz.
Oil of citronella	1 oz.
Oil of neroli	1 oz.
Oil of rosemary	80 minims.
Oil of geranium	10 minims.

Mix.

Ziele in Brit. & Col. Druggist.

A DEATH is reported from New York as having followed two fifteen-grain doses of sulphonal, administered at an interval of eighty minutes. The immediate cause of death was apnoea, which supervened forty hours after the first dose.

Kola nut has been found to check sea sickness.

Remember that a "want" book is of no value unless used.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in shopping.

Powdered camphor can be kept in the pulverent form by the addition of one-half per cent. of paraffin oil.

Remember that it is never safe to manufacture a preparation from memory. Always have the formula before you.



LIFE,
GROWTH
—AND—
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR!

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

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No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.



A GREAT
Scientific
Revelation.

The microbes or germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrophula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

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We offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed postpaid on application:

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Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated, Tinned Granules. In bulk or boxed, with buyer's name.

**FLUID EXTRACTS,
Elixirs, Wines, Tinctures, Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.**

Syrups—Medicinal and Medicated.

Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS,

Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinated; Pancreatin Pure and Saccharated.

LOZENGES, MENTHOL PENCILS AND INHALERS.

SAXOLINE,

Plain, Perfumed, Medicated; Its Preparations and combinations.

CASCARA SAGRADA,

In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

PLASTERS,

In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.

Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Etc.

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Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in Fluids, Powders, Liquid, or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly himself. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

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Caffeine Seidlitz—Very efficient headache remedy. Improved Bronchial Lozenges—Very salubrious. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

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Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrcia (Bay Rum Essence)—Highly concentrated, giving true color of the Bay Leaf.

Fluid Extract Verba Santa—For disguising the taste of quinine.

Fluid Extract Cascara—Modified. Free from bitter taste. Full strength.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal (Colorless).

Imperial Tooth Soap—The best dentifrice made. In colored lithographed hinge-top tin boxes.

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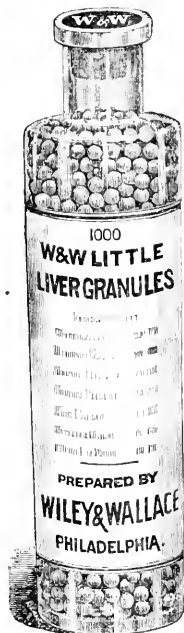
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FORMULA

Albion, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; E.M. Hyocyanin, 1-20 gr.; E.M. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Chlor. Res. Capsic, 1-25 gr.

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Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,
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Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
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Golden Eye Salve,
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PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

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NEW YORK.

The Prescribing Chemist and the Dispensing Doctor in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Lancet* writes on this subject as follows: In France, as with you, the subject of the prescribing chemist comes from time to time on the topic of discussion, although in this country the respective spheres of pharmacist and doctor are much more sharply defined than in England. Here the former is strictly a druggist; that is to say, he compounds and deals in drugs alone, while he relegates the retailing of tooth brushes and other toilet requisites to a personage quite apart, viz., the perfumer, whose trade is altogether another branch of industry, and as a rule, an extremely lucrative one. Consequently the pharmaceutical chemist occupies much more the position of a professional man in this country than with you, and, therefore, his social status is better. Pharmacy indeed, enjoys the dignity in Universities of France of a separate faculty, the students of which not only pass examinations, but matriculate and pursue a prolonged curriculum before obtaining the diploma in pharmacy. Distinct from the chemist, again, is the herbalist, or petty dealer in green and dried herbs, who is much more numerous as a class than in England, and to whom the lower orders very fond of dosing themselves for everything in the first instance—have recourse invariably to their innumerable decoctions or *tisanes*. It will thus be seen that the druggist is limited in his operations to the dispensing and selling of pharmaceutical preparations. He is further restricted from suggesting or compounding any preparation for a customer unless the latter be first provided with a doctor's prescription. In other words, he is not to prescribe, and is liable to penalties if he has it proved against him that he does so. He does it however to a certain extent, but hardly in the wholesale, flagrant, over-the-counter manner which obtains in the United Kingdom. There are, of course, here as elsewhere, chemists *and* chemists. He who wishes to push his wares and preparations has recourse largely to advertising. He has some nostrum which he vaunts in the press throughout the country in the old worn way as the universal panacea for all the ills of which humanity is the unwilling but inevitable inheritor. There is no restriction placed on his choice of advertisement, providing he observes the legal limitation which ordains that all such preparations must be of a simple and not of a compound nature, and that it is declared accordingly. In this way he attracts the customer, who asks for a particular "elixir" or what not and on whom is thus adroitly thrown the onus of prescribing for himself. The doctor, on the other hand, save in a locality where a pharmacy may be wanting, is strictly prohibited by written and unwritten law from dispensing his own medicines; and it must be allowed that it is to a large extent owing to this salutary rule that

medicine as a profession occupies, as a whole, a higher social consideration than it does in England. The eyesore so often met with in large centres in England, of a member of a learned profession keeping open shop or so-called surgery, where hair oil and tooth brushes are offered for sale or "advice gratis, medicine a shilling," painted on a window in close proximity to the name of a registered practitioner, would not be tolerated in this country for a moment; and there are no two opinions about the public and the profession being in the long run gainers by this intolerance.

The question of medical treatment for the poor is quite beside this, as is evidenced by the fact that in France, where nothing of the above objectionable nature obtains, the poor are well cared for medically, and there is little or no abuse of hospital charity. An endeavor, however, will shortly be made by a member of the Chamber of Deputies to modify the position, so far as the chemist is concerned, by bringing the following proposition before the House:

Chemists are henceforth authorised to deliver without prescription any compound medicines or drugs, but on condition that they are expressly asked for by the customer.

To this proposal the general practitioners are naturally opposed. A daily paper professes to have interviewed one of this body, who is reported to have replied as follows: "You complain, doctor, that the chemists poach on your preserves." "They not only poach," replied the doctor, "but they kill. In violation of the law, they prescribe, while the doctor rests with his arms crossed. The public does not recognize that a dispenser of drugs is incapable of writing a trustworthy prescription, and yet the study of medicine and surgery is quite another affair from that of chemistry and pharmacy. Now, the dangers," continued he, "of medicine given in this way are two: (1) on a wrong or no diagnosis; (2) it may not arrest the progress of the malady; result—delay, and the calling in of the doctor when death is inevitable.

Moreover, by authorising the chemists to deliver medicines in this way many struggling practitioners in the poorer quarters will be deprived of their means of livelihood. "There are doctors," he declared, "in such quarters, who, although every whit as capable as their more fortunate *confreres*, find a difficulty, owing to the exigencies of fortune, in putting together two or three thousand francs a year. They may have studied to obtain their diploma for ten years, and end by gaining with difficulty the wages of a workman; and, moreover, they are less at their ease than he, for they have to bear numerous expenses which the workman has not. It is true there are some members of the profession who accumulate large fortunes, but they are the small minority, and it is precisely to this minority, which knows little of our necessities, that appeals are made to legislate for us. And it is to be added," he went on, "that in this matter the pharmacien has always the advantage over us—as when, for

example, a workman consults us, he is generally out of work, and spends his savings on household necessities, amongst which are included the medicine. Our patient pays us not for his consultations, but he always pays the chemist!" In conclusion, he urged that he would allow the chemist in the interests of all concerned, the patient included, to do very minor surgery and simple dressings only, and even then he maintained he should hold the diploma of *officier de santé* as well as that in pharmacy. *Re, and Col, Druggist.*

A New Method of Taking Powders.

During the course of the recent influenza epidemic, Dr. Hoffman learned a new Method of taking Powders, from a patient who himself originated it. This method seemed to offer so many advantages over the customary enveloping in waters and capsules, that Hoffman tried it under numerous conditions and with great satisfaction.

The material is a paper of vegetable fibre, manufactured on a large scale in Japan under the name "U-sego"; it is a uniform yellowish white in color, and has a silky lustre. On the one hand it is so thin and delicate that the finest mark can be seen through it, and on the other, is possessed of remarkable toughness and tenacity. The weight of a single piece (it comes into commerce in sheets 20 inches long by 14 broad) is about 30 grains, and it contains 1.05 per cent. of ash, consisting of oxide of iron, alumina and lime. Microscopically examined, it was seen to be a thick network of irregularly arranged bast fibre cells, with extraordinary thin walls. By the efforts of Dr. Uloth, the source was identified as *Wickstrœmia canescens* of the natural order Thymelæaceæ, a bushy plant which grows widely in the mountain forests of middle and south Japan.

A piece of about 4 square inches is used for an ordinary powder of 8 grains, which is shaken as much as possible towards the centre; the four corners are then taken up, and twisted together between the finger and thumb, avoiding as much as possible all unnecessary breaking of the paper. The little twisted column is then cut off, the base slightly compressed, and the whole is ready for taking. Practical experiments showed that in the stomach the packet immediately unfolds, and discharges its contents; the paper itself seems to be entirely disintegrated in its passage along the digestive tract. The author thinks that the great cheapness of the method will be a chief advantage, as well as its simplicity of application. At the same time, the Japan paper makes a much smaller packet than the ordinary wafer. He recommends that the medical man should add to his prescription the words "D. ad. chart. japonicæ," and that the powders should be sent out ready for taking by the pharmacist.

SELECTIONS.

THE atomic weight of bismuth has long been accepted as 210. E. Claassen (*Berichte*) has just made some careful determinations of the atomic weight, which is shown to be 208.89830 if oxygen is taken as 16, or 208.37605 if oxygen is taken as 15.96.

A LANOLIN REACTION. According to Vulpin, if a few centigrams of lanolin are dissolved in chloroform, and this solution is cautiously poured on an equal volume of sulphuric acid in a test-tube, there appears at the point of contact a fiery brown-red ring. The chloroform above the ring has a violet reflection.

PARAFFIN, when treated with solvents, behaves like a colloid. It yields jellies with benzol, chloroform, and especially with ether. In acetic acid it behaves like a crystalloid. The condition of paraffin in crude petroleum may thus be explained. —B. Pawlewski, in *Ber. d. Chem. Ges.*, xxiil., 327.

SOLUBILITY OF TARTAR EMETIC. According to Koehlin (*Chem. Zeit.*) the solubility of tartar emetic is considerably increased by the addition of an alkaline chloride, such as common salt, or sal ammoniac. Thus, 5 parts of tartar emetic if combined with an equal weight of salt, will require only 10 parts of water for solution.

SOLUTION OF IODOFORM IN OLIVE OIL. —The *Munch Med. Wochenschr.* contains a communication from Dr. Haffter, to the effect that a saturated solution of camphor and olive oil takes up a considerable quantity of iodoform in solution. On careful investigation he ascertained that iodoform was dissolved in such a solution to the extent of six per cent.

HOW TO DISPENSE LITHIUM CARBONATE. —The solubility of lithium carbonate is in many instances insufficient, particularly when the salt has been exposed to too much heat in drying, or when its large-sized grains have not been previously pulverised. Carles suggests, therefore, that it should only be dispensed in the form of a fine powder, and mixed with equal parts of sodium bicarbonate, or, better still, of sugar, by which means its solubility in (soda) water will be augmented.

ANTISEPTIC PAPER. M. Duquaire, of Lyons, suggests an antiseptic paper consisting of asbestos with about 5 per cent. of ordinary paper pulp. Work into a soft paper, and soak in a solution of bees-wax and petroleum benzene. After evaporation of the solvent, the paper is ready for use, all that is necessary being to light it with a match, after which the paper being completely aseptic, it may be used for dressing wounds, with or without iodoform or other antiseptics. *Ch. and Dr.*

PYOKTANIN. —Merec exhibited in Berlin recently a number of new synthetical substances, among which were two anti-

septics, called pyoktanin, which appear to be anilin compounds. They are said to exceed corrosive sublimate in their bactericidal action, at the same time being non-poisonous, odorless, and healing to the wounds to which they are applied. One variety is intended for surgical purposes, and the second for ophthalmological use. They are presented in the form of one and two per cent. dusting powders, ointment and bandages.

SUPPOSITORIES OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS. —The following method of manipulation is recommended with an intractable vegetable extract, such as an extract of belladonna, when ordered in the form of a fatty suppository. Melt the necessary quantity of oil of theobroma with 10 per cent. of wax. Rub the extract perfectly smooth with an equal weight of lanoline or lard; pour on the mixture one third of the melted cocoa butter with constant stirring, then pour back into the bulk of the melted vehicle and having well mixed run into the moulds. *Journal de Pharmacie.*

THIO RESORCIN. —The latest substitute for iodoform is a combination of sulphur with resorcin, discovered by Ewer and Pick of Berlin, to which the name of thio resorcin has been applied. It occurs as a powder, and is without smell and entirely non-poisonous. It has been used as a dusting powder, and as an ointment made up with vaseline of the strength from 10 to 20 per cent., for eczema, psoriasis, itch and other skin diseases. It is insoluble in water, but sparingly soluble in ether or alcohol. In price it is about the same as iodoform. (*Lancet*, June 8th, 1889.) *International Medical Annual*, 1890.

An Easy Way to Silver Glass.

This may be done by dissolving the parts of crystallised nitrates of silver in fifty parts of distilled water, to this exactly six parts of the solution of ammonia is to be added; then one part of tartaric acid must be dissolved in four half parts of water, and mixed with it; and afterwards diluted with 500 parts of pure distilled water. Having thus prepared the silver solution for use, it is now necessary to clean very carefully the glass we wish to silver, which is then placed in a vessel and the solution poured in. The vessel is next put away in a quiet place, and kept at a temperature of 40 to 50 Centigrade. When the glass is silvered it may be carefully washed in a very gentle stream of water, and then dried at a moderate heat. As the silver would tarnish by exposure to the action of the atmosphere, it is advisable to varnish it over with some polishing varnish. For this purpose amber, dissolved in chloroform, will be found an admirable preparation. *National Glass Budget.*

Pamblanco bark, derived from a Mexican leguminous tree, is recommended as a substitute for quinine.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.,

Wholesale Druggists & Importers.

IN STOCK:

- Merec's Sacle Pepsine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. & 1 oz. btl.
- " Lacto Pepsine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb btl.
- " Pancreatic Scales, 1 oz. btl.
- " Powdered Malt, 1 lb. btl.

SPECIALTIES:

- Granular Citrate of Magnesia,
- Spirits Ammonia, Arom., Distilled,
- Spirits Ether, Nitros Pur.,
- Fluid Extracts,
- Elixirs and Syrups,
- Extract Vanilla,
- Strawberry, Raspberry,
- And all Pharmaceutical Goods.

Agents for Batger's Confectionery,

Major's Cement,

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

We keep full stocks of

Wm. Wyeth & Co's Preparations,

Parker, Davis & Co's Preparations,

W. R. Warner & Co's Preparations,

And everything required in the business.

The London Drug Co.

We bought this Space
for the purpose of informing
you why we are Mad.

We have our teeth set and our face red because there are two or three unscrupulous and wholly irresponsible parties who, unable to make an honest living, are now and have been seeking to impose on you and the public, by secretly counterfeiting our "PENNYROYAL WAFERS" and "GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION," and disposing of them to the Trade, both Wholesale and Retail at CUT PRICES. Their product is a clever imitation. The labels have our name forged thereon and look very much like our bona fide package, but the goods are far inferior, in fact, are a dangerous counterfeit. A certain number of Druggists in Canada bought of these goods, under false representation of their being our goods, and obtained by them an advertising, or by having an overstock must sacrifice them. Very clever talk, but nevertheless falsehoods. We have the honor of this going under arrest. The Chicago end of the scheme is closely pursued. Buy no goods from travellers. We have had none out since 1887. We sell to you direct from the home office. We put the expense of a traveller into procuring the goods, and you profit thereby. Every box of Pennyroyal Wafers sent out by us has our signature in RED across the face of both labels (both French and English). A few of the druggists finding the counterfeit goods of little or no efficacy with their trade, have complained that we were not making so good an article as formerly, and when we looked into the matter we found, and they admitted, that the goods were not procured of us, and were as suspected, counterfeits. The original PENNYROYAL WAFERS, as introduced by us, and which is wholly our property, secured by rights given by Canadian patents as well as U.S. patents, are specific in all sense, and are valuable beyond all like remedies, so that their success as sellers and results in treatment are items which others covet and try to imitate.

WE SHALL APPEAR BEFORE YOU:—
in this space during the year to make propositions of value to you for the Sale of these goods to your trade, and shall ask those of you whom all goods offered which are not clearly bona fide. Treat "snaps" and "cut prices" in these preparations with suspicion.

Respectfully yours,

Eureka Chemical Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Canadian Depot - Windsor, Ont.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE.

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT

To Druggists :

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, write: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say: "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Cament, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows: "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSES ANI, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6.00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Uteration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Protrusion and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & CO.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONT'S



As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

All pronounce it "The best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

Medicated Wines.

Dieterich, in the last issue of his *Pharmaceutische Manual*, gives a number of formulae for the preparation of medicated wines. Few, if any, of these can be regarded as tipples, but all are peculiar for the fact that the wine from which they are made is detannated. We give a selection of the more important formulae for articles which should be saleable if put up in attractive form and brought before customers in a nice way.

CASCARA SAGRADA WINE.

White gelatin in strips 15 grains
Distilled water 2½ drachms
Dissolve by the aid of heat, and add to
Sherry wine 28 oz.

Tasteless fluid extract of
cascara sagrada 1½ oz.
Sugar 1½ oz.

Set aside in a cool place for eight days, and filter.

A similar wine, not free from the bitter principle of the bark, may be made by macerating 1½ oz. of cascara sagrada and 1½ oz. of sugar in 30 oz. of sherry, for eight days, and filtering. A *Rhamnus frangula* wine can be made in the same way.

CINCHONA WINE.

White gelatin 15 grains
Distilled water 2½ drachms
Sherry wine 18 oz.

Detannate in the manner above described; then add—

Simple syrup 6 oz.
Tincture of cinchona 6 oz.

After eight days, filter.

May also be made with red wine, or direct from the bark, the quantities being:

Gelatin 15 grains
Distilled water 2½ drachms
Sherry wine 30 oz.
Cinchona bark, in coarse powder 10 drachms
Sugar 1½ oz.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

In this case, care must be taken to have the gelatine and wine reaction complete before adding the cinchona, otherwise the alkaloid may be thrown out by the tannin of the wine.

IMPROVED QUININE WINE.

Gelatin 15 grains
Distilled water 2½ drachms

Dissolve and add to

Sherry wine 29½ oz.

Shake, and set aside to clear; then add the following solution:

Hydrochlorate of quinine 30 grains
Dilute hydrochloric acid 30 drops
Water 4 oz.

After a week filter

This is double the strength given by Dieterich, as our inland revenue requires 1 grain of quinine per oz. to be contained in the wine, if sold without a license.

PEPSIN WINE.

White gelatin, in strips 15 grains
Distilled water 2½ drachms
White wine 25 oz.

Detannate as described. At the same time mix together—

Pepsin 7 drachms
Glycerine 6 drachms
Distilled water 6 drachms

Add to the wine along with 30 minims of hydrochloric acid; macerate for eight days, shaking occasionally; then filter.

SENNA WINE.

Alexandrian senna leaves 1½ oz.
Sherry wine 27 oz.

Macerate for eight days, press, and strain; then add 5 grains of gelatin dissolved in 2½ drachms of distilled water, and then the following:

Tincture of orange peel 1 oz.
"ginger ½ oz.
Aromatic tincture 80 minims
Honey 2 oz.

Again allow to stand for ten days, and filter.

This wine is an excellent aperient for persons suffering from hemorrhoids. It should be taken in tablespoonfuls, according to the effect desired.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Notes and Queries.

W. R., Toronto, writes: "A few days ago I had occasion to prepare the following prescription and obtained results which I do not understand, and will be very glad if you can enlighten me:

R Tr. Ferri Perchlor 4 drs.
Ac. phosph. dil 3 drs.
Aqua ad 2 ozs.

Mix.

"On adding the acid and the tincture a considerable quantity of precipitate was thrown down, and in no way could I prevent this, although I tried diluting it, etc. Can this be satisfactorily dispensed so as to form a clear mixture?"

Ans. Pure acid phosphoric dil. B. P., that is ortho-phosphoric acid with tincture of iron will give a perfectly bright solution free from precipitate. The probable difficulty is that your acid contains more or less meta-phosphoric acid, as commercial acid phosph. dil. frequently does, in which case it will give a copious precipitate which cannot be avoided in any way, but if materials are pure no difficulty should be experienced.

"Aloes," Hamilton, asks, "How should the following prescription be dispensed?"

R Potass. chlorate 1 dr.
Soda bicarb 2 dr.
Soda bibor 2 dr.
Glycerin 1 oz.
Aqua ad 4 oz.

Mix.

"In adding the glycerin sudden effervescence takes place. Is there any chemical action? If so, what? I found that the absence of chlorate of potash did not prevent this."

Ans. The chlorate of potash takes no part in the chemical change which takes place. The glycerin, acting on the borax, forms boric acid and sodium metaborate, then the boric acid, acting on the bicarbonate of sodium, causes the effervescence C_2O_2 being given off. It ought to be dispensed in a mortar or open vessel, then when effervescence ceases pour into the bottle.

E. M. D., P. E. Island. — The article mentioned was, as you may observe, a clipping from an exchange, but on testing the matter find it does not act as stated. Thanks for your favorable opinion of the *Druggist*.

M., Hamilton. No, as we understand it the recognition of the Ontario College diplomas by the State Boards mentioned does not necessitate a mutual recognition by the Ontario Council of the diplomas from the other colleges.

Said is now given internally with highly satisfactory results for gonorrhoea.

Aristol is said to be an excellent application for piles, both external and internal.

Capsicum is one of the best counter irritants, especially in muscular rheumatism, stiff neck and neuralgia.

Helenin, the active principle of elecampane root, is claimed by Marquand to prevent development of tuberculosis.

The odor of ichthyol may be disguised by oil of citronella. The latter is itself employed, in Ceylon, against rheumatism.

Ichthyol suppositories (33 per cent.) are highly recommended for the treatment of intestinal catarrh, both acute and chronic.

GLUTEN FLOUR.

This article is highly recommended in cases of Diabetes, as the Starch is mainly converted into dextrine. Many physicians recommend it instead of the imported article. It has now been tested for six years.

DESICCATED WHEAT

For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gas &c Derangements.

BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 40c. per tin.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Advertisements under the following headings will be inserted FREE, one insertion: Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Business Wanted, Business for Sale, Goods for Exchange, Miscellaneous.

Situations Wanted.

A 8 Manager or Assistant, 10 years experience. Qualifications. Address W. T., 25 St. Monique St., Montreal.

Businesses for Sale.

ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN LIVE manufacturing town Ontario. Stock and fixtures in prime order about \$2,500. This is no bankrupt sale; a fine chance. Address: Chemist, Office CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Stratford, Ont.

Business Wanted.

DRUG BUSINESS WANTED—West or south of Toronto, anywhere in good town and good farming community. Address A. L., care Canadian Druggist, Stratford.

WANTED—A good, clean stock of Drugs, from \$1000 to \$2000, in a live town, preferably in Western Ontario. Address Box 86, Beeton.

Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

LAMBERT'S

LITHIATED HYDRANCEA.

KIDNEY ALTERATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

SUBSTITUTION. In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decried this pernicious practice - **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,
ST. LOUIS.

*"Famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes,
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery."*

These lines fully describe that most miserable of human beings the

DYSPEPTIC.

His great trouble is that he cannot find a food that his weakened stomach can retain and digest.



Can be retained and digested by the **WEAKEST STOMACH.**

It quickly Stimulates and Strengthens and thereby improves the digestive functions.

Stecher's Stick 'Em Fly Paper

THE OLDEST, THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE,
THE LARGEST SHEET!

SIZE, 18 X 24 INCHES



No more flies falling dead all over the room. Stick 'em Fly Paper catches and holds all the flies in the room.

The saving is when one fly does a dozen more. The trouble is this paper catches flies, the trouble is this season and all.

Spread on Manilla or Parchment as desired.

Quality Guaranteed for the Entire Season.

Price, \$1.10 per box of 50 sheets; 5 boxes for \$5.25;
10 boxes for \$10.00.

Your customers will appreciate the large sheet.
All Jobbers handle it.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY W. STECHER, - Cleveland, Ohio.

NOW IS THE TIME WHEN

DAVIS' FLY FELTS

SELL WITH A RUSH.

Druggists, look at Your Stock and Keep Well Supplied.

OUR FELTS ARE VERY POPULAR.
SALES LARGE AND INCREASING.

Order from your Wholesaler or from Manufacturers.

Powell & Davis Co.

CHATHAM, ONT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Read J. Winer & Co.'s change of advertisement on first page of cover. It interests you.

The Eureka Chemical Co. have something to say to the druggists of Canada in this number. Read their announcement.

Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, announce the receipt of 500 cases choice sponges in all grades, and invite letter orders or personal examination of the goods.

Dr. H. P. Wilkins' Liver Powders are brought to the notice of the trade as a reliable remedy, and one that can be offered in perfect confidence for all liver troubles. They may be ordered direct from the manufacturers, or through Elliot & Co., Toronto.

Read the change of advt. of Dr. Child's Pile Ointment on page 11. Nothing could be more inclusive as to the efficacy of this preparation and the druggist who handles it realises a good profit and gives satisfaction to his customers. Send a trial order.

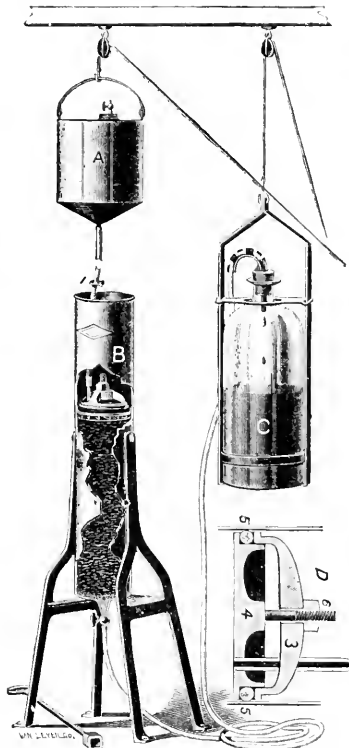
Attention is directed to the announcement elsewhere in this issue to the effect that Messrs. Fulford & Co., Brockville, the enterprising proprietors of Nasal Balm, have taken over the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills business. This is a sufficient guarantee that the remedy will be thoroughly and effectively advertised, and that a wide spread demand will be created for it.



The Merz Capsule Co., of Detroit, invite your attention in this issue to their elastic and hard filled capsules, of which they offer over 125 standard formulas. The accompanying cut shows the new capsule for fluid medicines of all sorts, which may be simply and easily filled by compression of the empty capsule and then drawing up the liquid. This capsule holds one teaspoonful.

REMOVAL. The Humphries' Homeopathic Medicine Company find that the constantly increasing demand both domestic and foreign for their preparations has necessitated increased facilities for business. After no small effort to find premises in the center of the drug and medicine quarter of their city, with sufficient space to meet their wants, they have purchased the property lately occupied by the A. S. Barnes Publishing Co., on the North-west corner of William and John streets, Nos. 111 and 113 William street and Nos. 61, 63 and 65, John street. This property, seventy feet on John by forty on William, a substantial brick

structure of five stories and basement, will furnish the facilities they have so much desired for their complicated and varied wants. As soon as the proper changes in the way of removals and betterments can be made, which they trust will not be later than August 1st, they shall be happy to meet their old friends and customers at their new home, which they designate as the corner of William and John streets, New York.



Patented in the U. S. and Canada.

DESCRIPTION OF ANDERSON'S DOUBLE PRESSURE PERCOLATOR. A is the neustrium reservoir, connected to the percolator, B, by a rubber tube. C is a pinch-cock. The percolator is mounted on a substantial japanned iron stand. D is the receiving bottle, suspended in the bottle swing. This will hold different sizes of bottles. The swing with Nos. 0, 1 and 2 will take in bottles holding from 1 to 10 pints; that with Nos. 3, 4, and 5 a 20 pint bottle or a 2 gallon demijohn. In C the half circle is seen fitted in the cork to prevent the discharge tube from kinking. D is an enlarged view of the piston head, which consists of the plates, 3 and 4; between them is the solid rubber ring, 5, 5. The bolt and nut, 6, serve to draw the plates together, thus pressing the rubber ring against the sides of the percolator, forming a tight joint. The piston-head is adjustable at any point in the cylindrical percolator. See advt. on page 3.

Kerry, Watson & Co.,

WHOLESALE - DRUGGISTS,

351 St. Paul St.,
MONTREAL.

500 Cases Honey Comb SPONGES

ASSORTED SIZES AND QUALITIES ALL WELL
SELECTED.

15 Cases No. 1, equal Bath,	\$1.25 per piece
15 " " " "	80c. "
15 " " " "	55c. "
15 " " " "	45c. "
10 " " " "	28c. "
12 " " Toilet,	8c. "
20 " " " "	6c. "
25 " " " "	4c. "
75 " " " "	2c. "

300 Cases No. 2 quality Assorted Sponges
from 8c. to \$1.25 per piece.

The above goods are all carefully selected, very uniform in size in the cases, and are packed in boxes holding 12 to 30 Sponges. The smaller sizes in cases of 50, 100 and 200 pieces.

Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.

A new and pleasant form of our well known Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, possessing all its good qualities, combined with the odor and flavor of the fresh fruit.

We have just placed this on the market and invite orders. Samples sent on application.

WESTERN HOUSE,
The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

This safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh

As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

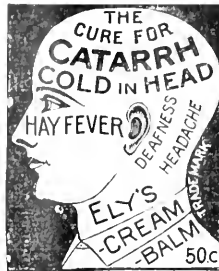
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition. For Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.



HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.
WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

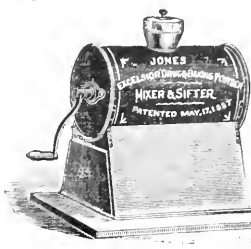
Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

ONLY \$10. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Seent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rolls all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Screens, and 100 Mesh Filtering Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 10 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Peppermint Powder, etc. Send for circular to see Manufacturer and Inventor.

M. J. JONES, - Penn Yan, N. Y.
Agents Wanted



For Sale Wholesale by

Toronto:

NORTHROP & LYMAN, - **LYMAN BROS.,**
T. MILLER & CO., - **ELLIOTT & CO.,**
F. F. DALLEY & CO., **EVANS & SONS, LTD.**

Hamilton:

J. WINER & CO., **ARCHIBALD WILSON & CO.,**
F. F. DALLEY & CO., **G. O. BRIGGS & SONS.**

London:

LONDON DRUG CO., - **C. McCALEM,**

JAS. KENNEDY & CO.

British Columbia:

LANGLEY & COMPANY.

Montreal:

EVANS & SONS, LTD.

S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties.

Father Mathew Remedy,
Dr. Sey's Remedy,
Persian Lotion,
Indigenous Bitters,
Audette's Hair Promotor.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



MAJOR'S CEMENT for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschmann, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. Also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 5 lb. weight, and a thermometer 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P. Q., and the

LONDON DRUG CO., London, Eng.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S



has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

Drug Report.

Trade for July has been very fair. At this season, owing to farmers being busy and so many in the city away from home, a quiet trade is being done.

Alcohol. The advance in the price of this article has been quite a topic of conversation among the drug trade, which is no wonder as its advance affects so many articles handled by them. It is hoped some arrangement can be made with the Government in regard to spirit used in manufacturing tinctures, &c., but on account of so much liquor being sold illegally by some druggists this is hardly likely, for as is usual the majority have to suffer for the minority. A druggists' distillery is under discussion at present. Our American friends also have to pay 2c. per gallon advance, with the likelihood of a still further rise owing to an advance in grain.

Jalap Root. Scarce, some poor samples offered. Cattle fishbone, higher.

QUININE. It is predicted this article is as low as it will be this year. There is no doubt it is selling at less than cost of production.

EXTRACT OF SILVER. Has again advanced. Tartaric acid, firmer. Shellac, higher prices probable.

Heavy chemicals, especially English ones, will soon see higher prices, as a

combination is about formed with a capital of \$40,000,000.

Opium, owing to short crop, will likely be higher.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: A private cable says that a combine has been formed in chemicals in the north of England and that prices in the bleaching powder market are already showing considerable advances. Soda crystals, soda ash, and caustic soda are leading the boom. Foreign buyers are doubtful at present about the reality of the advance, but prices will probably go up with a bound when the continental requirements compel them to buy.

If beeswax is adulterated with stearic acid, the sophistication can be detected by boiling 10 grains or so, cut into shavings, in 2 drachms of rectified spirit for a minute; then cool to 18-20° C., filter, and shake the filtrate with a little water in a test tube. If stearic acid is present there is a separation of floccy matter, which rises to the surface. One per cent. can in this way be detected.

When a competitor in business strenuously endeavors to impress the public with the idea that he has the only valuable enterprise, remember, that ten to one it is your own success that causes the blaggadoo.

GINSENG.

Wanted—5,000 pounds Dry Ginseng Root.

We pay the highest market price and pay Spot Cash.

T. KENNEY & SON,
HALLERTON, QUE.



Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Rubber Goods of Every Description.

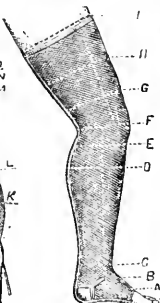
DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Dominion.

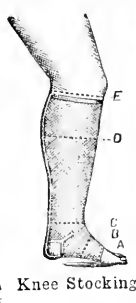
Air and Water Goods,
Surgical Cushions (Howard Kelly's),
Soft and Hard Rubber Urinals,
Syringes, Atomizers,
Bandages, Fever Coils,
Sheeting, Nipples, etc.



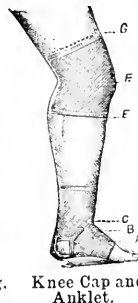
Abdominal Belt.



Thigh Stocking.



Knee Stocking.



Knee Cap and Anklet.

Elastic Hosiery

A Complete New Stock of all Sizes.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

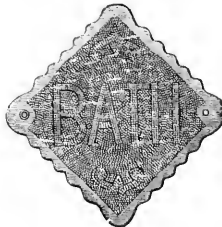
Sportsmen's Goods,
Fire Department Supplies,
Rubber and Tweed Waterproof Clothing,
Belting, Packing, Hose, &c.

Send for Catalogue of 240 pages.



IN USE.

Agreeable and Healthy, Soothing and Quieting.
Put up in neat tin case.



SPREAD OUT.

Toronto Rubber Co. of Canada.

P. O. Box 476. Telephones 485 and 3299.

T. McILROY, JR., & CO.,
28 KING ST. W., TORONTO.

We have already contracted to advertise

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$3 70	\$3 85	CAYENNE, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.	15	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CAYENNE, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Prep. see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prep. see Calcium, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALOES, oz.	40	45	CHAMOMILE, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Salts, lb.	25	75
AXODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thins, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	HARE, Althaus, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	50	55	Butterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Bardo k, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	90	1 00	Colloidal, lb.	75	80	Bonset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Camp, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75	CONFERTION, Senia, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25	CROSCOTE, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Cultfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DETRINE, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canella, lb.	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Heardland, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	65	70	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Yellow, lb.	35	40	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Pale, lb.	40	45	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Ground, lb.	17	20	Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Powdered, lb.	20	28	German, lb.	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Elder, lb.	29	32	Sage, ozs, lb.	15	18
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Sassafras, lb.	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Soup (quillaya), lb.	13	15	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 25	1 50	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 00	1 35	HONEY, lb.	15	20
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	French, white, lb.	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
Tonka, lb.	1 25	2 75	GLYCERINE, lb.	22	25	Indigo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	GLYCARIN, lb.	3 00	3 25	ISSET POWDER, lb.	40	45
BERRIES, Calab, sifted, lb.	2 50	2 60	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	ISPELASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
powdered, lb.	2 60	2 70	GUM ALOES, Cipe, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Bubadoes, lb.	30	50	LEAV, Avonite, lb.	25	30
Ground, lb.	12	14	Saccharine, lb.	65	70	Bay, lb.	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Assafetida, lb.	23	25	Beladonna, lb.	25	30
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.	15	18
BETTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80	Coca, lb.	55	60
CAMPION, lb.	65	85	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Digitidis, lb.	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 00	2 10	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hysocyamus, lb.	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Cubage, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Matric, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Guaiac, lb.	80	1 10	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Powdered, lb.	90	1 20	Timevelly, lb.	15	25
CARLINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
			Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LEUCIS, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75	LIQOR E, Solazzi, lb.	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	6 00	7 00	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 50	13 00	Grasso, lb.	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	LUPULIN, oz.	30	35

LACONIFORM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MAIZE, lb.	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Barlock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	10	10	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
MUSK, Tomquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Cardamum, lb.	1 25	1 30	Sulphide, lb.	5	6
NETRALS, lb.	21	25	Celery.	20	25	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Coleum.	1 25	1 30	CHLORIDE, oz.	15	18
NETRALS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Coldicum.	10	12	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 50
NIX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROPICRIN, lb.	50	1 75
OKRA, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
ONION, Merg, lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Fennel, green, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
Citrus, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COCOA, Murr., oz.	6 00	7 00
PARALBINE, oz.	18	20	Ground, lb.	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PERFUM, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Erganday, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
PLASTER, Calced, bld.	2 50	3 50	Quince, lb.	10	50	EVASINE, oz.	1 25	1 50
Adhesive, yll., lb.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYOSYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Lead, lb.	25	30	SCHLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Iodon, oz.	1 30	1 40
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Isos, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
ROSE, Common, lb.	2	3	White, Cont's, lb.	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
White, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacchi, lb.	35	40
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SERAPICIN, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERPENTINE, China, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Althea, cut, lb.	39	45	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Blood, lb.	10	15	Yellow	10	15	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Wood, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Diluted, Solution, lb.	50	55
Barlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferruginous, lb.	55	60
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Iodide, oz.	40	45
Choshi, Black, lb.	15	20				Syrup, lb.	45	50
Coldicum, lb.	10	12				Lactate, oz.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22				Perchlorate, solution, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30				Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Coltsfoot, lb.	28	40				Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25				Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10				Red, lb.	7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12				LIQ. Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1/2	4
Powdered, lb.	13	15				One lbs.	6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Po., lb.	13	15				Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jamaica, blebd, lb.	22	25				Citrate, oz.	25	30
Po., lb.	28	30				Iodide, oz.	50	55
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10				Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	90	1 00				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65				Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Hellbore, White, powd., lb.	12	15				Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Indian Hemp	18	30				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 50	2 90				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	2 70	3 00				METHUOL, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	35	40				Lb.	4 00	4 25
Powdered, lb.	38	45				MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90				Ammon (White Precip.), lb.	1 50	1 60
Licorice, lb.	12	15				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 10	1 15
Powdered, lb.	13	15				Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20				Bin., oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	22				Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45				Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Pink, lb.	75	80				MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Parsley, lb.	30	35				MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Plenisy, lb.	20	25				Muriate 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Poke, lb.	15	18				Sulphate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 25	2 50
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20				PERISS, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhatany, lb.	20	30				PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50				PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45				PHOSPHORS, lb.	90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55				POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Senega, lb.	55	65				POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Squill, lb.	13	15				Bicarbonate, lb.	17	20
Stillingia, lb.	22	25				Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Unicorn, lb.	38	40				Bromide, lb.	45	50
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25				Carbonate, lb.	14	16
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45				Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18				Powdered, lb.	23	25
REUM, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25				Citrate, lb.	75	90
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25				Cyanide, fusil, lb.	40	55

CHEMICALS

Acid, Acetic, lb.

Glacial, lb.

Benzoin, English, oz.

German, oz.

Boric, lb.

Carbolic Crystals, lb.

Calvert's No. 1, lb.

No. 2, lb.

Citric, lb.

Gallie, oz.

Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.

Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.

thes doz.

Lactic, concentrated, oz.

Muriatic, lb.

Chem, pure, lb.

Nitric, lb.

Chem, pure, lb.

Oleic, purified, lb.

Oxalic, lb.

Phosphoric, glacial, lb.

Pyrallic, oz.

Salicylic, white, lb.

Sulphuric, carbox, lb.

Bottles, lb.

Chem, pure, lb.

Tannic, lb.

Tartaric, powdered, lb.

ACETANILID, oz.

ACONITINE, grain

ALUM, cryst., lb.

Powdered, lb.

AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.

AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.

Carbonate, lb.

Iodide, oz.

Nitrate, crystals, lb.

Muriate, lb.

Valerianate, oz.

AMYL, Nitrite, lb.

ASTIPYRIN, oz.

ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.

Fowler's, sol., lb.

Iodide, oz.

White, lb.

ARTOPINE, Sulp., in 1/2 ozs., oz.

BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.

Subcarbonate, lb.

Subnitrate, lb.

BORAX, lb.

Powdered, lb.

BROMINE, oz.

Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Permanganate, lb.	65	70	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Origanum, lb.	3 65	7 0
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	24	30	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 16
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Peppermint, lb.	3 50	4 00
PROPYLENE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	10	45	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
QUININE, Sulphate, bulk, oz.	10	45	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rhodinum, oz.	80	85
Oils, oz.	45	50	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rose, oz.	6 00	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Bergamot, lb.	1 25	1 50	Rue, oz.	25	30
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cade, lb.	50	55	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	90	95	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Spruce, lb.	65	70
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Copiba, lb.	1 00	1 75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Iodide, oz.	10	15	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	FIXED OILS.		
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Castor, lb.	12	14
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eggplant, oz.	20	25	Cod Liver, N. E. gal.	1 00	1 50
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	27	50	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	Corrosive, gal.	1 10	1 20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Cotton, lb.	1 50	1 60
SULFONAL, oz.	60	70	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	LYON, gal.	90	1 00
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	3	4	Juniper, berries (English), lb.	1 50	5 00	Raw, gal.	75	78
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 72	75
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chiris, Flour, lb.	3 00	3 50	OLIVE, gal.	1 25	1 30
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	Salad, gal.	1 35	1 40
VERATRIN, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	PALM, lb.	2 25	2 40
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Leonograss, lb.	1 50	1 60	SERUM, gal.	2 00	2 25
Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	TERPENTINE, gal.	60	70

Convincing Evidence of Superiority which Cannot be
Duplicated by any other Perfumer.

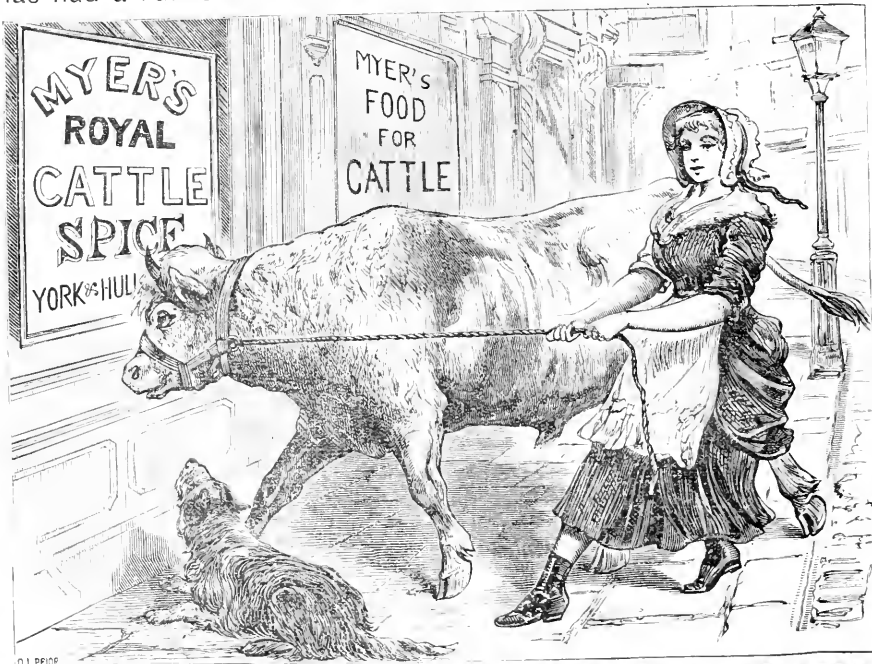
THE BEST SELLING PERFUMERY ON THE CONTINENT.

"The largest invoice of perfumery ever delivered to any one retail druggist in the United States," *St. Paul Post*
MUSKOGEE, St. Paul, Minn.

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5.

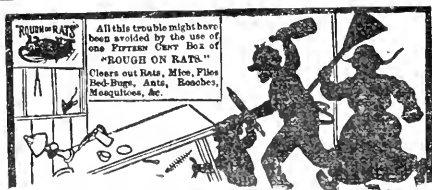
Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.



ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
DON'T
SLEEP IN THE HOUSE

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TRADER AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2. PUBLISHING HOUSE, STRATHROY, ONT.

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

16 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. No. 9.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 1st of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed to

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,
6 Wellington St. West.

Credits.

It really seems, from the present outlook, as though the time was near at hand, if not already here, when the necessity for putting some sort of check upon the credit system, with its large and complex discounts, should be apparent to every business man who values his own position in trade, and has a due regard for the commercial reputation of the nation.

Through the reckless and demoralizing competition of the last decade, the dangerous practice of selling upon long credits has insidiously crept into business methods again, while, at the same time, anxiety to sell has relaxed caution to such an extent that in some departments of trade numbers of firms are, and have been for a long time, maintaining themselves upon credit, without any actual capital of their own invested. It would seem unnecessary to remind business men that long credits have played a conspicuous part in every panic since 1836, and that our commercial system is getting perilously near the danger line, but some lessons are never learned, or are quickly forgotten after the stings of punishment have subsided.

Obviously, credits are cheap, and anxiety to sell overcomes caution and business sagacity, while the reflex action of every failure makes the pinch of competition more serious and difficult to bear.

Certainly the subtle evils of memorandum accounts, overgrown credits, inordinate discounts and extravagant terms generally, are fast becoming the rule and practice, and the condition of trade is such that any special stringency in the money market would force many houses to suspend. All of these methods are on the increase. Would it not be wisdom to

put on the brakes before reaching the brink of the precipice?

Now, especially, when everything indicates an improvement in trade and a more general confidence in the outlook, every business man, whether in jobbing or retail trade, should see to it that credits are curtailed and a general settlement of all accounts made.

Be Courteous.

There's money in it. It costs nothing and pays well. "One can be 'rushed,'" be independent if he wishes, and yet be courteous. In these days of keen competition every little unit, and the storekeeper who is anxious to keep up and increase the number of his customers must never forget to treat them with the utmost courtesy. Some people otherwise pleasant put on a very disagreeable nature when they go shopping, making the life of the person who serves them as miserable as possible. But this must be borne with, and politeness served out with the goods just as readily as paper is given without charge for each parcel. "Oh, how disagreeable they are at Mr. So-and-so's." "Yes, their goods are cheap, but I'd sooner pay Mr. So-and-so more and be treated civilly." Expressions like these are very frequently heard, especially in the larger centres, where there is considerable unknown or "catch" trade. Speaking of one of the largest stores in Toronto the other day to a lady, she told us that having once been treated rudely there she would never enter the door again. Of course the fault lay with a single clerk, and we cannot commend her in her sweeping judgment of the whole establishment, but unreasonable as it may seem, the majority of ladies (and ladies do most of the shopping) will be influenced in this way. Keep the right goods, of the best quality, charge enough for them, wrap them up neatly, sell them for cash, and never lose an opportunity of being polite to a customer and your trade will constantly become larger and more profitable.

Strange Uses of Paper.

Paper is now made to serve for steel and iron. When strong fibre is used, it can be made into a substance so hard that it can scarcely be scratched. Railroad car wheels are made of it more durable than iron. A store in Atlanta, Ga., has been made entirely of paper. The rafters,

weather boards, roofing and flooring are all made of thick, compressed paper boards, impervious to water. On account of the surface of the paper being smooth and hard, it cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building. It is found warm in cold weather and cool in hot weather. The Breslau fire-proof chimney has demonstrated that cooking and heating stoves, bath tubs and pots, when annealed by a process that renders it fireproof, become more lasting than iron, and will not burn out. Cracks in floors around the skirting board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly filled by thoroughly soaking new-paper in paste made as thick as putty and forced into the cracks with a paste knife. It will soon harden and can be painted.

Black walnut picture frames are made of paper and so colored that no one can tell them from the original wood. A paper piano has lately been exhibited in Paris. The entire case is made of compressed paper, to which is given on a hard surface a cream white brilliant polish. The legs and sides are ornamented with arabesques and floral designs. The exterior and as much of the interior as can be seen when the instrument is open are covered with wreaths and medallions painted in miniature. An Italian monk has succeeded in constructing an organ where the pipes are made of paper pulp. It has 1,100 pipes of various sizes. The American cotton seed oil trust is now running a mill for making paper from the hulls remaining after all the oil has been squeezed out of the cotton seed. It is contemplating the erection of a 100-ton mill for the same purpose. These hulls have heretofore been considered worthless. It has so far proved so successful that the trust proposes erecting mills at different points in the cotton raising country. Of course, this will somewhat revolutionize the paper trade. *The Bookkeeper.*

Chinese Practices and Beliefs.

Anna K. Scott, in the course of a letter from Swatow, China, addressed to the *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, writes:

It is an ever-increasing mystery to me how this great Chinese nation has contrived for centuries to retain so perfect a system of "petrified fixities." The Chinese doctor of to-day holds the same ideas of medicine and medical practice that were entertained in the days of Hippocrates, though lacking in the practical

bility of this renowned father of medicine.

According to Chinese philosophy, there are five elements: fire, water, earth, metal, and wood, which go to make up the human body, and a man is healthy according to the right proportion of these elements. It is the legitimate work of the doctor to keep these elements in harmonious action and proportion. If there is too much water it will put out the fire and dropsy will result. When there is too much fire it destroys the proper proportion of water, dries the earth, burns the wood and melts the metal. In such diseases as smallpox, a part of the fire element has broken loose from the general stock and taken up its abode in the stomach, and in order that life may be saved the doctor must cause this fire to pass to the surface of the body and burn out there. If he can succeed in making it pass rapidly and burn briskly there is hope of saving his patient.

Hones, says the Chinese doctor, are produced from metal: the alimentary apparatus from the earth element, and the five ducts of the human body are formed from wood. These ducts, according to their anatomy, are the rectum, the urethra, the hepatic, the pancreatic, and the splenic. By feeling the pulse they can tell which element is in excess.

Five is a favorite multiple with these people. There are, say they, five elements, five ducts, five tastes, five senses, five fingers, five toes, and twice five noble organs. What these ten noble organs are I have not been able to learn. The heart is a kind of store house for the marrow which comes from the brain and goes to the generative organs.

The lungs are the regulators of the temper, and the liver is an umpire and issues orders for the whole body, the bile settling all disputed points. The stomach governs the five tastes, and the spleen is the seat of joy and enthusiasm. Skill proceeds from the kidneys, and the bladder is the reservoir of the absorbents.

Chinese doctors have much faith in their "Fung chui" or *Loei*, in the wind and water influences of their habitations. All stomach disorders are ascribed to the want of wind and water equilibrium: the "Fung chui" is not right.

China is a grand field for pharmacy: the people truly delight in taking drugs whether they be ill or not. They say it is a good plan to have plenty of medicine stored up in the system ready for any attack of disease which may come to them in the future. They believe in heroic drugs and heroic doses. Five pills, each as large as a marble, are given for diarrhoea.

The Chinese surgical instruments are 10 in number. They are of the rudest manufacture, and there is not a bistoury, a scalpel, nor a lancet among them.

Bone setting and puncturing are about all the Chinese surgeon undertakes.

Inoculation for the prevention of smallpox is performed by rubbing a crust of matured pork into the nostril.

Snake's skin, elephant's hide and bird's nests are among their remedies. Gold

being a heavy metal is a valuable medicine to suppress fear, tranquillise the heart and give rest to the soul. Excellent in all diseases of the five ducts! *R. and C. Druggist.*

Some Hints to Merchants.

The lack of executive ability, so essential to a thoroughly systematic and profitable management of business, is in numerous instances a cause of failure. The attention of the young merchant should be directed to this highly important feature, which may justly be considered the ground work of success. Experience, it is true, furnishes the surest preventative of the errors almost certain to occur at the outset of every business man's career; yet the uninitiated may so profit by the teachings of those who have promulgated rules for their guidance as to carry into their work the necessary caution and discrimination. To be provided against possible contingencies is to be started aright. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

A consideration of the best and surest methods of the conduct of business should be well weighed before making any investment, as well as a due regard for its character. Every man should be aware of the field in which he can labor to the best advantage. It has been well and wisely said that one should select the business or profession the following of which best agrees with the inclination, as in that direction he will be better prepared to devote his energies since it better agrees with his pleasure and is less likely to be attended with obnoxious or objectionable features. It too often happens that some men are either forced into the business for which they are unfitted, or for which they have no inclination or aptitude, by pressure of circumstances or a want of reflection. This mistake sometimes proceeds from a sort of ambition, which may be attributed to an improper consideration of another's success, as applying to one's own. Where the few have reached the acme of their anticipations, the many have utterly failed. Some men seem intuitively to select the proper sphere in which to operate; some have commenced one kind of business and then turned to another with more satisfaction than was warranted by the former trial; while some indeed have continued to experiment without ever being enabled to make the right decision.

A discreet and systematized routine of daily application should be rigidly observed as affording a correct knowledge of the requirements of the business. To be well informed of all matters relating to trade; to be well posted in business forms; to be advised of every change which may occur to regulate the drift of the commercial current; to be wise, careful, circumspect in each and every move, are requisites which every man engaged in business of whatever nature should diligently and continually consider. The want of re-

flection is a serious barrier, which will exert a baneful influence and cripple the efforts of even the most assiduous devotee. A thoughtful disposition, combined with energy, enterprise and an unswerving adherence to just principles based upon ascertaining results cannot fail to bestow the proper elements of success.

It is unfortunately true of some business men that they soon become satiated with the very support they should rely upon to achieve the desired end and aim of their ventures. To be neglectful of those duties necessitated by the nature of one's avocation is to be recreant to the trust reposed in him by those with whom he has to deal. Sooner or later his peccadilloes are discovered and his reputation is blasted, his hopes extinguished.

To acquire wealth in honesty is worth a thousand times more than that obtained by fraudulent design under the garb of the best and truest manifestations.

Deceit and hypocrisy, entail a curse upon those who use such expedients. To be shrewd is not necessarily to be unprincipled; indeed a degree of shrewdness commensurate with the exactions of trade is a great necessity and should be more cultivated than it is.

To succeed in any business undertaking and also retain the respect, good-will and approbation of one's fellow-men is to have written one's name upon the roll of honor. To have contributed to the necessities of humanity in abetting the cause of trade and facilitating the growth and stability of industry should be a pride and satisfaction untainted with greed. *Detroit Trade Reporter.*

College Announcements, etc.

We are in receipt of the 23rd annual announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for the session of 1890-1, containing syllabus of the courses of lectures and other information for intending students. The next session commences Oct. 1st.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, as amended April 2nd, 1890, and report of the annual meeting of the Quebec Pharm. Association.

The third annual announcement of the Oregon College of Pharmacy is to hand. Course of lectures commences Oct. 7th at Portland, Oregon.

Organized in 1821, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy can proudly point to its wonderful success in pharmaceutical training and its position as the parent college, as also having on its staff some of the ablest teachers on this continent. The introductory lectures for the course of 1890-1 will be delivered Oct. 1st, and the opening lectures proper on the 6th.

W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, have issued a revised price list of their specialties in physicians' supplies, etc., as well as full lines of tablets, suppositories, etc. A copy will be mailed on receipt of business card.

**SUPERIOR NUTRITION
THE LIFE**

A PRECIOUS BOON TO
CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS.
A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE
IN CONTINUED FEVERS
A RELIABLE REMEDIAL
AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF
THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

REGISTERED

JUNE 5 '77.

ASA MEDICINAL FOOD

HAS ATTAINED THE ACME OF BEING THE
SAFEST AND BEST KNOWN TO THE WORLD

No Preparation ever offered for sale has been more carefully prepared and thoroughly tested, nor has met with a more welcome reception and universal approval, or afforded more relief to invalids or to young and suffering children and aged persons. This has been confirmed by thousands of testimonials from chemists, physicians, heads of families and the press.

J. Hubisson Chemist

SOLD BY
DRUGGISTS

JOHN CARLE & SONS NEW YORK



The advertisement is a vertical rectangular poster. At the top, it says 'SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE'. Below this, on the right, is a list of benefits for various ailments. In the center, a large banner reads 'IMPERIAL GRANUM'. Below the banner is a portrait of a baby. To the left of the baby is a circular portrait of a young girl. To the right is another circular portrait of a young girl. Below the baby's portrait are two medals. At the bottom left is a paragraph of text, and at the bottom right is a small illustration of a sailing ship. The entire advertisement is framed by decorative borders and text.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

- FOR THE

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, Envy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Push is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,

25 FRONT STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' Sundries,

Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

LIVE MERCHANTS. - DEAD FLIES.

IT KILLS THEM BY THE MILLION.

NEAT, - CLEAN, - ORNAMENTAL.

Does away with disgusting Fly Paper and Plates.

— : THE : —

Daisy Fly Killer.

Cheaper than Fly Paper. Will last all season.

SELLS READILY AT 25c.

Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 20c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

J. PALMER & SON

1745 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Thousands of Testimonials equal to the following:

New York Herald, Aug. 19th, 1888.

"It's a daisy. Each one of the pretty ornaments will kill flies by the million."

Joy & Gardner, Minneapolis, say:

"It is the neatest, cleanest and most effectual fly exterminator we have ever seen."

R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring. They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT I
WILL NOT FADE OUT I

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dye.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 Cts.

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

NEW GOODS.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

We have in stock the following

Gibson's Confectionery

— : CANDY : —

MEDICATED LOZENGES :

Five lb. Bottles.

Acid White,	Horehound,
Acid White, small,	Lemon,
Apricot,	Limefruit,
Boquet,	Malt,
Barley Sugar Drops,	Mint,
Barley Sugar Sticks,	Mint Paradise,
Blackberry,	Mixed Fruit,
Black Currant,	Orange,
Butter Scotch,	Orange Tangeline,
Cherry,	Pear,
Chocolate,	Pineapple,
Cocunut,	Plum,
Composition,	Raspberry,
Cough,	Ribston Pippins,
Cough Linseed,	Rose,
Currant Red,	Strawberry,
Ginger,	Toffee Everton,
Gooseberry,	Tiptop,
Greengage,	Vanilla,
Honey,	Wintergreen.

Bathpipe, lb. bottles,	
Boquet Dwarf Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Catechu " " "	
Cayenne " " "	
Cherry Blossoms " " "	
Chlorodyne " 2 lb. "	
Cough,	
Coldfoot,	
Coldfoot Rock,	
Floral Gems, lb. bottles,	
Guaia Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Ginger " " "	
Hawthorn " 1 1/2 lb. "	
Krameria " lb. "	
Mints X X X, in 7 lb. boxes,	
" No. 1, in 7 lb. boxes,	
" Curiously strong, in 7 lb. boxes,	
" Little Thick, in 2 lb. bottles,	
Morph. & Ipecac Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Musk, lb. bottles,	
Rock Candy,	
Rose (Otto) Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Santonine " " "	
Tannin " " "	
Voice and Throat Lozenges,	
" " Black Currant.	

Pearls - Boquet,	Pearls - Lavender,
" Camphor,	" Lemon,
" Cloves,	" Musk,
" Jackey Club,	" Rose.

Jujubes' Delectable,	} in 2 lb. boxes and small boxes.
" Glycerine,	
" Voice,	

New Remedies.

Among the recently introduced remedies there are many that are rarely called for, and on that account the pharmacist is not always able at once to advise physicians as to the mode of administration. The following brief notes may serve as a ready reference at such occasions.

Amylene Hydrate. A clear, colorless liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Its use is as a hypnotic; dose, one half to one dram in gelatin capsules, or as a mixture. Amylene hydr., fl. ext., licorice each, one dram, water ad, one ounce. To be shaken before using. If the alcohol is not objectionable it may be given in simple elixir. Sometimes administered as enemata, mixed with little mucilage, aloe and water.

Agaricine. An acid principle derived from white agaric, used with success for excessive perspiration, impetigo. It is a white amorphous, or white silky crystalline powder, little soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water to a turbid strongly foaming liquid which reddens litmus. Soluble in 130 parts cold and ten parts hot alcohol; easily in hot acetic acid and caustic alkalis. Best administered with Dover's powder, in powder or pills. Dose, one tenth to one sixth grain. Much used in Bellevue Hospital in this form: Agaricine, pure, ten grains; atropine sulph., one grain; acid sulph., atom. w. 1,200. Dissolve and filter. Dose, ten minims in syrup or simple elixir.

Anthrarcobine. A synthetic product used in place of chrysarobine in treatment of psoriasis, herpes and other skin diseases. It is a pale yellowish powder soluble in ten parts hot glycerin, ten parts cold and five parts hot alcohol, insoluble in water, freely soluble in solution of borax. May be applied like chrysarobine as ointment with lanoline, or in following solution: Anthrarcobine, one dram; borax, one dram; water, one ounce. Fiat solution.

Antifebrin, or Acetanilide. Colorless crystals, nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. Used as a febrifuge in doses of two to ten grains. Owing to its insolubility in water, the following is a good form: Antifebrin, one half dram; syrup, one half ounce; brandy, three ounces. Dissolve in the brandy and add syrup. Dose, tablespoonful for adult. Also given in pill form (excipient glycerite tragacanth) in compressed tablets or as powder in sachets.

Antipyrrine. Febrifuge, sporic, etc., readily soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, five to thirty grains in pills with tragacanth paste, or in solution. For hypodermic use, dissolve one dram in water, two ounces by means of heat. A good whooping cough mixture for children: Antipyrrine, fifteen grains; Tokay wine, one ounce; syr. orange flowers, one ounce; water, two ounces. Dose, one tablespoonful every two hours.

Apomorphine. Recommended as an expectorant in combination with mor-

phine. Apomorphine hydrochlorate, three fourth grains; morph. hydrochl., one half grain; acid hydrochl. dil., eight minims; water, five ounces. Dose, ten spoonful every two to four hours. Dispense in a bottle of non-aqueous glass (black.)

Asephol (azodic acid). A thick fluid of reddish color, soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin; used externally as an antiseptic. Usually dispensed in aqueous solution, one part to twenty or thirty of water. Asephol should not be mistaken for aseptic acid of commerce.

Betol. Brilliant crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. It is a remedy for rheumatism. Dose, fifteen to thirty grains in powder or pill. Also made into bougies with cacao butter (sixteen grains of the butter and four grains betol.)

Bromethal (Bromide of Ethyl). A colorless fluid, volatile, odor like chloroform. Should have a sp. gr. of 1.390 if pure. It is used as an anesthetic like chloroform. Care should be taken that it be not mistaken for bromethylene.

Camphor Dibromate. Properties same as those of camphor monobromated.

Caestine. Local anesthetic. Dose, one tenth to one and two grains. Solutions best preserved with glycerin. Added with advantage to solutions of corrosive chloride for hypodermic use to deaden pain. The hydrochlorate and salicylate used in dressing wounds. Soluble in water, the four and ten per cent. solutions most frequently used. Amyl nitrate is an efficient antidote in poisoning by cocaine.

Chlodalumide. A new hypnotic, said to be more effectual and cheaper than sulphonal. Given in twenty to forty grain doses. It is best to dissolve it in a little brandy and add water according to liking. Its effect shown in from fifteen minutes to one hour, if given in solution. Given in solid form may not act for many hours.

Cocaine Phosphate. The introduction of this salt has rendered the hypodermic use of the alkaloid possible. It is used in diabetes, one grain three times daily, increasing by one grain every week until nine grains are given daily. Cod liver oil should be given at the same time. Leppman recommends the alternate administration of one third to seven eighths grains of this salt and eight grains of monobromated camphor.

Cologathine. The glucoside of colocyth, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, internally, one to five grains as a purgative, hypodermically (painful) one sixth to one third grain dissolved in water. Possibly the hypodermic injection, when combined with cocaine, may be painless.

Cotinine. The solution in acetic ether used hypodermically for obstinate diarrhea, intestinal ulceration, in cirrhosis and alcoholism. May be used in cholera, night sweats. The contents of a hypodermic syringe of a solution of one in four of acetic ether may be injected and

repeated in fifteen or twenty minutes, or every hour.

Crocin. Aye's disinfectant, administered internally in doses of two to five minims, in catarrh of the bladder; externally as an ointment, five to ten minims to an ounce of base, as an injection in gonorrhea, five to twenty five minims to an ounce.

Crocinol. The principle constituent of crocin is a colorless liquid, soluble in ether, alcohol and fixed oils, only sparingly in water. Used as a remedy in phthisis in doses of one minim three times daily.

Iodol. A pale yellowish brown powder, used as a substitute for iodoform. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. Also given internally for same purposes as iodide of potassium is given for, in doses of one to two grains, in pill form: Iodol, powdered licorice root, and extract licorice, each twelve grains, to be made into twelve pills. Externally used as a dusting powder, and in form of ointment.

Kairine. A febrifuge, wholly replaced by antipyrrine, and no longer made.

Methylal. An ethereal colorless liquid, readily soluble in water, alcohol and fixed oils. As a hypnotic, fifteen to thirty minims. Externally, as a local anesthetic in form of ointment or liniment, both of which should be dispensed in tightly-stoppered vessels, owing to the extremely volatile nature of methylal. A good mixture for internal use is: Methylal, two drams in mixture or with cod liver oil; guaiacol, fifteen minims; alcohol, one ounce; distilled water, eight ounces. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful in water twice daily; or, guaiacol, ten minims; cod liver oil, five ounces. Mix.

Hypocine. The hydrochlorate, used internally in doses of $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain as a hypnotic for the insane. In smaller doses it is a simple narcotic.

Hypnone (Aceto-phenone). Colorless fluid, sparingly soluble in water, more so in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic in doses of from three to eight minims. Because of its somewhat caustic effect upon the mucous membrane, it is best dispensed in gelatin capsules, each containing one minim hypnone dissolved in nine of almond oil.

Ichthol. A dark brown and thickish fluid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Internally given in doses of from four to twenty minims, but it is much more used externally as an ointment with lanoline. For this purpose the ammonium ichthyolate is generally used, but for pills the sodium salt is preferable, being much thicker. Syr. orange flowers, one ounce; water ad, two ounces. Dose, a tablespoonful. A good solution of ichthol for spray is made by dissolving one part of ammonium ichthyolate in two parts of ether.

Mollin. An oleo-saponaceous ointment base, white, of the consistency of lard; does not melt even in the warmest climate. It may be easily washed off the skin,

whether in its pure state or mixed with ichthyol, Peruvian balsam and the like.

Naphthaline. Colorless crystals possessing odor of coal gas, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and fixed oils, but readily soluble if heated with these solvents. Used internally for typhoid fever (two to eight grains), and externally in skin diseases. Also used to destroy moths and other small insects.

Because of the insolubility of the drug it should be given in powder form: Naphthaline and sugar, each thirty grains; oil bergamot, one drop. Divide into twelve powders and give one three times a day. In making ointment of naphthaline, the drug should be dissolved in the melted fatty bases.

Naphthole. Occurs in crystalline scales, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. Used externally as ointment or alcoholic solution in treatment of skin diseases. The ointment is made by dissolving the naphthole in the melted base, one in twenty or one in ten, the stronger being especially beneficial in itch. The solution (one in forty) is used as an antiseptic was for the skin.

Paraldehyde. A modification of aldehyde, colorless liquid, soluble in ten parts water and soluble in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic in doses of one half to one ounce. The following is a good draught: Paraldehyde, one dram; brandy, one half ounce; syrup lemon, one ounce; water three ounces. Mix.

Phenacetine. White crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, perfectly tasteless. As antipyretic from three to twenty grains may be given. In neuralgia it is also useful and is given in the same doses. Best given in powder form or in capsules.

Picrotozine. Given in epilepsy in doses of one eighth to one sixth grain in aqueous solution.

Pyridine. Colorless fluid, soluble in water and alcohol. Used for inhalation in asthma. A fluid dram is simply poured on a plate and the vapors inhaled.

Resorcine. Colorless crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol. Internally, as an antipyretic and antifermentative in eight to twenty grain doses; externally, as ointment or solution, in treatment of skin diseases and urethral affections. The following is a good injection: Resorcine, thirty grains; water, four ounces.

Saccharine. To make solution, combine it with alkali, preferably sodic bicarbonate. Acids throw it out of solution.

Sabod. White crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. It is a compound of phenol and salicylic acid, and combines the properties of both. Used in acute rheumatism, also as an antiseptic like iodoform. Much used as gargle and mouth wash to correct foetid breath. Dose, from two to thirty grains three times a day, in powder, pill, or tablet.

Sosiodol. The substance found in commerce under this name is a soda salt

of iodoparaphenol sulphonic acid, and is a white crystalline solid. It is a substitute for iodoform, used externally as ointment or the powder sprinkled on the affected parts. An ointment of sosiodol, two drams, oxide zinc, one half ounce; starch one ounce; and vaseline or lanoline, one and one half ounces; is much used.

Sulphonal. White crystals, practically insoluble in water, (1 in 500) more soluble in alcohol and ether. Dose as hypnotic 5 to 30 grains one or two hours before bedtime; best given in capsule or in suspension mixture with acacia or tragacanth.

Terpine Hydrate. Colorless crystalline solid, sparingly soluble in cold, more so in hot water and alcohol. Used in bronchitis and chest troubles. Dose 3 to 10 grains. Pills: Terpine hydrate, one dram; make into 30 pills with tragacanth paste. Mixture: Terpine hydrate, one dram; glycerin, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces; syrup two ounces. Dissolve the terpine hydrate in glycerin on water-bath, add alcohol and syrup.

Terpiol. A colorless, oily liquid, insoluble in water; soluble in ether and alcohol. Uses similar to those of terpine hydrate. Dose, 2 grains, best given in capsule, mixed with olive or almond oil. Also may be given in pill form with licorice and glycerite of tragacanth.

Thalline Sulphate. Crystalline, colorless, solid, soluble in water, less so in alcohol. Internally 3 to 8 grains in pills. For gonorrhea, an injection 1 to 8 grains to an ounce of water, or as bougies with cacao butter. Nearly replaced by antipyrine and phenacetine.

Urethane (ethyl carbamate). White crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Used as a hypnotic, in doses of 15 to 40 grains in capsule, or as a draught. For the latter, the following is suitable: Urethane, two drams; syrup, one ounce; water, ad. four ounces. Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls. *Phar. Rev.*

The Microscope in Pharmacy.

BY W. S. SULEMAN, M. D., MERCED, CAL.

To the intelligent, progressive pharmacist, the microscope is a necessity. The time is coming when the skilled pharmacist will be a practical microscopist also. If it were generally known how simple its manipulation, how inexpensive are the necessary reagents and instruments with which to prepare objects for examination, we think it would be more widely used. The microscope is absolutely essential to the intelligent practice of medicine, and equally so in the practice of pharmacy.

The requirement of a moderate proficiency in the manipulation of the instrument, and the mounting of objects, may be easily obtained by anyone who possesses ordinary intelligence, and will devote a little time to its study. Hence to those who have no instrument we would say, get one; and to those who have one we would say, use it.

The graduates of first class pharmaceutical schools will of course understand its use, and will not be liable to abandon or

neglect an accomplishment of which they may well feel proud.

The pharmacist may detect frauds in his stock, determine crystalline deposits, examine sediments, &c., when he acquires moderate skill in technique, he may analyze urine and other fluids for physicians, who are not disposed to use the instrument themselves. These are but a few of its practical uses. Should you tire of the work in this line, choose another in which you may find recreation, pleasure, and instruction for yourself and friends. With polarized light you will get beautiful effects from many objects, especially the crystals of salicine, and other chemicals. You may observe the crystallization of chloride of sodium under the microscope by watching the evaporation of its solution.

The artificial manufacture of chemical crystals gives beautiful and permanent objects.

Your laboratory contains an inexhaustible field for research, discovery, study and amusement. If its limits are too narrow for your progressive mind, or you tire of its material, you may venture into other field of research, simple or complex, as your taste may dictate. The ponds and ditches at all seasons, afford a wide field for the study of curious animal or vegetable life, and they are always at your disposal. If you desire pecuniary profit and fame, you may diagnose the grape diseases for your neighboring vinedyardist, find the Phyloxera, Alsis, or the parasites Oidium, Anthracosis, &c. If you wish to advertise your business, and draw custom to your store, place one of your best mounts under the microscope, and put it on your show case, where all may take a look; it will please them, its novelty will amuse them, they will comment on your wisdom and skill, and renew their confidence in your ability as a pharmacist, and praise the purity of the drugs you sell. So much for trade. Recount the advantages to yourself, the stimulation to exercise and research. A new life is opened to your view, a new sense developed in your being; you have a new world in which to live. The yellow dust in the heart of a flower, a drop of stagnant water, the window garden, the world, summer, and winter, teem with invisible forms. A section of the pine needle is more beautiful than the finest lace; the one thousandth part of a grain of quinine, than the flower on canvas; a few grains of sand, than the costly gems of a regal crown. *Pacific Druggist.*

INDIGO IN JAPAN. Japan is about to enter the field as a producer of indigo. The soil and climate of parts of the island are stated to be favorable to the cultivation of the shrub, and the Japanese Government is inaugurating experimental measures for its cultivation. A supply of Bengal indigo seed has been sent to Japan to be tried.

Oil of cinnamon is claimed to be fatal to the typhoid microbe.

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It is simple, adds lustre, life and beauty to the hair. It does away with the excessive use of iron, &c. Free of mercury or any thing harmful.

Is selling in Toronto like wild fire. Put up in dog, lot in handsome counter cases—neat and attractive.

Retails at 50cts. per Bottle.

Send in your orders now.

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AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea, Vomiting, Loss of Sleep, Drowsiness, etc.

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YARMOUTH, N.S.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG = SOAP.

A first class article, in triple wrapper (tin foil)

Money can be made by keeping this in stock.

Address, **The Amherst Manufacturing Co.,** Montreal, for Price List and Samples.

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OUR LEADING LINES :

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"HAWAIIAN PEARL,"

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"FASCINATOR"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL."

These lines always have, and are giving perfect satisfaction. No stock complete without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30. A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

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ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

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LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

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The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by
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SUBSTITUTION. - In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

REMIND CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation, we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice - **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,
ST. LOUIS.

"Famine is in thy cheeks,

Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes,

Upon thy back hangs ragged misery."

These lines fully describe that most miserable of human beings the

DYSPEPTIC.

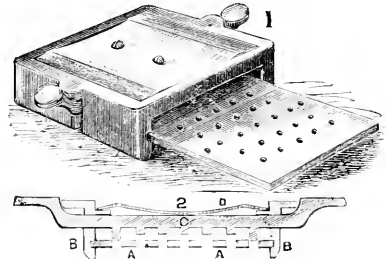
His great trouble is that he cannot find a food that his weakened stomach can retain and digest.



Can be retained and digested by the
WEAKEST STOMACH.

It quickly Stimulates and Strengthens and thereby improves the digestive functions.

Every Druggist Should Have Them !



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SIMPLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one half to one-third less time with this machine than is required with any other. Machines for making from 25 tablets up to 200.

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SELECTIONS.

TO INCREASE THE SOLUBILITY OF TARTAR EMETIC. According to Koehlin (*Chem. Zeit.*) the solubility of tartar emetic is considerably increased by the addition of an alkaline chloride, such as common salt, or sal ammoniac. Thus, 5 parts of tartar emetic, if combined with an equal weight of salt, will require only 10 parts of water for solution.

POWDERING THYMOL. If thymol be powdered in a porcelain mortar, the thymol becomes so highly electrified as to adhere provokingly to all substances with which it comes in contact; it deposits itself somewhat like a very deliquescent substance. F. Sengewitz (*Pharm. Ztg.*) overcomes the difficulty by powdering in an iron mortar, using small quantities at a time, and exerting little pressure.

HOREHOUND EXTRACT. Mr. F. C. Hertel reports (*Amer. Jour. Pharm.*) that a fluid extract of horehound, made with dilute alcohol, deposits well-defined crystals of marubium, the active principle of the drug, within a week, on account of the sparing solubility of the principle in water. A menstruum which made a satisfactory preparation consisted of alcohol 2 parts, water 1 part, with 5 per cent. of glycerine.

CREOSOTE GLYCERINE. Bretter prepares a preparation to which he gives this name by mixing 10 grammes of creosote with 20 grammes of rectified spirit and 10 grammes of magnesium carbonate; mixing well, then adding 10 grammes of glycerine and the same of distilled water. The mixture is to be frequently shaken in the course of a day, set aside for a short time and filtered. This glycerine is suitable for the preparation of syrup of creosote (1 part to 7 of simple syrup), for creosote water (1 part in 30), and for wine of creosote (creosote glycerine, 3; water, 3; syrup, 2; Malaga, 4).

ZINC OINTMENT WITH MUCILAGE OF GUAIACUM EXTRACT. M. P. Vigier proposes the following as a homogeneous and malterable preparation: Vaselin, 30 grammes; oxide of zinc, 4 grammes; guaiacum extract, pul., 2 grammes; distilled water, 10 grammes; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops; powdered soap, 25 cg. The oxide of zinc should be triturated in a mortar with vaselin and added to the guaiacum mucilage previously prepared in another mortar. The soap is then introduced, and, finally, the tincture. It should be kept in closed jars. *Soc. de Pharm. de Paris*, July 3.

HOW TO CLEAN HYPODERMIC SYRINGES. - Syringes, whose canals have become obstructed, so that a fine wire cannot be drawn through, are cleaned by holding them for a moment over a flame. The foreign substance is thus quickly destroyed and driven off. If a wire has been rusted into the needle it should be dipped in oil before holding over the flame. To remove the rust from the interior of the canula it is well to pass oil through the canula, then heating it; then rinse it out

with alcohol. The needle is then ready for use. *Deutsche Med. Wochenschr.*

A CONCENTRATED ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION which may be diluted as needed, and giving a clear, colorless and odorless liquid adapted for many uses, where a non-poisonous as well as non-irritating disinfectant is wanted, is given by P. Apéry in *Pharm. Post*.

Take of

Laboratory solution	25 parts.
Salicylic acid	8
Boric acid	10
Glycerin	50
Distilled water	30

Mix and warm in a porcelain dish until dissolved.

NEW TEST FOR TANNIN. C. Bottinger has proposed a new test for tannin, which depends upon its reaction with phenylhydrazine. If a little tannin is heated with double its weight of phenylhydrazine for a few minutes to a temperature slightly over 100° C., a little water added, and the whole boiled for a few seconds, and then allowing a drop or two to fall into a large beaker containing water made alkaline with caustic soda, a beautiful blue coloration is developed, which gradually subsides into yellow. If gallic acid is treated in the same way, an orange or golden yellow is produced.

PRESERVATION OF VOLATILE OILS. A. Zinmetz says on this subject: "The experience of some experiments during the past year lead me to suggest that sodium bisulphite is an admirable preservative of volatile oils against their degenerating into a terbinthinate odor. While oil of lemon is the only oil in which it has been used as a preservative, its excellent results with this, which is so prone to spoil, lead me to believe that it will answer well for many other similar oils, and to offer the suggestion that my colleagues may try it for themselves. One hundred grains, probably less, is ample for a pound or two of oil."

DISTINCTION BETWEEN NEPALINE AND ACONITINE. Nepaline is evaporated down with a few drops of strong nitric acid, gives a residue smelling of musk. This residue, according to Mandelin, if treated with a few drops of a solution of potassa in absolute alcohol, gives an intense carmine or purple. Aconitine is quite indifferent in its behaviour.

Success.

Success is a big word, and one that may be variously defined. It means one thing to one man and another thing to another. In one walk of life its interpretation is entirely different from that in some other, and what is success from one point of view is almost failure from another. But there is this in common to all kinds of success, it comes as the result of effort. What ever falls at one's feet, whatever is received by inheritance, whatever is natural endowment, or comes by bequest is not success, however much of good fortune there may be about it. Success is that which

is driven for—that which comes as a victory to the warrior, or that which is as labor on the part of a boy. To achieve success, therefore, effort must be put forth. Very generally it must be persistent, aggressive, persevering effort—that kind of effort that is so happily summed up in the little word "push." To be a prosperous merchant or manufacturer requires push. To be an acceptable clerk or book-keeper requires push, and to be really useful in any walk of life, from the most exalted to the most common place requires push. "Push" is a word also with as many different shades of meaning as there are persons to whom it may be applied. It is wonderfully elastic, but in all its definitions there is this idea about it: To drive forward. Strength and energy of whatever kind the individual may possess, are to be used as he is able to use them, and as circumstances permit, to drive something forward. Very generally this something is the work or duty in hand, or the business venture upon which he is engaged, or the social project he has in view. To be unsuccessful in this world—for failure may come however hard we may strive—

commands pity, but to be without push is to be contemptible. When we want to say something extremely severe about a young man, when we want to condemn him unconditionally, when we want to convey the idea that he will never achieve success or be of any particular usefulness in the world anywhere, we say "He has no push about him." Without push, one floats with the tide, driven hither and thither by the wind and currents. He may get into port, but the chances are that if he does accidentally drift that way he will not be able to anchor so as to remain there. With push one is like a steamship, with full complement of machinery under the guidance of a captain; the port is reached in spite of wind and tide, the anchor is cast and success is achieved and held. *The Office.*

Salipyrine is a salicylate of antipyrine, prepared by Professor Spica, by dissolving molecular weights of antipyrine in water, and adding gradually a solution of sodium salicylate. Using much water gives the mixture a milky appearance, from which crystals will separate, while little water produces a yellowish oil, which sinks to the bottom and forms a crystalline mass. By melting molecular proportions of antipyrine and salicylic acid on water bath, they melt to an oily liquid, which, when cold, will yield crystals from alcohol. A still simpler method. Dissolve salicylic acid in ether and antipyrine in water, shake the two solutions together; the crystals, which are almost wholly insoluble in water and with difficulty in ether, slowly separate. Salipyrine occurs as a white, crystalline, odorless powder, easily soluble in alcohol and benzol, nearly insoluble in water or ether. According to Dr. Sholvien, this compound has been used with good results in the Berlin hospital.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1890.

THE letter of Mr. John A. Clark in our July number has rather stirred up our contemporary, the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. No doubt Mr. Clark's object was to give publicity to his views on college matters and he knew that the only drug journal that was read carefully and thoroughly by the trade was the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*.

WE HAVE been called the "organ" of the President of Ontario College of Pharmacy. Query: Who or what is the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the organ of? Certainly not of the Council under whose auspices it is supposed to be published, and with whose actions it is continually finding fault, nor of the druggists who sent those men to represent them at the Council Board.

AS to being the organ of Mr. Clark, we will admit the fact in so far as that Mr. Clark being a druggist, and the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* being the organ of the druggists of Canada, we may be properly styled an "organ," but outside of our representative capacity as the mouth piece of the Canadian drug trade, we disclaim any such term as "organ," neither being that of any college or society, or even what is termed by our neighbors across the border a "house organ," meaning a price list of some wholesale house under the guise of a trade journal.

WHAT the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* assumes to be and what it is, is an independent journal published by a druggist for and in the interests of the druggists of this Dominion, and we will at all times be prepared to act independently, finding fault where occasion demands it, and bestowing praise where and when deserved, feeling that unbiased criticism is the only real check on wrong doers and encouragement for the worthy.

Notes on the Council Meeting.

THE August meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, reported in our last issue, shows that financially the college is in good shape, having a large balance to its credit, the mortgage debt also being reduced to \$8,000.

THE employment of a salaried detective or prosecutor will we hope lead to a more systematic and persistent effort to weed out those who are illegally carrying on the drug business to the detriment of the trade.

A motion on the lines proposed in this journal some time ago, viz., to open negotiations with the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec in relation to a mutual recognition of diplomas was carried, and we trust this much desired object will be accomplished.

THE most startling action of the meeting was perhaps the passing of the motion notifying two of the professors that "their engagements would terminate at the end of twelve months." This is no doubt the outcome of the friction that has existed for some time between the principal of the college and a majority of the Council. Prof. Shuttleworth by his actions, as also by his articles in the *Journal*, evidently was of the opinion that the Council should not dictate to him, while on the other hand the Council, feeling that they were the employers, expected a courteous and willing acquiescence to the wishes of the Council from their employees. It is a matter of regret that any unpleasantness of this kind should arise, especially when it is considered that Prof. Shuttleworth was in one sense the originator and one of the prime movers in forming what is now, we believe, one of the leading pharmaceutical colleges on the continent. Still, it must be remembered that the Council are bound to do everything in their power to the advancement and well being of the college and profession, and should anything prove to them that a change was necessary, be it in the teaching staff or in any other detail of management, they would certainly be culpably negligent in allowing any such obstacle to retard its progress or check its usefulness.

THIS matter has caused a good deal of feeling amongst the druggists of the Province, but we trust that whatever has been done, and what may yet be done in the appointment of new professors and in the general management of the college, may result in giving an additional impetus to what is conducive to its best interests and the interests of pharmaceutical progress.

British Columbia News.

BUSINESS during the past month was rather quiet, both in the retail and wholesale way, but September opens out some what improved in tone.

W. E. McCartney, of Kamloops, sold out to A. W. Harding, of Vancouver, formerly of Welland, Ont.

J. A. Teeppooten and G. Jessop have opened a drug store in Chilliwack, under the name of the "Chilliwack Drug Co." and are doing a fair business. Chilliwack is in a good farming district, and hitherto has been without the needful druggist.

Commercial men are very much exercised just now with regard to the \$50 semi-annual license, which is imposed by the Corporation of Victoria. It was formerly \$10, and was paid without much protest. The druggists of that City are afraid that they will miss the genial faces of many of their old friends, who claim that they are "selling so close" they cannot stand the pressure.

Aristol in suppositories is prescribed in 5 to 15 grain doses.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR:

THE July number of the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST," contained a letter from the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, making some statements that are untrue, and others that are misleading.

THE undignified attack upon the Dean of the College, is largely untrue and malicious, and no doubt Prof. Shuttleworth will take steps to prove the falsity of the statements made.

THE assertion that members of former councils were slow—and as Mr. Clark hints, incapable—is not supported by the facts. Such men as Benjamin Lyman, William Elliot, William Saunders, Edmund Gregory and others, to say the least, possessed quite as much ability and energy as Mr. Clark and his followers, and he has no right to make such reflections on them.

MR. Clark says, that the Amendments, 1889, to the Pharmacy Act, "Have been clearly demonstrated by the most impartial authorities to have been steps in the right direction." It would be interesting to know who are the impartial authorities quoted.

IT is untrue that the Principal of the School paid "To the Lecturers whatever he chose to give, and they would accept for their work." The Principal was paid 10 per cent. of all fees, (excepting the one for matriculation) for his services as Dean or Principal, and the balance was equally divided among all the lecturers (including the Principal) in proportion to the number of hours' work given, and according to the agreement made with the Council in 1886. See *Can. Ph. Journal* Sept., 1886, page 25.

THE charge that the Principal "farmed out the work to the cheapest and most obedient laborers that he could obtain" is false, as Mr. Clark well knows, and is an insult to the lecturers, and an injury to the college, inasmuch as it is calculated to lower the reputation of the college in the opinion of readers of Mr. Clark's letter, i.e., if they place any faith in his statements. Mr. Clark's remarks on the engagement of the demonstrator are misleading, and would convey the impression that the report of the Educational Committee in February, 1889, was deceptive. I was then Chairman of that committee and the demonstrator was temporarily engaged by my instructions, under authority of the Council meeting of August, 1888, as shown by the committee's report of February, 1889. There was nothing to be concealed in this matter, as might be supposed from Mr. Clark's letter. I do not think that Prof. Shuttleworth has made as much money out of the school as Mr. Clark states, but why should he not be well paid? The reputation of the Principal and the work he has done brought about the success of the college, and the remuneration received by him was only what had been agreed upon with the Council in 1886, when the school was not

such a profitable matter. The college has made a good deal of money out of it, even after paying the amounts (which Mr. Clark thinks so large) to the lecturers. "Cheap labor" will not be as profitable to the college beside lessening the quality of its instruction and its reputation. Why should Mr. Clark assume that members of the Council and others, who differ from him, are "Tools to carry out the work of the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*?" Such an assertion is false and insulting.

The sequence to Mr. Clark's letter may be seen in the notice of dismissal given at the last meeting of Council to two of the lecturers. This is what he has been *advocating* for a long time, and I believe it to be a very serious blow at the interests of the college, and one that will take years to recover from, no matter how good men may be engaged to fill the places of the two dismissed.

The sympathy of many of the druggists and of their apprentices will be with the two gentlemen who have been unjustly dealt with. Mr. Jeffrey and I resigned our seats in the Council, as a protest against, what we believe, to be a very unwise course, and think, that when the matter is understood by the druggists of Ontario, that they will approve of our action. The college was in a fair way to prosper, but the miserable bickerings that have occurred during the last three years, are likely to keep it back, and to interfere with any extension of our present privi-

leges, which may depend upon the good will of the medical men, as well as the Legislature.

J. E. D'AVIGNON.

Windsor, Ont., Sept., 10th, 1890.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Sir, Your timely article in a recent number of the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST," is in striking contrast to some of the opinions which appear to be held by other journalists who claim to represent the drug trade. In a late number of an American publication, an article appeared in relation to the registration of sale of *any* poisonous articles by the drug trade. While I am quite willing to admit that too much care can not be exercised in the sale of articles of this class, I think there is danger of carrying it too far, and of converting our existing legislation, which fully provides for these matters, to a ridiculous extreme. Why, Sir, if we were to go through the whole Pharmacopoeia, how few things would we be able to see that could be sold with impunity. A certain amount of latitude must be allowed the vendor, and the idea of a druggist being responsible in the case of a sale of patent medicines containing poisons, is too absurd. Let the responsibility in this case rest between the manufacturer and the consumer, the druggist acting only as a middle-man for the sale of the preparations. It strikes me, that if a little more attention

was given to the prohibition of the sale of many things by those not engaged in the drug business, but who merely sell patent and other goods in our line, a leader for their trade, it would be much more productive of good result, than the continual desire which seem to impel some people to find out some little technicality, which might be worked up into a case against an unoffending

DRUGGIST

Sept. 2nd, 1890.

Orexin, as an appetizer in the hands of Martin, has not fulfilled the predictions of Penzoldt.

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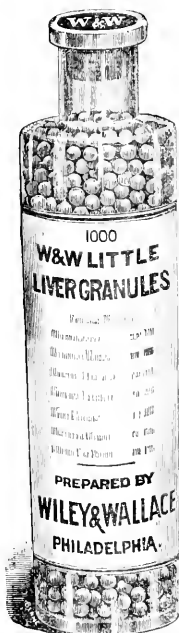
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or in long purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Why should you not prepare your own tablets and tablet triturates. See page 4.

Have you a stock of Harry Lewis dog soap, one of the best soaps, best sellers and affording the best profits of any in the market. See page 7.

Manufacturers of proprietary articles, inks, flavoring extracts, etc., should write for samples and prices of corkerewes and capsules to the Clough Corkerew Co., 132 Nassau street, New York City.

The Ireland National Food Co., of Toronto, call the attention of the drug trade to their dietetic preparations and milk food on page 20 of this issue. These goods have proved to be valuable articles of diet and quite in place in every drug store.

The advt. of J. Palmer & Son, 1743 and 1745, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, agents for Pear's Soap, Gerard Frere's Perfumery, and Dupont's Brushes, was received too late for insertion in this issue of the DRUGGIST. They announce special prices for import orders on brushes and perfumery and the arrival of a new and complete stock of sponges, chamois skins, &c.

Attention is called to the specialties of Hockin, Wilson & Co., Tottenham Court Road, London, England, more particularly the preparations of "Soluble Podophyllin," etc. These goods have received the strong recommendations of English physicians and the medical press and are likely to find favor with a large proportion of our own medical men. Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto, are Canadian agents for these goods. See advt. on 2nd page of cover.

Prominent amongst the wholesale houses of Canada stands the firm of T. Milburn & Co., manufacturers and dealers in proprietary medicines. With the famous B. B. B., and other special preparations of their own make, they do a trade perhaps unequalled by any other dealers, their business extending from ocean to ocean and their goods being found everywhere. As they carry a full line of all proprietary medicines in general demand, dealers can obtain everything in the line directly from them. See advt. on page 12.

To clean polished Furniture, says *Apptheker Zeitung*, nothing answers so well as to rub it off occasionally with a piece of soft chamois dipped in benzine. This removes the exuded and resinified oil drops without impairing the lustrous surface of the varnish.

Many celluloid articles can be mended by covering the edge with glacial acetic acid and pressing them firmly together until dry.

Table Denoting the Number of Drops Contained in a Gramme.

In view of the agitation in favor of the adoption of the metric system in pharmacology, the following table, showing the number of drops of various drugs contained in a gramme, will, therefore, be of value:

Acid, acetic, dilute, 20.7.	Infusioi,
Acid, bromhydric, 13.8.	Laudin,
Acid, carbolic, liquid, 27.1.	Mollin,
Acid, hydrochloric, 14.6.	Phenacine,
Acid, lactic, 21.6.	Phosphoric,
Acid, nitric, 16.	Pilocarpine,
Acid, phosphoric, 13.2.	Pinecaine,
Acid, sulphuric, dilute (1:5), 14.5.	Purified, etc.,
Alcohol, absolute, 39.8.	Rosarin,
Alcohol, dilute, 30.1.	Sulfonol,
Alcohol, nitroso ether, 37.2.	Syrupine-sulphate,
Amyl, nitrite of, 11.4.	Szozodol,
Bitter-almond water, 21.5.	Strophanthus-tincture,
Chlorine water, 14.9.	Sundal,
Chloroform, 35.5.	Sadl,
Croelin, 29.1.	Terebene,
Croosote, 26.2.	Terpin Hydrate,
Ether, acetic, 40.8.	Thymol,
Ether, sulphuric, 51.3.	Urethan,
Ethylene, chloride of, 31.7.	Veratrine,
Essence of eucalyptus, 33.7.	
Essence of peppermint, 32.6.	
Essence of turpentine, rectified, 33.7.	
Extract of belladonna, solution of, 27.9.	
Extract of cascara sagrada, fluid, 29.8.	
Extract of hyoscinamine, 33.8.	
Oil of almonds, ethereal, 22.5.	
Oil of cloves, 28.6.	
Oil of croton, 30.8.	
Oil of mustard, ethereal, 29.2.	
Hypnone, acetophenone, 23.4.	
Ichthyol, 30.2.	
Mercury, peptonate of, 14.8.	
Mercury, solution of formamide of, 13.	
Paraldehyde, 36.7.	
Quinoline, 21.6.	
Solution of acetate of ammonium, 30.2.	
Solution of ammonia, simplecaustic, 15.5.	
Solution of iron, acetate, 16.7.	
Solution of iron, perchloride, 13.6.	
Solution of iron, potassic arsenite, 18.8.	
Solution of lead, subacetate, 13.5.	
Tincture of aconite, 35.1.	
Tincture of benzoïn, 36.8.	
Tincture of cascara sagrada, 29.6.	
Tincture of castor canadensis, 36.2.	
Tincture of colchicum, 35.1.	
Tincture of digitalis, 34.	
Tincture of belladonna, 32.7.	
Tincture of iodine, 39.2.	
Tincture of ipecac, 34.4.	
Tincture of iron, acetate (etheral), 28.3.	
Tincture of iron, maltate, 19.6.	
Tincture of musk, 29.6.	
Tincture of nux vomica, 34.6.	
Tincture of opium, benzoic, 33.4.	
Tincture of opium, simple, 28.4.	
Tincture of quebracho, 34.5.	
Tincture of quinine, compound, 33.1.	
Tincture of strophanthus, 34.8.	
Tincture of valerian, 31.4.	
Water, 13.6.	
Wine of antimony, 29.6.	
Wine of ipecac, 22.9.	

—Journal de Médecine de Paris.

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Aristol,	Pilocarpine,
Albin,	Pinecaine,
Caffeine,	Purified, etc.,
Cocaine,	Rosarin,
Chloral Hydrate,	Sulfonol,
Chloralmid,	Syrupine-sulphate,
Diastase,	Szozodol,
Digitaine,	Strophanthus-tincture,
Dulcaine,	Sundal,
Ergotine,	Sadl,
Eserine,	Terebene,
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If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

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Pharmacopœial Assays of Drugs and Galenicals.

BY JOHN M. MARSH.

Discussions on the standardization of drugs have, of late years, claimed much attention in medical and pharmaceutical literature. The object of the present paper is not to review the entire field covered by the arguments, but merely to present a few considerations which have not heretofore been dwelt upon, or which, in the writer's opinion, have not received the consideration they deserve, yet in view of the nearness of the pharmacopœial revision, should be thoroughly examined and carefully weighed.

The unbiased observer must acknowledge that the pharmacists, as a class, have honestly endeavored in the past to perfect the processes of the Pharmacopœia and to render the galenical preparations as uniform in composition and as permanent as possible; the revisions of the National Pharmacopœia during the past fifty years bear ample testimony to this fact. Even processes of assay were introduced at the request of pharmacists. They made their appearance for the first time in a modest way in the Pharmacopœia of 1860, which required that "*Opium* (crude) should yield at least seven per cent. of morphia by the official (Staple's) process;" and the quality of *scammony* was defined by requiring that "ether dissolves at least 75 per cent. of it; and when the ether has been evaporated, the residue, dissolved in a hot solution of caustic potassa, is not precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid."

Both these processes are in consonance with the character of the Pharmacopœia as a law book; and in following them, the product obtained by the one could only consist of morphine contaminated with some narcotine; and the results of the other could only be due to scammony resin provided that well-characterized opium and scammony had been subjected to the assays. In other words, the processes were in the main correct, but the Pharmacopœia had omitted to describe the material which should be subjected to these tests.

The Pharmacopœia of 1880 supplied this deficiency, and it has also improved the morphimetric test for opium. According to our present knowledge, opium, as described by the Pharmacopœia when examined by the process laid down by the same authority, yields as a final product the alkaloid morphine in a reasonable state of purity; no other alkaloid at least none of those ordinarily occurring in drugs, can be present; the process is adapted for morphine, but for no other alkaloid.

The old process for the assay of scammony has been retained, and coupled with the pharmacopœial description of the drug, excludes other ether-soluble convolvulaceous resins, even orizabin (jalapin of authors) which has been shown to be chemically identical with scammonin. For the resin of the orizaba root can not be manipulated so as to have the physical char-

acteristics of the scammony obtained by the spontaneous evaporation of the latex of the living scammony root.

In the two cases cited the requirements are clear and unmistakable, as a legal requirement should be, and it will be observed that such is also the case with the few other drugs for which processes of assay have been introduced into the last Pharmacopœia.

The official process for determining the digestive strength of *pepsin* may not be the best that can be devised; but in connection with the described physical characteristics, identifies the article with sufficient exactness, and establishes a minimum standard of quality which is perfectly reliable for the conditions given.

On assaying *cinchona* bark for total alkaloids by the pharmacopœial process, the resulting product consists of quinine, cinchonine and allied alkaloids, provided the identity of the bark, as being derived from a species of *cinchona* or of *remijia*, has been established; for by the same process a number of poisonous alkaloids may be prepared; and if, for instance, a *strychnos* bark (some of which are now met with in commerce) were tested in the same manner, strychnine and brucine would finally be weighed. It follows from this that if *cinchona* bark or its powder had become accidentally mixed with *strychnos* bark, the alkaloids of the latter would be weighed as *cinchona* alkaloids. The same is also true of *berberine*, *hydrastine*, and some other non-poisonous alkaloids which are not freely soluble in a solution of sodium hydrate.

The pharmacopœial estimation of *quinine*, which is based upon the sparing solubility of its sulphate in water, excludes all other alkaloids likely to be met with, even *berberine* sulphate being more freely soluble in neutral aqueous liquids; but if crystallizing, would reveal its presence by its yellow color. It will thus be seen that, while the pharmacopœial requirements for the percentage of quinine are, according to our present knowledge, sufficiently perfect as a legal standard, the assay for total alkaloids can be thus regarded only in connection with the absolute identity of the drug itself.

The remaining drug for which the present Pharmacopœia prescribes a process of assay is *jalapa*, which is required to contain at least twelve per cent. of resin, of which not over ten per cent. (1.2 per cent. of the drug) should be soluble in ether. These requirements should be considered in connection with those given under *resin jalapa*, excepting the faulty one with ammonia water, and are sufficient to establish the identity and purity of the drug and the product obtained. Incidentally it may be remarked that the German Pharmacopœia, which requires a minimum of only ten per cent. of resin, will probably reduce the amount to eight per cent., and the same may be necessary in this country, although it is well known that roots of much higher grade may be found. As it is likely that the subterranean part of the plant will survive the winters in

most sections of the Southern and Central United States, it is to be hoped that its cultivation, which appears to present no difficulties or unusual labor, may be undertaken, so that a supply of better quality of the drug may be regularly obtainable. In regard to the ether-soluble portion of the drug, it is well known that its percentage varies; but in the past experience of the writer it rarely exceeds ten per cent. of the total resin, and is mostly less than this amount. Since the water-soluble portion of the *alcoholic extract* of *jalap* possesses decidedly purgative properties, it may, however, be questioned whether an assay of the drug, based solely upon its resinous constituents, can secure the absolute uniformity of other galenical preparations than the official resin, and it is obvious that for preparing the latter a previous assay is not necessary.

In suggesting the standardization of other pharmacopœial drugs, writers have usually selected such which contain alkaloids, and for determining the percentage of the latter, recommended, in most cases, either the volumetric estimation of the liberated alkaloids by acids, or the employment of Mayer's solution. Though this test liquid is an excellent reagent for alkaloids, it cannot lay claim for giving unvarying results, since these are in many cases affected to a considerable extent by different degrees of dilution. And since its general behavior to all alkaloids is alike, the precipitates obtained with it from acidulated solutions merely prove the (probable) presence of alkaloid without identifying it. Such a process evidently lacks the first requisite of a legal requirement, definiteness; for pharmacopœial purposes it would be applicable only to the drug as there described, but not to the powder, tincture, extract or other galenical preparations.

But is there really such an urgent necessity, overpowering every other consideration, for requiring all drugs furnished by nature to contain a definite percentage or a minimum amount of a certain constituent, or mixture of constituents? This is extremely doubtful for all those drugs which can be readily identified by their physical characters, and which have not been subjected to fraudulent manipulations. The three species of *cinchona* formerly recognized by most pharmacopœias, viz.: *C. Calisaya*, *C. succirubra* and *C. officinalis*, furnish unobjectionable bark for pharmacopœial purposes, and no assay—indispensable though it may be to the manufacturer of quinine—would be necessary for the uses of the physician or pharmacist; the introduction of barks, many of them of very poor quality, obtained from botanically allied trees, and possessing similar microscopic characters, rendered the identification of the former doubtful, and chemistry was called upon to supply the needful means for determining the main constituents without regard to origin.

Why the quality of commercial *jalap* has deteriorated, is not known; possibly Prof. Flückiger's suggestion (see March number, p. 142) may be correct, and since

the fraudulent manipulation (if the drug has been subjected to such) has been skillfully concealed, the necessity exists for the estimation of the remaining resin.

The milk juice of scammony root became adulterated in former years through the cupidity of the importer, limiting the purchasing price to a figure below the cost of production, no less than through the cupidity of the producer.

Even at the present time we have no definite knowledge of the extent to which the composition of the pure milk juice of the poppy varies in the different districts of Asia Minor; but it is known that the opium from various localities may vary in morphine strength to the extent of several hundred per cent. Moreover, its original characters as an exudation are entirely obliterated by the manipulations it is subjected to before it enters the market; its physical characters approach those of the extracts, the external appearance of which indicating their remedial qualities only to a limited degree.

Now, let us briefly consider one of the most powerful drugs in the Pharmacopœia, *nux vomica*. This seed is easily recognized, and its freedom from admixtures may be established without difficulty. It has been frequently the subject of chemical examination, and two of its powerful alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, are well known and are met with in commerce; yet the residuary products left in the manufacture of these commercial alkaloids, have never been satisfactorily examined, although they have been shown to contain notable quantities of both strychnine and brucine; they still await researches similar to those made by Liebig and others, and later by O. Hesse, into the nature of the residuary products of quinine manufacture. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the two alkaloids named fairly represent the total alkaloidal constituents, it has been found that the total percentage of alkaloids varies in the commercial article generally between 2.5 and 3.5. In a sample of Bombay seeds, Dunstan and Short determined (*Yearbook*, 1883, p. 335) 3.90 per cent., and in one specimen (*ibid.*, 1881, p. 163), taken directly from the fruit, 5.31 per cent. was obtained. Now, regarding the ordinarily best results with commercial samples (3.5 per cent.) as pure strychnine, one-twelfth grain of this alkaloid would be represented by 2.38 grains of *nux vomica*; or, by double this amount ($4\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) if strychnine be regarded as constituting one-half of the total alkaloids. All these quantities are within the limits of allowable large doses; but no prudent physician would commence with such doses of such a potent medicine.

There is still no process known by which strychnine may be absolutely and completely separated from the other strychnine alkaloids. Dragendorff (*Worthbestimmung*) regards the two principal alkaloids as being present in approximately equal proportion. Dunstan and Short (*loc. cit.*, 1883, p. 469) have followed a method of

separation which, in their hands, has given approximately correct results. On calculating the relative percentage of strychnine to the total alkaloid, as determined by them from commercial tinctures and extracts, it will be found to vary for the tinctures between 32.7 and 49.8 per cent. and for the extracts between 35.8 and 50.4 per cent., the extremes being in the proportion of 2 to somewhat over 3. It is known that brucine has an action, which is, qualitatively, very similar to that of strychnine, but quantitatively, differs very materially, according to Fehle being weaker in the proportion of 38.5 to 1. Calculating upon this basis, the activity of brucine, into strychnine, the latter would be represented, instead of the mixed alkaloids, by the figures 34.5 and 51.4, the proportion of the lowest and highest, or weakest and strongest being very nearly the same as before, 2:3. It is evident, therefore, that the determination of the total alkaloids will *not* secure the asserted uniformity; it will even not lessen the uncertainty to any appreciable degree. The uncertainty would be considerably reduced, though not entirely removed, if an absolutely reliable assay of strychnine could be made; and until this is accomplished, physicians will have to continue to prescribe the alkaloid strychnine or one of its salts, if they aim at producing definite effects, which they believe not to be obtainable from *nux vomica* or its preparations, owing to the inherent variation in their composition, whether the drug be standardized for total alkaloids or not. There would be no harm done if the Pharmacopœia would require, say not less than 2.5 per cent. of total alkaloids; but the necessity for it is not apparent since it will be difficult to find in commerce *nux vomica* containing a decidedly smaller amount. It should also be stated in this connection that, in the writer's experience, the amount of strychnine obtained in the manufacture on a tolerably large scale, is usually considerably less than might be expected from the figures given above.

It seems unnecessary to enter in a similar manner into details with regard to other drugs containing alkaloids. When examined into without bias, it will be found that the different alkaloids present in the same drug, if qualitative of the same action, usually differ considerably in their quantitative effects; that not unfrequently the qualitative effects of such alkaloids (for instance in aconite, veratrum, etc.) differ from one another very markedly; and that for both these reasons a knowledge of the total amount of alkaloids can not give a correct idea, on the contrary, must be frequently misleading as to the value of such an assayed product compared with the effects of its principal medicinal alkaloid in an isolated condition.

A practical difficulty for such assays on the scale required for the pharmacist consists in the correct sampling of the drug. Different specimens of aconite root, of *nux vomica*, of the narcotic leaves, etc.,

taken from the same parcel, can be found to give quite different results, and to require several different portions from the same lot, the relative proportion of old and young root, of cortex rhizome, and rootlets, will prove to be a matter of importance. In one assay 25/100 of a pound of them exceeded to 100/100 of *nux vomica* (*loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 163). Dunstan and Short state that "the alkaloidal content of the seeds is directly a function, and inversely as their number in the fruit." These are conditions, which pharmacopœial requirements can not influence, one way or another. It is obvious, then, that a correct and uniform sampling of such drugs can only be accomplished by grinding the parcel and mixing intimately, in other words, by destroying the physical identity of the drug.

Other difficulties might be mentioned, but, in the writer's opinion, those cited appear to be the most prominent ones. Some excellent suggestions on this subject were presented to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1884, in two papers written by Mr. G. F. Schacht and by Mr. D. R. Dodd (*Yearbook*, 1884, pp. 189, 185); they discuss in a clear and unimpassioned, but convincing manner, the claims for standardization and some of the fallacies, and are in marked contrast to some papers which made their appearance more recently on this side of the Atlantic.

In the beginning of these remarks I stated that in the past, pharmacy had endeavored. I now add that she honestly continues in her endeavors to perfect pharmacopœial processes, and to render galenicals as permanent and uniform as possible. To reach the theoretical perfection, a great deal of labor will have to be performed, and many intricate researches will have to be carried out to a successful issue, by physiologists, by therapeutists, by chemists and by pharmacists. In the meantime, ordinary prudence demands that a praiseworthy object should not be jeopardized by laying a treacherous foundation, and that the Pharmacopœia should not sanction processes which in their results, do not and can not prove that at which they aim, and consequently introduce uncertainties, and even sources of danger, equally great or greater than existed before.

In closing these remarks, I can not more fittingly summarize them, than by quoting the conclusions arrived at, from a different starting-point, by, Mr. Schacht in the paper cited above: "Bodies of definite chemical composition and their dilutions are eligible for standardizing; but preparations of the nature of vegetable infusions (drugs) tinctures, extracts, being for the most part mixtures of indefinite and unknown agencies, cannot be standardized without risk of misleading. When ever any one of this latter class of bodies has been so studied that the remedial potencies and chemical properties of all its elements are declared by authority to be well known, that one passes from the latter class into the former." *Ann. Jour. Pharm.*

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

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To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., Wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1883, wrote: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say: "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows: "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSES AND, despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Horns Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6.00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S



As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

All pronounce it "The best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

TRADE NOTES.

Chas. Symonds, druggs, Tilbury Centre, has sold out.

Dr. Stewart is opening a drug store at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan.

W. G. Holden, druggs, Southampton, has removed to Owen Sound.

J. E. Brydon, of Mt. Brydges, Ont., has sold his drug stock to a firm of general dealers.

Robt. Eldon, of Kintore, Ont., has disposed of his business to L. and A. Eldon.

We are glad to see Mr. G. C. Briggs, of Hamilton, about again, after a severe illness.

J. E. Brydon, formerly of Mt. Brydges, Ontario, is commencing business in Rat Portage.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Injection "G" are just about ready to supply the Canadian trade.

C. Johnston, formerly with J. H. Pearce & Co., has bought out J. Curry, Wellesley street, Toronto.

P. D. Dods & Co., wholesale paints, Montreal, have dissolved; Eusebe Tougas continues under same style.

W. F. Tetzels, dealer in drugs, Revelstoke, sold over a thousand dollars' worth of goods on a recent trip to Nelson, B. C.

C. Lewis & Co., druggists, Petrolia, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Lewis retiring. The new firm is Cuthbertson & Co.

Geo. Campbell, clerk in F. P. Reynolds' drug store, who has been acting as steward on the Baltic, running between Coltingwood and Sault Ste. Marie, has returned.

Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit and Windsor, has returned from an extended tour through China and Japan, and has presented a \$10,000 collection of Japanese curios to the Detroit Art Museum.

E. F. Robinson, Young street, Toronto, has just returned from a four months' trip to England and the Continent, most of the time spent on a bicycle. He had a most enjoyable time, and looks well.

Mr. A. Ryley, formerly with J. R. Lee, Queen street, Toronto, and who managed Mr. Robinson's store while he was away, has accepted a position as traveller with Elliot & Co., to cover eastern ground for them.

A. W. Draper, formerly of Macleod, Alberta, has established a drug trade in the Simpson block, Granville street, Vancouver, B. C., where, in addition to retail trade he does considerable jobbing in patent medicines and sundries.

Since the decision of the court at Victoria, B. C., that the imposition of a tax of \$10 on commercial travellers was illegal, it is reported that the City Council has decided to levy a license fee of \$50, giving permission to commercial travellers to sell goods during a period of six months from the issuance of the license.

This is being done, it is said, under a provision of the Municipal Act permitting a tax to be levied on wholesale traders not exceeding \$50 in amount. It is reported that some travellers are leaving the city without opening their samples, rather than submit to the tax, and that others have offered to pay the expense of their customers to cross over to Vancouver to examine their samples. In Vancouver the trade license question remains in an unsettled state, but the measure is so unpopular that it is likely it will be finally abandoned. *The Commercial.*

Corn Cures.

H. M. Whelpley contributes to *Notes on New Remedies* a few formulas which he guarantees as being good corn cures. The well known cannabis indica mixture he modifies by mixing 9 parts of salicylic acid, 1 part of extract of cannabis indica, with 18 parts of collodion. Salicylic acid plasters are made by melting 6 parts of resin and adding 5 parts of balsam of fir and stirring in 10 parts of salicylic acid as it cools, and spreading it upon any suitable medium. For a lanolin plaster, mix 6 drachms of salicylic acid with 10 drachms of lanolin. Dissolve 5 grains of cocaine hydrochlorate in a small quantity of warm alcohol, and mix the solution with 1 fluid ounce of creosote. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of melted white wax and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of vaseline, and add the creosote solution. To this add the cocaine solution and mix.

Some of the salicylic acid corn cures are simply a salicylic acid cerate made by mixing 1 part of salicylic acid with 8 parts of simple cerate.

Among the corn plasters made without the use of salicylic acid is one composed of 40 parts of resin cerate, 40 parts of galbanum plaster, 15 parts of verdigris, 5 parts of turpentine (the oleoresin) and 3 parts of creosote.

There is also in the market a corn plaster which is ordinary adhesive plaster, with about 15 per cent. of salicylic acid and a small percentage of benzoine.

Salicylic acid is sometimes associated with arsenic in the proportion of two drachms of the salicylic acid with one drachm of arsenious acid and one ounce of vaseline. This is used as a salve on linen.

Still another corn plaster is made of salicylic acid one part, Burgundy pitch one part and yellow wax one part.

A caustic corn salve is made by mixing a hot saturated solution of caustic soda or potassa with twice its bulk of glycerite of starch.

A solution for the cure of corns has been made by dissolving 30 grains of tannic acid in 1 ounce of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, acetic acid and glycerin.

The new German pharmacopoeia dismissed, amongst others, castor, cannabis, lactucarium and lupulin, together with their preparations.



LIFE,
GROWTH
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

R. J. DENNIS,
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.



A GREAT
Scientific
Revelation.

The microbes or germs of disease are everywhere, and are the cause of all diseases. They are easily destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line of business for the Radam Agents.

While the sale may show the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "dead end" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medium to trade, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY 120 King St. West,
AND OFFICE 140 TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion,
C. W. EMAN, General Manager.

FORMULÆ.

WINE OF TERPIN.

Terpin hydrate 6 parts.
Malaria wine 994 parts.

Polymerize the terpin and introduce it with the wine into a flask, cork, and heat in the water bath until solution is complete. *Ant. Druggist.*

*QUINA LACONIA. It is said that a similar preparation to this French speciality may be made as follows.

Take of

Red cinchona bark 50 grams.
Sherry wine 1000 "
Diluted alcohol 500 "
Sugar 800 "
Pyrophosphate of iron 30 "
Water a sufficient quantity.

Infuse the cinchona in enough water to yield 500 grammes of liquid; in this dissolve the iron salt, add the wine and alcohol, let stand several days and filter. *Br. and Col. Druggist.*

WINE OF COCA. The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formula for the preparation of a very efficient and excellent wine of coca.

Erythroxylon leaves 200 parts.
French brandy 100 "
Sherry 1600 "
Sweet Hungarian wine 100 "
Citric acid 1 part.

Mix the cognac and wines and macerate the coca leaves in the mixture for one week, decant, and dissolve the acid in the liquid. Let stand for several days, and filter.

EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

Take of

Sulphate of magnesium 2 parts.
Citrate of magnesium (eff.) 2 "
Bicarbonate of potash 2 "
Bicarbonate of soda 2 "
Tartaric acid 2 "
Powdered sugar 2 "

The addition is sometimes advised of

Chlorate of potash 1 part (about 2 p.c.)

Thoroughly dry each of the ingredients, mix, and preserve in well stoppered bottles. Flavor and make distinctively. — *Brit. & Col. Druggist.*

CHLOROFORM OF ACONITE. The name is given to a preparation comparatively recently introduced abroad. According to the Unofficial Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, its formula is as follows:

Aconite root 20 ozs.
Stronger water of ammonia 12 lbs.
Distilled water 1 pint.
Chloroform sufficient.

Bruse the aconite root, and moisten thoroughly with the ammonia and distilled water previously mixed. Macerate for twenty-four hours, dry carefully, and reduce to No. 10 powder. Pack tightly in a percolator provided with a tap and closely fitting cover, and macerate.

GELATINOUS BOTTLE WAX. In storing volatile liquids which are solvents of resinous material, the ordinary bottle wax in which bottle necks are commonly dipped is generally inadmissible by reason of

the solvent action of the liquid upon it. According to the *Photographic Review* the following mixture answers well in such cases, giving a perfect closing; and moreover, the top is easily pared off with a knife when the bottle is to be opened:

Soft gelatin or good glue 3 parts.
Water 9 "
Glycerine 2 "

Melt the gelatin in the water and then stir in the glycerine. Any coloring matter can be added and the bottle necks should be quite free from grease. A second dip can be given if requisite, and the top can be stamped while soft with a slightly greased metal seal, or worn stereotype (slightly oiled), or an india rubber stamp.

LIGHT COSMETIC.

Take of

Alum 4 parts.
Oak bark 4 "
Aniseed 8 "
Thyme 8 "
Sage 8 "
Rosemary 8 "
Hyssop 8 "
Lavender 8 "
Vernwood 8 "
Peppermint 8 "
Camphor 8 "
Alcohol 458 1000 "

Infuse for 15 days, after which filter.

This liquid is intended to be employed before, during, and after massage, and gives the skin great freshness and suppleness. So says Madame Dornier in the *Monde Pharmaceutique*. *B. and C. Dr.*

THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF HYDROCHLORAL OF COCAINE AND BORAX. M. Julliard reported at a recent meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy that upon mixing an eye wash containing borax and cocaine a precipitate of cocaine was formed by the soda of the borax. Borax is neutral to wards reagents when in concentrated solutions, but in dilute solution becomes alkaline, this fact accounting for the precipitation of the cocaine and calling forth the suggestion that a little boric acid would have maintained the preparation clear without affecting its value.

CARBONATE OF POTASH, used by F. H. Aleock in the preparation of Bland's Pills was observed to give off the odor of ammonia, and upon examination was found to contain about 20 per cent. of ammonium carbonate. The writer believes that the gradual evolution of ammonia gas was the cause of the pills crumbling and being otherwise unmanageable, and advises that this chemical be always examined for ammoniacal impurities. *Ph. Fr. & Tes.*

ARTIC PHARMACY. The northernmost pharmacy in the world, compared to which those in Iceland are situated in summer seas, has temporarily ceased to exist. It was the Apotheke at Hammerfest, the Norway town on the Artic Sea, and the fire which consumed that town last month consumed it.

Gurjun oil is recommended as preferable to copiba in chronic bronchitis.

Kerry, Watson & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

351 St. Paul St.,

MONTREAL.

500 Cases Honey Comb

SPONGES

ASSORTED SIZES AND QUALITIES ALL WELL
SELECTED.

15 Cases No. 1 qual. Bath, \$1.25 per piece

15 " " " 80c. "

15 " " " 55c. "

15 " " " 45c. "

10 " " " 28c. "

12 " " Toilet, 8c. "

20 " " " 6c. "

25 " " " 4c. "

75 " " " 2c. "

300 Cases No. 2 quality Assorted Sponges
from 8c. to \$1.25 per piece.

The above goods are all carefully selected, very uniform in size in the cases, and are packed in boxes holding 12 to 30 Sponges. The smaller sizes in cases of 50, 100 and 200 pieces.

Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.

A new and pleasant form of our well known Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, possessing all its good qualities, combined with the odor and flavor of the fresh fruit.

We have just placed this on the market and invite orders. Samples sent on application.

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Drug Report.

Business during the past month has been quiet, but judging from the abundant harvest, it must soon pick up. There have been no changes of any moment. Heavy chemicals are gradually rising as predicted. Silver has taken another jump up.

Opium, no change in price, but an advance predicted.

Ortose. A better crop is expected than was at first anticipated, but future prices are uncertain.

Barbadoes tar, almost out of the market.

Rad ipecue is again advancing in price. Quinine is a little higher and firm.

Oil lemon is rising in price abroad as the outlook for next crop is bad.

Oil anise is firmer.

Nitre silver has again advanced owing to advance in silver.

Castile soap, white, will likely be higher owing to an advance in olive oil.

Gum guaiac is higher.

Grains Para has have about doubled in price.

Oil peppermint, in fact essential oils generally, have an upward tendency.

The long delayed bleaching powder trust has at length been formed, according to a despatch from Paris to the New York Times. It calls itself a chemical union. The union has a capital of \$10,000,000, and proposes the production yearly of 150,000 tons of bleaching powder, 180,000 tons of caustic soda, and 300,000 tons of other alkalis.

The chicle industry in the Canadian Northwest is being pushed forward on a large scale this year. One large company in the Northwest received an order recently from a Montreal firm for 2,000 pounds, besides making a shipment almost weekly of 300 to 500 pounds, and by next spring it is their intention to have ready for market over 3,000,000 pounds. Their principal market will be China and Japan. —*Journal of Commerce.*

An exchange says: There has been a steady advance in the prices of crude rubber since the middle of last year, and the top does not yet appear to have been reached. The rise has been due to a shortage in the supply. There is also an artificial rise owing to speculation, some large London operators having control of a large amount of stock. The world's supply of crude rubber has decreased, while there has been a large increase in the demand. This is not because the trees are giving out or that there are not enough trees to supply the demand. There are millions of trees that have never yet been tapped in South and Central America and Mexico, not to mention the extensive Congo Forests discovered by Stanley. The trouble is that the natives employed to get out the rubber are indolent. Perhaps there is a scarcity of them.

In Canada the manufacturers of goods into which rubber chiefly enters have

withdrawn regular quotations. They have advanced prices in sympathy with the advance in crude, but will only quote for present sale. *Commercial.*

The increase of duty upon American land imposed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament has had such an adverse effect upon the sale of the American product in Canada that Messrs. N. K. Fairbanks & Co., the great land packers of Chicago, have come to the conclusion to start a branch manufactory there. Accordingly premises are said to have been leased in Montreal, and are now undergoing extensive alterations, which will be soon completed in order to allow operations to be begun early in the fall. —*Drug, Oil, and Paint Reporter.*

Curious Facts about the Camphor Tree.

The new smokeless gunpowder which has been invented in Europe and a number of other articles are being manufactured from camphor. These new departures have created an unusual demand for camphor, and the camphor tree in consequence is an object of considerable interest.

The camphor tree, *C. officinarum*, from which the product is derived, is a native of Japan, China and Formosa. The tree, according to California Fruit Growers, does fully as well in California as in those countries, in fact in some sections grows much more rapidly. These fine trees are to be found in ornamental grounds and yards in nearly every part of the state, they having proven to be entirely hardy, free from insects of all sorts, and not over particular regarding culture, soil and location. The obtaining of the camphor of commerce is attended by the severe pruning of the trees.

In Japan the camphor is extracted by chopping the wood of the branches and sometimes the trunk of the tree into small fragments, which are introduced into a still with water. Heat is applied, and the resulting steam generated carries the camphor gum with it in vapor. This vapor is made to pass through fine straw, around which the camphor solidifies, and is deposited in minute grains or crystals of the general appearance of raw sugar. This accumulation is camphor in its impure state. To purify it the granules are detached from the straw and about ten pounds of the substance is introduced into a large globular glass vessel. This is heated, and the first steam that arises is allowed to escape through a small aperture. This aperture is then closed, and the camphor resolidifies in the upper part of the vessel, forming a large cake and leaving all impurities behind. The flask is cooled and broken by throwing cold water upon it, and the camphor when taken out is ready for market.

The druggist should be able to detect any adulteration liable to occur in the medicines he sells. Ignorance is indicated by the excuse, "It was sold to me for the genuine."

A WELL-TRAVELLED PRESCRIPTION.

A dispenser tells me a prescription came under his notice a short time ago, in the course of business, that was somewhat of a curiosity. The front of the paper, which was very old and delapidated, was almost completely covered with the name stamps of the chemists who had dispensed it in almost every quarter of the globe, and the greater part of the back of the paper was stamped in a similar manner. It had been prepared in South America, the United States, Singapore, India, Madras, and also in several Continental cities, and some dozen different places in England.

GINSENG.

Wanted—5,000 pounds Dry Ginseng Root.

We pay the highest market price and pay Spot Cash.

T. KENNEY & SON,

HALLERTON, QUE.

GLUTEN FLOUR.

This article is highly recommended in cases of Diarrhea, as the Starch is mildly converted into dextrine. Many physicians recommend it instead of the imported article. It has now been tested for six years.

DESICCATED WHEAT

For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gastric Derangements.

BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 1/- per tin.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.



M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

We have already contracted to advertise

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$3 60	\$3 85	CAYENNE, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spring, true, lb.	39	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Prep., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tagasanth, fake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.	10	15	CHAMCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thus, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	HEER, Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	15	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	10	15	Birdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	90	1 00	Colloidal, lb.	75	80	Boneset, ozs., lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs., lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75	CONFECTIO, Senna, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs., lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DUTCHMAN, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canela, lb.	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs., lb.	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb.	30	35	ERGOR, Spanish, lb.	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	30	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb.	69	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	35	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	17	20
Elm, select, lb.	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	German, lb.	30	35	Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Elder, lb.	29	22	Sage, Ozs., lb.	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	13	15	Spanish, Vafa, oz.	1 25	1 50	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.	15	18	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 00	1 95	HONEY, lb.	15	20
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
BEANS, Cadabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	22	25	Isopog, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1 25	2 75	GRAPE, lb.	3 00	3 25	ISLET POWDER, lb.	40	45
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	ISN-LASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	2 50	2 60	GRM. ALDES, Cape, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Bay, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafetida, lb.	23	25	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.	15	18
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80	Coca, lb.	55	60
BETTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	85	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 00	2 10	Catchu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hyoxyannus,	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Cubango, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.	70	75
CAPRICUM, lb.	25	30	Galac, lb.	80	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75	LICORICE, Solazzi,	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	6 00	7 00	Pignatelli,	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Grasso,	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	LUPULIN, oz.	30	35

LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MADE, lb.	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Bardock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CINCHONINE, oz.	15	18
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colecium	1 25	1 30	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 50
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Citron, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	12	15	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
ONIMENT, MERE, lb. 2 and 1/2	70	75	Fennel, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	18	20	Ground, lb.	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl.	2 50	3 50	Quince, lb.	40	50	EXALCINE, oz.	1 25	1 50
Adhesive, yd.	12	15	Rape, lb.	8	9	HYPOCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Galbanna Comp., lb.	80	85	Wonic, lb.	22	25	IODOPIC, lb.	6 00	7 00
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOLDIERS MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40
POREY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
ROSE, Common, lb.	21	3	White, Cont's, lb.	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
White, lb.	35	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40
RYNOCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPECIMEN, lb.	55	60	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TRIPENTH, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Athica, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Blood, lb.	10	15	Yellow	40	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Dialyzed, solution, lb.	50	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrophosphites, oz.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Iodide, oz.	40	45
Colosh, Black, lb.	15	20	CHEMICALS				45	50
Colecium, lb.	40	45	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Syrup, lb.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Benzene, English, oz.	20	25	Permanganate, solution, lb.	75	80
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	45	50	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, oz.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Ground, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9
Powdered, lb.	13	15	tes doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1/2	4
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lbs.	6	7
Po., lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	22	25	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Po., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	100	13	Citrate, lb.	25	30
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Golden Seal, lb.	90	1 00	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Sulphate, oz.	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65	Oxalic, lb.	13	15	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gram, lb.	40	45
Ipecac, lb.	2 50	2 80	Pyrogallie, oz.	40	50	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Powdered, lb.	2 70	3 00	Salicyle, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Jalap, lb.	35	40	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1/2	2 3/4	METHYL, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	38	45	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Lb.	4 00	4 25
Kava Kava, lb.	40	40	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Lavender, lb.	12	15	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 10	1 15
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACTONIN, oz.	10	12	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	20	22	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Bim., oz.	30	35
Parina Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Pink, lb.	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Muriate 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Sulphate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 25	2 50
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhubarb, lb.	75	50	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 15	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55	ACONITINE, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulph., in 1/2 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Urnion, lb.	38	40	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00	Carbonate, lb.	45	50
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60	Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	BOLEA, lb.	11	12	Powdered, lb.	23	25
RYNOCIN, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25	Powdered, lb.	13	15	Citrate, lb.	75	90
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	BROMINE, oz.	8	10	Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55

Hypophosphites, oz	10	12	Chloride, granular, lb	13	15	Neroli, oz	4 25	1 50
Iodide, lb	3 75	1 00	Iodide, oz	60	65	Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10	Oxide, lb	13	60	Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Permanganate, lb	65	70	Sulphate, lb	9	11	Organum, lb	65	70
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55	Valerianate, oz	25	30	Patheonit, oz	1 75	1 80
Yellow, lb	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80	Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 10
Sulphuret, lb	25	30	Sweet, lb	50	60	Peppermint, lb	3 50	1 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40	Amber, crude, lb	10	15	Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	35	40	Rect, lb	65	70	Rhodum, oz	80	85
Oss., oz	15	50	Anise, lb	2 75	3 00	Rose, oz	6 00	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oss., oz	16	20	Bay, oz	50	60	Rosmarry, lb	70	75
SALICIN, oz	22	25	Bergamot, lb	4 25	4 50	Rue, oz	25	30
SANTONIN, oz	20	22	Cade, lb	50	55	Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
SHAYER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	1 00	1 10	Capput, lb	1 80	1 90	Sassafras, lb	65	70
Fused, oz	1 10	1 20	Capsicum, oz	60	65	Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35	Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75	Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Bicarbonate, kgs, lb	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb	1 50	1 60	Tansy, lb	65	70
Bromide, lb	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb	1 25	1 50
Carbonate, lb	3	6	Citronelle, lb	70	75	Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12	Clove, lb	2 25	2 40	Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 25
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6	Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75	Wormwood, lb	3 50	3 75
Iodide, oz	40	45	Croton, lb	1 50	1 75	Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75
Salicylate, oz	15	17	Cubeb, lb	20 00	22 00	FIXED OILS.		
Sulphate, lb	2	3	Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00	Castor, lb	12	14
Sulphite, lb	10	12	Erigeron, oz	20	25	COB LIVER, N. F., gal	1 00	1 50
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb	2 00	2 10	Norwegian, gal	1 25	1 50
STROPTUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20	Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75	COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 10	1 20	Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80	LARD, gal	90	1 00
SULFONAL, oz	60	70	Rose, lb	3 20	3 50	LINSEED, boiled, gal	75	78
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	3	4	Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00	Raw, gal	72	75
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20	Wood, lb	70	75	NATTSOOR, gal	1 25	1 30
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50	OLIVE, gal	1 35	1 40
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	60	65	Garden, lb	1 50	1 75	Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb	2 00	2 25	PALM, lb	12	13
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75	Leonogress, lb	1 50	1 60	SPERM, gal	1 50	1 75
Carbonate, lb	25	30	Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65	TERPENTINE, gal	60	70

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e Hijo" | S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

Convincing Evidence of Superiority which Cannot be
Duplicated by any other Perfumer.

THE BEST SELLING PERFUMERY ON THE CONTINENT.

"The largest invoice of perfumery ever delivered to any one retail druggist in the United States, (St. Paul Pioneer Press) was sold to L. MUSETTER, St. Paul, in November, amounting to \$870.00 of Ricksecker's Perfumery." Letter just received says: "Mr. M. sold out about the entire lot in 40 days. I send you another \$200.00 order for him, J. R. Parsons." January, 1890.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., New York, have bought \$1,200 worth of Ricksecker's goods in six months, and we think it safe to say that they have not bought one-fourth as much of all other American Perfumery combined.

A. H. SMITH & CO., San Francisco, bought \$1,000 worth of Ricksecker's goods inside of four months.

Ricksecker's Perfumes give better satisfaction than any other make. A new customer buys them often for style, but after once doing so, for quality.

Ricksecker's goods are the most attractive and popular that we have ever stocked. The demand is increasing and they sell every time. Our sales show five to one of the imported.

Ricksecker's perfumes are giving universal satisfaction, and the trade on them is constantly increasing; in the past five months our sales on your perfumes have exceeded those of all other manufacturers combined.

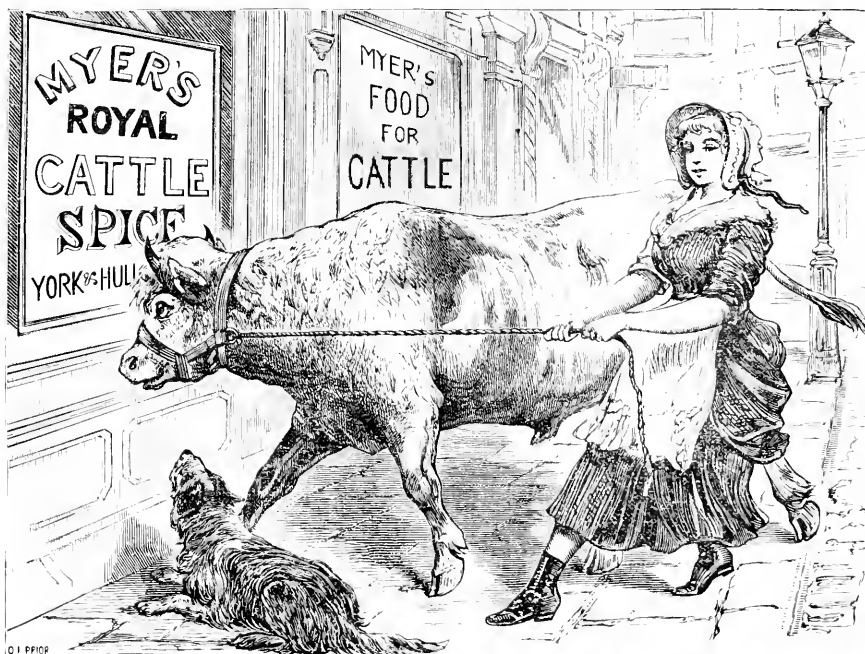
Address all Orders to

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)

MONTREAL.
Canadian Agents.

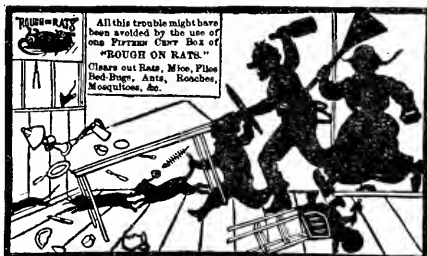
Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.



Advantages of "Rough on Rats."

"Rough on Rats" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

NO LOSS by breakage, leakage or evaporation.

WILL KEEP a thousand years in any climate.

NO GREASE to soil the drawers or goods.

USED FOR INSECTS, BUGS, ETC., as well as for rats and mice.

ALWAYS DOES THE WORK.

LOWEST PRICE of its kind.

PAYS BETTER than any other.

CAREFUL DRUGGISTS, who do not sell arsenic and strychnine indiscriminately and yet do not wish to incur displeasure of Patrons by absolute refusal, can offer 15c. boxes of "Rough on Rats."

ALL "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, ETC.



GONE WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed Bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Muskrats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

THE ROUND TOP LABEL is printed on red paper with black letters, with words POISON and ANTIDOTE. The side label is in RED INK on white paper with the words POISON, CAUTION, Raw Head and Bloody Bones and Antidotes, thus complying with all requirements of the law.

The Antidotes are the same as in Arsenical Poisoning.

Druggists should recommend "Rough on Rats."

For Roaches, Buffalo Bugs, Beetles, Flies, Water Bugs, Cotton Bugs. For two or three micks sprinkle "Rough on Rats" dry powder in, about and down the sink drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house they must drink during the night. This being a poison, it should be used only at night, and washed away early every morning down the drain. Fifteen cent boxes at druggists. Send for circular. How to destroy all kinds of Bugs, Insects, Vermin, etc.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS in Colors, Book, Signs, etc.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor and Manufacturer,

JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2. PUBLISHING HOUSE, STRATHROY, ONT.

OCTOBER, 1890.

16 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. No. 10.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All charges or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,
6 Wellington St. West.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this association was held at Old Point Comfort, Va., commencing Sept. 8th, and continuing in session four days. The meeting was a very successful one, both in point of attendance and of the number of interesting papers read.

The following officers were elected:

President, Alfred B. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
First Vice-President, Prof. A. B. Stephens, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Second Vice-President, Chas. E. Dahme, Baltimore, Md.
Third Vice-President, J. M. Goode, St. Louis, Mo.
Permanent Secretary, J. M. Musch, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer, S. A. D. Shephard, Boston, Mass.

The next meeting of the association will be held in New Orleans, on the first Monday in May, 1891.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of this association was held at Leeds, Eng., commencing Sept. 2nd, with an attendance of about 200. A large number of papers were read and discussed. The following officers were elected:

President, W. Martindale, F. C. S.
Vice Presidents, Messrs. Cartledge, Kimminson, Munday, and Dr. Thresh.
Treasurer, Mr. Davies.
Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Naylor and Ransom.

The next meeting of the conference will be held at Cardiff, Wales, in Sept., 1891.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy opened for the junior course on the 2nd inst., the Dean, Prof. Shuttleworth, delivering the opening lecture to a class of

over seventy students. The class promises to be an unusually large one, and bids fair to tax the energies of the staff and the accommodation of the college to their utmost.

Toronto Druggists' Association.

The following gentlemen were elected at a recent meeting of the Toronto Druggists' Association to manage affairs for the ensuing year: President, G. A. McCann; Vice-President, J. H. McKenzie; Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Austin; Executive Committee, G. K. C. McGregor, A. M. Wright, G. J. Little, W. Murchison, and A. E. Kennedy.

Toronto Druggists' Price Lists.

That the Toronto Druggists' Association made no mistake in choosing Messrs. Low, Sherris and Lander to submit a draft list of prices for their approval, was very clearly evidenced by the interest taken in the matter by the city druggists generally.

Their report was submitted to the regular monthly meeting on Sept. 10th, when it was decided to have it printed in slip form and distributed to the druggists for consideration prior to meeting for discussion on Sept. 25th. Some thirty druggists attended that meeting, a number of others sending letters of regret at not being able to be present, but voicing their sympathy with the movement to unify and consolidate the interests of the city druggists.

The list was carefully gone over, article by article, trifling changes being made to meet the wishes of those present. Considerable discussion took place, showing that prices varied in the past, apparently according to the quality of the various residential sections of the city.

The price list as adopted is a very moderate one; it being sought to meet all parties by a compromise. Proof spirit tinctures are placed at 8c per fluid ounce, rectified and aniseed tinctures at 10c, with the exception of Fleming's tincture of acetone, tincture castor, tincture eucaly, and tincture iodine, which were raised to 15c. A minimum price only was adopted to govern charges for dispensing, excess charges to be indicated by the private trade mark on all prescriptions returned to the patient.

It is sincerely hoped that those who haven't yet fallen in with the prices adopted will put aside any little personal

grievances they may entertain and unite with the rest in their endeavor to place the business on an even trade footing. The prices are not arbitrary, being subject to any changes the committee or any members by securing a majority vote, may from time to time suggest.

Easy Extemporaneous Preparation of Antiseptol.

M. Yvon gives to *Nouveau Remedes* the following concerning the iodoform succedaneum:

When an iodo-iodide solution (iodine, 1 part; potassium iodide, 1 part; water, 100 parts) is poured into an aqueous solution of any alkaloidal sulpho-salt, the result is a copious precipitate of an iodine combination with the alkaloid. Boucharlat, who studied this reaction as long ago as 1845, gave these precipitates the name of iodides of the hydriodates of the alkaloids used. We now know, however, thanks to the labors of Herpath, that they also contain sulphuric acid, and hence are now designated as iodo-sulphates.

In my experiments, I have made use of the iodo sulphate of cinchonine on account of the cheapness of cinchonine. The chemistry of this compound was studied by Jorgensen, of Copenhagen, in 1826, who described three iodo-sulphate combinations of cinchonine each of which is perfectly defined and crystallizable.

The preparations of the iodo-sulphate of cinchonine for therapeutic use is a very simple process, and is as follows:

Cinchonine sulphate	25 parts.
Distilled water.....	2000 parts

Mix and dissolve. Precipitate with 1,020 parts of the iodo-iodide solution made as above indicated. The mother-liquor, after precipitation, should not be entirely exhausted of cinchonine, and the amount iodo-iodide indicated will be quite sufficient, though not equivalent weight. The precipitate is collected on a filter, washed until the wash water shows no traces of iodine, and dried in the air at normal temperature.

As thus obtained, the iodo-sulphate of cinchonine is an impalpable powder of definite chemical composition, containing 50 per cent. of iodine. It may be crystallized, if so desired, but for therapeutic use its crude shape is all-sufficient. It has a brown color, is inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It perfectly supplants iodoform,

being equally efficacious, and beside being devoid of odor has the advantage of being readily prepared, extemporaneously prepared in every pharmacy.

Liquid Chlorine as an Article of Commerce.

The recent improvements in the methods for producing chlorine, on a large and economic scale, from chloride of magnesium, immense quantities of which are rendered available particularly at the extensive Stassfurt mines, have been instrumental in starting a new industry, viz., the manufacture of liquid chlorine and its easy transportation. Heretofore the production of chloride of lime and other substances requiring a continuous application of large quantities of chlorine gas, had to be conducted at the place where the latter was generated. Hereafter it will be possible to carry the gas, in a compact shape, to such factories or places as may require it. Of course, in the manufacture of chloride of lime it is not likely that the new method will displace the old one for some time to come. But chlorine is required for many other purposes; and if it can be transported, without loss or risk there are many technical branches in which the chlorine will be preferred to chloride of lime. Indeed, as is well known, the latter is merely a convenient form of storing and handling chlorine. If the free chlorine obtainable from a hogshead of chloride of lime can be confined and transported in a vessel holding a quart, this will be a decided advantage.

The chlorine gas, after having been liberated by a simple process from the chloride of magnesium, is pumped into an apparatus where it is perfectly free from moisture by contact with sulphuric acid, and forced, under strong pressure and proper cooling, into a steel receptacle or fountain, in which the liquefied chlorine is stored and shipped.

It has been found that *dry* chlorine does not act upon cast iron, wrought iron, steel, phosphorus bronze, brass, copper, zinc, or lead, either alone or in presence of concentrated sulphuric acid.

For transport, liquid chlorine is best forced into iron or steel vessels. When the gas is wanted these vessels are connected with suitable conduits, so arranged that no moisture can reach the interior of the vessels. *American Druggist*.

College of Pharmacy.

THE TWENTY-THIRD OPENING AND AUSPICES ONE.

The unique and pretty building of the Montreal College of Pharmacy on La-ganchoiere street was formally opened Oct. 1st in the presence of a large number of students and friends.

When the college was organized in 1867 the motto "Vincent Qui Patitur" (He conquers who perseveres), was adopted and faithfully the motto has been adhered to. The original cost of the new

building was \$6,650 and the sum of \$1,400 has been expended on furniture and alterations. The treasurer now holds sufficient money to meet the next payment, due May 1st, 1891, and when this is paid the net debt will be only \$2,947. Towards the cost of the building \$5,749 was subscribed by the wholesale and retail trade, the clerks in stores and friends of the college, and through the kindness of Premier Mercier \$250 is allowed as an annual grant.

Considering these facts it will be seen that the institution is now on a solid basis, and as one of the speakers remarked it needs but the continued perseverance of those engaged in the work to make the college one of the best on the continent.

In his opening address President David Watson extended a hearty welcome to all who wished to become members and urged upon all present who were interested in pharmacy to at once hand in their names and join the college. He spoke of the organization of the college and of its incorporation in 1879. This was the twenty-third opening and it could well be claimed as the most auspicious which they had yet enjoyed. It was but a short time ago that they had to call upon friends for financial aid to continue the work, but he was glad to say that the college is now self supporting.

Mr. Henry Lyman was received with enthusiasm when he arose to speak. He reminded the students that he had been busily engaged in pharmacy for sixty years and during this time the many encouragements they had received had aided them in the work until to-day every man engaged in the profession was proud of his calling. In Montreal the progress of their own college was very satisfactory. In the commencement it seemed like a root in dry ground, but it had survived a long struggle for existence. Its watch word had been advance and it had succeeded in all its aims. He was glad the students had now a habitation as well as a name. He wanted the young men trained to counter dispensing; they should be encouraged in this branch so that they would be a credit to the profession.

Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Alex. Manson, Dr. Desnoyers, Dr. Reid, Prof. Benrose and Dr. Hingston. The latter gentleman was very humorous in his opening remarks, but finished with sound advice to his young hearers. He spoke of the duty of a druggist to be so trained that in case a doctor made a mistake in a prescription the druggist could correct it or rather could ask the doctor if it was correct. Mistakes of this kind had often come under his notice and he could assure them that physicians would feel a great security when they knew that they were dealing with educated druggists. He paid a high tribute to Montreal pharmacists as being equal to any on the continent.

A pleasant hour was spent at the close of the meeting in social intercourse and merriments. Refreshments were served

in a room adjoining that in which the opening took place. Altogether the building contains eleven rooms, all of which will be used by the college, except the space occupied by the caretaker.

Detonation of Tablets Composed of Chlorate of Potassium and Chloride of Ammonium.

The mixture of the above salts, which has been in use for some time as a popular remedy for mouth and throat affections, has been viewed with suspicion, as a probable source of mischief on account of the decomposition resulting between them.

After a few weeks, chlorine compounds are evolved, noticeable by the odor, and by the effect on the organic material which may be in contact with or near them.

If the quantity of the tablets is large, sufficient heat may be generated to cause spontaneous combustion, should circumstances favor it.

We had a new experience with them a few days since. A lot of the tablets, more than a year old, were removed from the small bottles in which they are usually put up, and four ounces of them placed in one bottle and finished for delivery. While standing undisturbed, a loud explosion occurred, and the bottle containing the tablets was almost pulverized—the concussion breaking several other bottles in proximity, although they were protected by pasteboard cases.

The cause of the detonation may be looked for in the formation of chloride of nitrogen, as one of the resultants of decomposition between the salts. This experience determined us to deposit the remainder of our stock of the tablets in the Delaware River for safe keeping!—Chas. Bullock, in *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

[We have had similar experience with these tablets, not only resulting in an explosion, but bursting into flame on exposure to the air. Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.]

THE SCANDINAVIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.—A pharmacopoeia commission met in Copenhagen at the end of August or the beginning of September to discuss the leading principles for a united pharmacopoeia for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Animal charcoal owes its decolorising properties to the fact that it absorbs the coloring matter; but a recent investigation by Czermak reveals the fact that if the charcoal is cooled in air it also possesses oxidising properties, and some coloring matters which it withdraws from liquids it also decomposes. It is owing to its oxidising property that it darkens phenol compounds and tannin matters.

A census of pharmaceutical chemists and dentists in Russia will be taken in September. The last enumeration was made in 1888.

HARD RUBBER ATOMIZERS BEST & CHEAPEST.

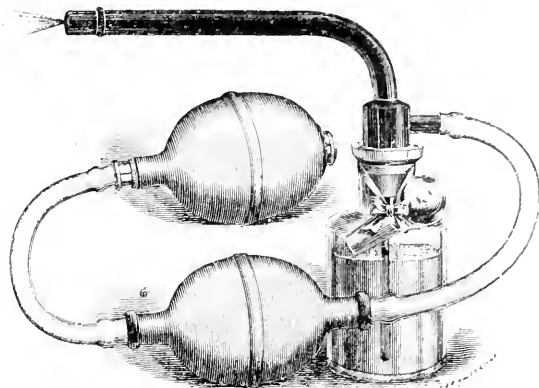
All Styles Continuous Spray.



THE "FAVORITE."

No. 110 - Throat and Perfume,	\$4.50 per doz.
No. 109 - Nasal only,	6.00 "
No. 108 - 2 Tips, Throat and Nasal,	6.75 "

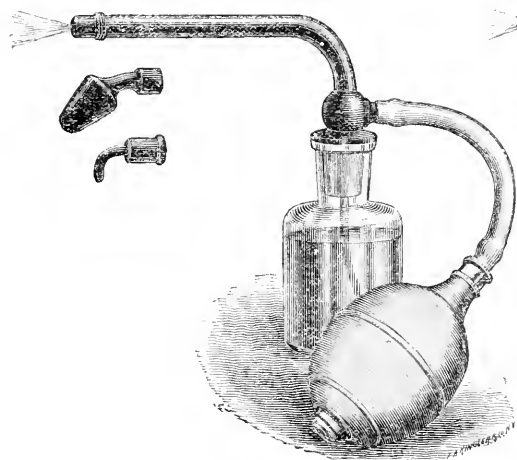
The
No. 110
is
UNEQUALLED
in value
by
anything
in the
market.



VASELINE ATOMIZER.

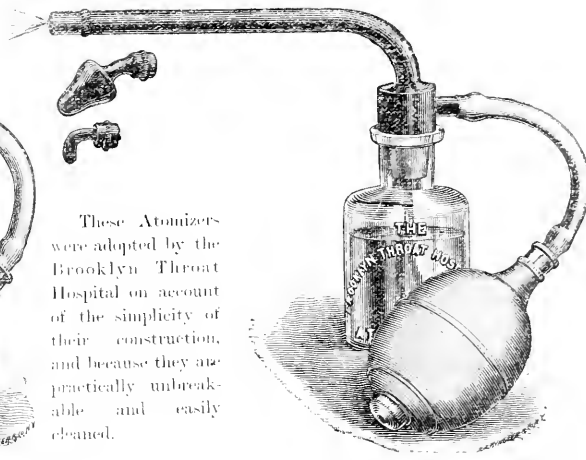
Single bulb,	\$10.50 per doz.
Double bulb,	13.50 "

Any Atomizer with double bulb, extra per dozen, \$3.00.



No. 102. - 1 Tip, Throat,	\$6.00 per doz.
No. 103. - 2 Tips, Throat and Nasal,	7.50 "
No. 104. - 3 Tips, Throat, Nasal, Larynx and Post-nasal,	9.00 "
(The Larynx tip revolves, thus answering for up and downward spray.)	
No. 105. - 3 Tips with double bulb,	\$12.00 per doz.

These Atomizers were adopted by the Brooklyn Throat Hospital on account of the simplicity of their construction, and because they are practically unbreakable and easily cleaned.



THE "BROOKLYN THROAT HOSPITAL."

No. 40. - 1 Tip, Throat,	\$ 8.00 per doz.
No. 50. - 2 Tips, Throat and Nasal,	10.00 "
No. 60. - 3 Tips, Throat, Nasal, Larynx and Post-nasal,	12.00 "
Any No. with double bulb, extra per dozen,	\$3.00.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will allow 10 per cent. discount to anybody sending us an order for three dozen assorted Atomizers within 60 days.

ELLIS & GOLTERMANN, Manufacturers,

28 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

FOR THE

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Flush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,

25 FRONT STREET.

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.

In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, we are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.

Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St., - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' & SOAP.

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES.

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Schiltz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!

WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 461 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

NEW GOODS.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

SPONGES.

	Per hundred pieces.
Case 100 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 3, -	\$ 5 20
Case 100 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 5, -	8 70
Case 50 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 7, -	13 90
Case 50 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 8, -	20 80
Case 25 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 9, -	27 80
Case 25 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 10, -	34 75
Case 25 pieces, Honey Comb, cut pieces, No. 12, -	52 00
Case 25 pieces, Heavy Comb, cut pieces, No. 14, -	83 20
Case 100 pieces, Honey Comb, perfect pieces, No. 17, -	10 40
Case 50 pieces, Honey Comb, perfect pieces, No. 18, -	13 90
Case 50 pieces, Honey Comb, perfect pieces, No. 20, -	27 75
Case 25 pieces, Honey Comb, perfect pieces, No. 27, -	124 80
Case 100 pieces, Turkey solids, No. 58, -	3 50
Case 100 pieces, Turkey solids, No. 61, -	13 90
Case 100 pieces, Turkey solids, No. 63, -	20 80
Case 100 pieces, Turkey solids, No. 64, -	27 75

Shell Castile Soap, 10 and 3 lb. bars.

Shell Castile Soap, cakes, small, medium, large.

Chest and Lung Protectors, all sizes.

Chamois Lined Chest Protectors, all sizes.

BALDWIN'S

Queen Bess, Lalla Rook and Wild Plum.

We have these Perfumes in 8 oz. bottles, and Sachets in 5 oz. bottles.

COLGATE'S SOAPS

As follows:

Sulphur, Bay Rum, Coleo, Clematis, Musk, White Rose, Violet, Cashmere Bouquet.

HOPEGOOD'S CARBOLIC AND SULPHUR SOAP.

We call attention to

LUNDBORG'S NEW ODOR,

"Swiss Lilac,"

In 1, 2 and 4 oz. bottles.

TRADE NOTES.

J. W. Struthers, druggs, etc., Tecumseh, Ont., has sold out.

J. Gardiner, veterinary surgeon, Caledonia, has assigned.

A. G. McEwan, druggist, of Hespeler, Ont., has assigned.

W. D. King & Co., patent medicines, Toronto, N. S., have dissolved.

R. Tuthill is starting a branch, corner Queen and Peter Streets, Toronto.

J. A. Hobbs, druggist, Pilot Mound, Man., has added a watchmaking department.

There is a good opening for a druggist at Wapella, Assiniboia, writes a correspondent.

R. Ferrah, Galt, has gone to Europe in search of health. We hope he will be successful.

W. Black, formerly with Elliott & Co., now with Luman & Kemp, New York, is visiting in Toronto.

John Gayfer, druggist, Ingersoll, with a partner has the contract of lighting Ingersoll with electric light.

E. P. May, formerly with J. R. Lee, Queen Street, is starting a business at 116 Queen East, Toronto.

Albert Oliver, physician and druggs, Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, has sold out his drug business to A. Hughes.

The East End pharmacy has moved into a fine store on Parliament Street, just opposite Gerard Street, Toronto.

The capsule makers of the United States have formed a combination and have advanced the prices of empty capsules.

The stock of Dan. Taylor & Co. was sold by auction Oct. 3rd, at 61 cents, on the dollar, the total value being placed at \$2,008.

J. Deering, sr., who has for many years conducted a drug and stationery business in St. Johns, Newfoundland, died early in August.

Edwin L. Brooks, 137 Spadina avenue, has assigned to Robert Elliott, of Elliott & Co. The stock has been sold to J. E. Belfrey, for 65c on the dollar.

J. G. Shuff, of London East, has purchased the business of the Central drug store, London, Ont., and will continue it under the management of J. E. Platt.

Geo. M. Everest has sold out his retail drug business at Forest, Ont., to W. H. Bartram, who was formerly employed in his drug stores at Forest and at Arkona.

R. Brydon, formerly in the drug business in Mt. Brydges, Ont., and who was about opening out in Rat Portage, died suddenly in the former place last month.

Mr. J. G. Burkholder, druggist, of London, Ont., has been appointed lecturer on inorganic chemistry and chemical philosophy in the medical department of the Western University.

G. H. Nicholls & Co., of New York, have erected buildings for the manufacture of sulphuric acid at Capleton, Que., which when fully completed will be the largest of the kind in Canada.

We regret to learn that Mr. James White, senior member of the firm of White & White, Woodstock, Ont., has been confined to his room for several weeks, suffering from some lung affection.

Dan Taylor & Co., Arcade drug store, Yonge Street, Toronto, have assigned. The estate shows assets about \$2,000, liabilities, \$1,200. They offered 25c on the dollar, which was not accepted, and the stock was sold Oct. 3rd by auction.

Henry Wade, Kingston, was married on the 25th Sept. to Miss Coates, 306 Berkeley Street, Toronto. Before leaving Kingston he was presented by some friends with a silver service set, tray, tilting pitcher, and a case of fancy cutlery.

W. E. McCartney, who lately sold out his drug business at Kamloops, B. C., was tendered a complimentary supper by the Oddfellows of that place, previous to his departure. He has not decided yet where he will permanently locate.

W. E. Doll, wholesale jeweller, Winnipeg, has purchased the stock and real property of the estate of A. C. Freeborn, druggs and stationery, Virden, Man., and has resold the same to J. W. Higginbotham, of Bowmanville, Ont., who will continue the business.

The regular half yearly examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, was held at Winnipeg on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of October. The course of lectures for the season of 1890-91 commenced at Winnipeg on the 1st of October.

Mr. P. P. Reynolds, druggist, of St. Thomas, had the misfortune to have his eyes severely burned recently. He was putting up in a bottle a compound of sulphuric acid and turpentine when it exploded, burning his eyes severely, but it is hoped not so as to injure his sight.

Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal, are opening on the corner of St. Catharine Street and St. Phillip's Square, one of the handsomest drug stores in the city. The fittings and general arrangement of the store being of the latest designs, and it is claimed will be unsurpassed by anything on the continent.

After a residence of over 30 years in Woodstock, Ont., Mr. Robt. Stark, druggist, has decided to remove to Hamilton, Ont., where he has purchased a business on the corner of York and Merrick Sts. Mr. Stark has outlived most of those who were in business in Woodstock when he commenced there, and his departure will be greatly regretted by his fellow townsmen.

Coconut butter from Germany is among the latest curiosities in the market. It is valued at about 17c to 18c per pound and said to be very good for cooking.

Montreal Notes.

All the Montreal pharmacists complain of slack business. The exodus of all the best families to the seaside and the country, which is now a recognized Montreal custom, was the explanation during July and August, but the dull season appears to be long drawn out this year.

Large numbers of young men are entering on the study of pharmacy in the Province of Quebec. The glitter of the gold labels and tinsel of the modern drug store seems to be the great attraction. The same insanity appears to affect both provinces and the mainly self-reliant and independent life of the educated agriculturist is pitched overboard for the pseudo-respectability and slavery of the drug counter.

It is quite evident that another decade will bring about an overstock of drug stores, if it is not the case already.

The question of the exchange of diplomas with the Ontario College is again on the tapis, and has been referred to a special committee of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association. It is probable there are points in the Quebec Act which will prevent a free interchange.

At a late meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association it was decided that it would be injudicious to formally appoint the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal* as the organ of the association.

The cases before the Police Magistrate against one or two doctors, who while carrying on the drug business refuse to pay the annual license fee as laid down in the Quebec Pharmacy Act has been taken *en delibere*, as has also the case against a druggist for carrying on his business with his own name on the labels and signs while a physician is the actual proprietor.

Drug clerks intending to try their luck in Montreal should bear in mind that it is a *sine qua non* to all pharmacies east of Phillips Square and the region south west below St. Antoine Street, that the employees must be able to speak both English and French.

The new building of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was officially opened for the coming session on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1.

A large number of students have come to Montreal from the rural districts and other cities and towns in the Province to attend the lectures this winter at the College of Pharmacy. Nearly all of them have found employment in city pharmacies.

Quill toothpicks come from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use, it was converted into a toothpick mill.

The Russian Medical Department has issued an order that druggists are on no account to dispense medicines on the prescription of dentists.

Pharmaceutical Education.

How It May be Made Practical and Adapted to the Practice as well as the Theory of Pharmacy.

BY HENRY H. RUSBY.

At the meeting of the A. P. A. Sept., 1890, in attempting to throw some little light upon the very important question of which my paper treats, I expressed the hope that it will elicit a free discussion by the teachers among us. The profession of the teacher is a liberal and a generous one. We, at least, have no secrets; but we must all have ideas concerning our work which can be promulgated with mutual advantage, and such occasions as the present we should make the most of.

As a rule, advanced students are the most neglected class of students, and that which we call higher education is high only in the sense of treating of advanced subjects, its strictly educational features being most incomplete and unsystematic. As a preparation for instruction in the humblest primary school, a thorough course of training in the theory and art of teaching is considered indispensable, but in much of our professional instruction it seems to be entirely lost sight of that there exists a science of education just the same as a science of chemistry, of physiology or of botany, the mastery of which is an important, not to say necessary, preparation for a successful teaching career. The teachers in our public schools organize district and city, county, state and national associations, where they periodically discuss, not the subjects which they are called upon to teach, but the teaching of those subjects; and where effort is directed not so much towards the discovery of new truths in general science, as of improved methods of presentation and new apparatus or device for illustration. But professors in colleges, and this is more particularly true of those in medical colleges, content themselves too much with the pursuit of their own investigations, and proceed to the work of teaching merely because they are proficient in the particular branch of science represented, and frequently totally devoid of experience in teaching, of knowledge of the fundamental principles on which the art depends, and, in short, with the most meager qualifications for successfully imparting to those dependent upon them the rich stores of knowledge which they themselves possess. Under such conditions a large part of their effort is wasted, and a considerable proportion of the money annually expended in professional education is practically thrown away. The student must have some definite object in attending upon courses of lectures in preference to studying his text books at home and this object must be the gaining of some special advantage by that method. Such advantage he can gain only by virtue of some special effort put forth, or some special device resorted to by his teacher to the end of enabling him to acquire the utmost possible at the least ex-

penditure of time and effort, and in such a manner as is best calculated to prove of future utility. But these particular accomplishments the teacher is not at all likely to stumble upon. The laws under which he is to act are as old as the human intellect, and their study is the most profitable means toward the accomplishment of the end sought. It is upon these same fundamental principles that all successful teaching must be based, although we have various systems to choose between, and the methods are as varied as the nature of the student and his surroundings.

In the absence of any extended experience as a teacher of students of pharmacy I should hesitate about offering my small contribution to this subject, but for the fact that the methods to which I solicit your attention are the results of extended study of the theory and art of teaching and a long experience in the work in other fields.

We find the following conditions confronting us in our work in the College of Pharmacy:

First, we are preparing men for a business not sufficiently remunerative to warrant them in devoting the long years of preparation customary for the professions of theology, medicine and law. For this reason, chiefly, we can never hope to secure classes composed largely of college graduates, or of men—and of women, for we are to see more of the girl student in the future than we have done in the past—skilled and disciplined in the art of study. A most unsafe class, then, for to be left to their own devices in this matter. If we would make the most of them we must do much of their thinking for them, so far as relates to methods of study, and we must walk with them at every step, and be ever watchful to guard them against the errors and oversights that more experienced students would of themselves avoid. And not only against errors and oversights, but against deliberate omissions, as well, for our young man has not only not yet acquired the best habits of studying, but in very many cases he has not yet learned that study is not a hateful drudgery, and has not reached the point where he can be trusted to apply himself with faithfulness.

To meet this condition a faithful application of quiz methods is the most efficient artifice we can employ. It is here that the student is to receive not only a constant review of the subjects which he has passed over, but where we are to indicate to him, by the nature of our questions, those portions of his subject which are of the greatest importance, and to train him in the art of utilizing the results of his instruction gained in the lecture room. The professor should work closely with the quiz master; should accompany him at times into the quiz room and express a lively interest in all that he does. He should at times institute extemporaneous quizzes of his own, and should be always prepared to discuss with his students the practical application of his teaching, not only to the work of his own department, but its relations to the teaching of the associated chairs. Too close a relation can

not grow up between the professor and his students, and the quiz class cannot be too assiduously cultivated.

Of eminent advantage in the same direction also is the arrangement of the different courses of instruction, so that they shall fit properly into one another, and so that the entire course of the college shall constitute one regularly graded and harmonious system of instruction, the same as is done in other schools, and with us even more important than elsewhere.

The necessity of making the lectures attractive requires no comment. Only the most attentive and eager of students can sit with profit under a dry and unattractive lecture, droned forth without illustration or attempt at ornamentation.

A second element of difficulty with us is the shortness of the ordinary pharmacy course. There is scarcely time for thoroughly working the half of the ground that must be gone over, and there is the utmost necessity for unlagging application and a perfect atmosphere of earnestness and thoughtfulness.

We have to consider, moreover, in selecting our subject matter and adapting our methods, the precise object which the student of pharmacy holds in view. Surrounding himself as best he may with the conditions for culture and refinement, his course of study is nevertheless not designed for culture nor general discipline. His objects are purely technical. His design is to fit himself for a business, partly professional, it is true, but largely commercial, where he is to engage in a fierce conflict for a livelihood, and where he cannot afford to sacrifice too much of the actual technical details of his business for the pursuit of the associated enjoyments of pure study. Bearing this thought in connection with that of the short time at our disposal, steadily in mind, we must do two things, and do them relentlessly:

First, we must eliminate from our course of instruction everything of a purely elevating nature, the presence of which would necessarily displace any instruction on which the business success of the young man shall in any measure depend. Instruction of a higher order must of necessity be withheld until the time shall have arrived when our colleges generally shall provide post graduate courses of instruction.

Secondly, we must, in presenting such subject matter, leave nothing to the imagination, but present it all in the most realistic manner that it is possible for us to devise under our respective circumstances. There is scarcely a field of labor where knowledge must be so definite, clear cut, accurate and unequivocal and where the element of personal familiarity counts for so much as in the practice of pharmacy. We must not tell our students about the things of which we are teaching; we must make him personally familiar with them. It is not enough that we should explain to him the processes for doing his work. We must allow him first to see us performing it, and not at the distance of 150 feet, but so that he can see and understand every detail; and

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afterward we must have him do it under our supervision and under conditions which admit of our following and sharply criticising every detail of his manipulations. The old days when a sleepy attendance upon a course of lectures, however learned their source, could be considered a course of instruction, have gone, it is hoped, never to return. The ideal is attained only when every detail taught in the lecture room is followed by ample laboratory practice. Better, if anything is curtailed, that it be the didactic lecture rather than the laboratory course.

Coming now particularly to my own department, I note that the ultimate object of the study of Pharmacognosy is to enable the student to identify and determine the quality of drugs by their physical examination. Perfection is reached when he is competent to do this in the case of every known drug. But such perfection is far beyond the bounds of possibility in the college course. Only a portion of the *materia medica* can be thus learned, and he must depend in his dealings with the others, upon applying the description to which he will refer when necessary. He must, moreover, be prepared to intelligently interpret the descriptions of subsequent new comers and very likely to construct and present such descriptions of his own. Appreciating this necessity, we note that only half our task is performed when we have familiarized our students with such drugs as we can find time to study with him. We must supplement this teaching by making him perfectly familiar with the use of the term used in scientific description.

We may therefore consider the following three tests, as fairly indicating our success in securing practical results (the only kind that we have a right especially to consider) from our teaching.

(a) The ability of our student to form a correct idea of a drug that he has never seen, from considering a description of it.

(b) His ability to describe a drug fully and accurately in scientific language.

(c) His ability to recognize and determine the value of a reasonable number of drugs from their physical examination.

If we keep these three practical results clearly in sight we are in the way to know exactly what kind of instruction to impart, and we shall have a perfect guide to proportioning it.

To familiarize our students with the use of descriptive scientific terms and to thus meet the first and second of our tests the course in botany and junior pharmacognosy is instituted. While the laboratory hour is known as junior pharmacognosy, it is really but the practical application of the teaching of the botany lectures. It is practical structural botany. Its superiority to the ordinary practical summer course in botany lies in the fact that we are not dependent upon the specimens that the season and locality afford, but we select from every locality, and preserve at leisure during the summer our material, and arrange it to suit our course of instruction, instead of being obliged to

adapt our instruction to our available material. In addition their is the important fact that we work with dried materials, the same that the pharmacist must be capable of handling in his business operations. Thus, acquiring at the outset the more difficult art; the student later can pass with facility to that which is easier. The laboratory course should cover every point of structure presented in the lectures. But an hour's lecture will treat of more points than can be covered by an hour's work in the laboratory. I therefore have recourse to auxiliary illustration in the lecture room. We must all have experienced the difference between becoming familiar with an object itself and seeing it illustrated by even the best possible pictures of the text book and the chart. By the system of card mounted specimens here shown you, perhaps half of the technical terms of descriptive botany can be vividly illustrated in the lecture room. Each student holds in his hands one or more cards of specimens illustrating the lecture of the hour, and the didactic lecture becomes merely an explanation of the objects there seen, and the application to them of the proper descriptive terms. (Illustrate with card showing outlines of leaves, etc.)

The objection that will naturally be urged against this method is the enormous labor that it involves, and this objectionable consideration can be neither disguised nor mitigated. To carry out the method with reasonable thoroughness for a class of 200 students requires 50,000 mounted articles, besides all the material used in dissection in the laboratory. But ladies and gentlemen, it pays the students and the man who has assumed the responsibility of training a large college class cannot justly decline any labor that will be of such great advantage to them. As conscientious teachers we must consider that we are bound to our students by moral obligations far transcending the business obligations that bind us to the institutions by which we are employed. We must confront ourselves with the test that we accepted at the beginning. We succeed when we secure graduates in whom the accurate idea is excited upon the instant that a descriptive term is named. It is a cardinal principle in teaching that no term should ever be used until after the idea that it represents has thus become the property of the student. If, as I read the botanical description of a certain species of plant which he has never seen, a picture is gradually builded up in the imagination of my listening student, perfect in detail in proportion as the description is thus perfect, then I count that my teaching of this student has been successful in this particular direction. But just so far as we fall short of this result, just so far we have failed in our efforts. This statement would not apply to the students in all classes of schools. The minister, the journalist, and the author, like the unprofessional man of culture, could undoubtedly profit much by a series of didactic

lectures unaccompanied by any practical instruction. His financial success does not depend upon the extent and accuracy with which he can apply such instruction in the examination of natural objects; but this is by no means true of the pharmacist. Culture and discipline are not the objects sought, and we have no right to content ourselves with a course of instruction which ends with them. So far as our work is concerned, it is true that any course of lectures on botany or pharmacognosy or any portion of such a course that is not followed up by securing for the student a practical familiarity with its subject matter, may just as well be omitted as introduced, except for the mere name of its presence. The student who has listened, although again and again to such teaching without having been shown the things of which it treats, is no better off as a pharmacist than he would have been without it. He still encounters in scientific description a language that is essentially foreign to him, and is a stranger and an alien among the richest collections of literature and the most entertaining of scientific society.

If this portion of our work has been faithfully and successfully performed, then the student is ready to examine intelligently the objects which he is to study in his second year and thus to prepare himself for meeting the third of our tests.

The drugs with which he is to become familiar under our instruction he must see, and the word "see" here means a great deal. We must show him and teach him how to find for himself all the marks, both gross and microscopical, upon which the desired determination depends. To meet the requirements of this case I devote one hour in the laboratory for each hour devoted to didactic lecturing upon *materia medica*. While the lecture is called *materia medica* the laboratory course is called pharmacognosy, we must appreciate that the latter is merely the practice of the former in certain directions. Therefore, to say that I elaborate this kind of instruction so far as possible is to present one direct answer to the question, "How shall we make our teaching more practical?" For this purpose the articles are arranged in the order of their similarity in appearance, the order practically which is given in Maisel's text book. The gross characters are first considered, the dozen or so specimens for the day being compared as to points of similarity and difference, and afterward several of the most interesting are examined with the compound microscope. To each student is furnished an ample specimen of each article and in case of most of them he is allowed to retain them permanently and is encouraged to study them further at home.

Although the time thus allowed is short yet it is sufficient to get a fairly good knowledge of all the organic drugs of the Pharmacopoeia, and the point which is of greater importance is that he is fitted for properly pursuing his studies in the future without assistance, and this is of much more value to him than any information which he may gain while at college.

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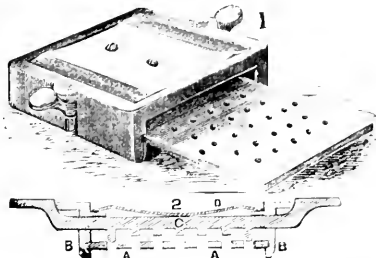
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OCTOBER 15th, 1890.

WE again invite our readers to write for the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. Something is continually transpiring which will be either a source of information to your fellow druggist or else that he may be a help to you. Our aim is to be a medium of communication between all the drug trade of Canada.

THE new German Pharmacopœia, which is looked upon as the national guide book to German pharmacists, has been issued, and after January 1, 1891, becomes the law of the empire on all drug matters. The book is a volume of 441 pages, is published by the Government, and is sold at a very moderate price.

WHAT are our local Pharmaceutical Associations doing? Fall is now on us, and very few reports of meetings being held. In no way can the members of the profession find as much mutual benefit as in a constant attendance at these meetings, not only in the way of self-improvement, but also in the regulation of trade for their respective localities.

WE HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome and useful portfolio, with in interleaved blotters, from Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Holloway, London, England, together with a price list of their concentrated liquors, introduced by them more than ten years ago, and which now have a large and steadily increasing sale. The products of this house are of acknowledged value and reliability, and are most convenient as well as economical in the preparation of tinctures, infusions, syrups, etc.

PRESIDENT UNNEY, in the course of his address before the Pharmaceutical Conference, said: "Men should never enter the ranks of pharmacy without a recognition of the absolute necessity for patient and persevering study, and continuous observation and thought, and students must be disabused of the idea that the object of their education and work is solely for examinations. Those who always continue students, and learn that increased knowledge brings a wider field of thought and observation, are the backbone of this association. Those whose requirements are completed with examination are millstones round its neck."

THE election of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in July, 1891. As these elections will then for the first time be for district representatives, local associations should be formed in these several districts, and meetings held so that not only may the members become more intimately acquainted with those who aspire to be their representatives, but also that a

better knowledge may be had of the workings of the Council, and of what has been and is still being done in behalf of pharmaceutical education and the general advancement of pharmacy in the Province. Many druggists, we are sorry to say, are carelessly ignorant about these matters, giving but little thought to anything out side of their own personal ambitions and desire for prosperity. This is not as it should be, and we trust that a largely increased interest will in future be taken in everything which will redound to the credit of our chosen profession.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

Montreal, Oct. 1, 1890. The following is a list of subscribers up to date, to the building fund of the Montreal College of Pharmacy:

Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal	\$500 00
Davis & Lawrence Co., "	500 00
Evans & Sons (limited), "	500 00
Lyman Sons & Co., "	250 00
Lyman, Knox & Co., "	150 00
Kenneth Campbell & Co., "	150 00
R. J. Devins, "	200 00
W. A. Dyer & Co., "	100 00
C. J. Gerventon, "	100 00
J. A. Nicolle, "	100 00
Joseph Contant, "	100 00
S. Lachance, "	100 00
Lavolette & Nelson, "	100 00
L. R. Baridon, "	100 00
John T. Lyons, "	100 00
A. D. Mann, "	100 00
B. E. McGale, "	100 00
Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York	100 00
Scott & Brown, "	100 00
Fairchild Bros. & Foster, "	100 00
Thos. Leeming & Co., "	100 00
Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.,	100 00
John Lewis, Montreal	50 00
R. McNichols, "	50 00
Rod. Carriere, "	50 00
J. R. Parkin, "	50 00
H. F. Jackson, "	50 00
W. H. Chapman, Montreal	50 00
Dr. Leduc, "	50 00
J. Palmer and Co., "	50 00
C. P. Herbert, "	50 00
J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,	50 00
Chas. E. Scarrle, Montreal	25 00
R. H. Bryson, "	25 00
J. H. Nault, "	25 00
T. Clive, "	25 00
Dr. G. Demers, "	25 00
E. Leonard, "	25 00
P. O. Giroux, "	25 00
A. E. Dufberger, "	25 00
Anglo American Drug Co., N. Y.,	25 00
R. W. Williams, Three Rivers	25 00
Mace & Haldane, London, England	25 00
Dr. St. Germain, St. Hyacinthe	25 00
Dr. St. Jacques, "	25 00
G. Gibson & Son, Manchester, Eng.	25 00
A. Boyce, Montreal	25 00
F. C. Saunders, Bedford	25 00
John J. LaRoche, Quebec	25 00
In amounts under \$25, about	100 00

A feather duster disperses but does not remove the dust from the store.

CAMPHOR TRADE OF FORMOSA. Camphor forms the chief article of export in Formosa, but of late years, owing to hostilities between the Chinese who collect it and aborigines, there has been a great falling off in the trade. Formerly the Chinese settlers had no difficulty in cutting down the trees, as they found them in hilly districts adjoining their own property, but as they never thought of replanting them were soon forced to penetrate into the interior, where the fierce aborigines declined to be pushed out of their possessions. In 1878 the export of camphor was 13,305 piculs, but for the last few years it has barely averaged 1,000 piculs, and this year it is said to be exceedingly small. The Chinese Government have always regarded the camphor trade as a monopoly, and have let it out on contract. This year there is said to be great difficulty in procuring camphor in Shanghai, and housekeepers putting away their woollen and fur goods for the hot season have to pay more than three times the usual price for the aromatic gum abhorred by moths. *Calcutta Englishman*.

GUM PICKING IN TRIESTE. Among the working population of Trieste the "sossolotte" or "shovelers" form a distinct and easily recognizable class. These "sossolotte" are the girls employed in sorting and classifying gums, figs, dates, and other produce for which Trieste is an important market centre. They lift the goods out of the original packages by means of a "sossola," or small wooden scoop, and place a supply on a small wooden table made for the purpose. The "sossolotta" holds a knife in her right hand, and with this and the fingers of the left hand she is able to sort in an incredibly short time, the gum or other material which she is told to pick according to size and quality. It is said that the natural gum arabic, as it arrives in Trieste, has to be picked twelve times in this manner before it is finally fit to be brought into commerce as finest hand-picked quality.

ANTIPIRYN IN TIN BOXES. Some antipyrin purchased in January in original 250 Gm. tin cases, when opened in June showed, according to Mr. Gruner, wherever the compound had come into direct contact with the lined sides of the case, a striking reddish-yellow coloration (*Zeit. oster. Apoth. Ver.*, June 10th, p. 301). A chemical examination showed the preparation to be otherwise faultless. It was neutral in aqueous solution, odorless, behaved normally towards all reagents, and melted at 112° C. The antipyrin in the cases opened in January was without defect, and some which had been preserved since that time in glass had remained quite white. Mr. Gruner therefore recommends that manufacturers should use glass for packing antipyrin. *Pharm. Journ.*

Every line of goods embodies a history worth years of study to understand.






**NEW CATALOGUE
NOW READY!**

Showing a general variety of New
Stylos in Druggists' Printing.
Send your Business Card
or Printed Label and
receive a copy.

DRUG LABELS

HAMMOND & JONES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

We pay special
attention to preparing
in first-class style all Print-
ed Matter needed for New
Preparations. Correspondence
solicited. Address,
HAMMOND & JONES, Druggists' Printers
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

MERZ COMPOUND SANDALWOOD CAPSULES

E. I. SANDALWOOD,

BALSAM COPAIBA,
OIL OF CASSIA AND SODA CARBONATE, C. P.

HAARLEM OIL,

Each Capsule Containing 10 Minims.

LIST No. 17.	(Size A—1 dozen in box.)	LIST No. 128.
ELASTIC FILLED.	(" B—2 " ")	HARD FILLED.
	(" C—3 " ")	
	(" D—100 " ")	

Treatment same as in E. I. Sandalwood.

PREScribed BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

In Prescribing or Ordering Specify **MERZ**. Send for Formula List of Standard and Special Formulæ.

EMPTY CAPSULES all sizes, in METAL TINS of 1000, and in Boxes of 100.

Quality Guaranteed.

THE MERZ CAPSULE CO.,

-

Detroit, Mich.

FORMULÆ.

LIQUID COSMETIC. The *Seifen Zeitung* recommends the following:

Carmine	10.05 gm.
Zinc oxide	20 gm.
Stearate, white in finest powder	60 gm.
Tincture of benzoin	5 gm.
Cologne water	50 gm.
Rose water	250 gm.

Mix.

As a dressing for burns, the following is recommended by Unna, in *The expert, Monatsch.*

Take of	
Anhydrous lanolin	10 parts.
Benzoinated hard	20 parts.
Lime water	50 parts.

Incorporate the lime water thoroughly with the other ingredients.

MENTHOL GLYCERIN CREAM for the teeth is prepared as follows, according to *Ind. Blatter*.

Take of	
Precipitated carbonate of calcium	20 parts.
Powdered white castile soap	10 parts.
Carbonate of magnesium	5 parts.
Menthol (dissolved in alcohol)	5 parts.
Carmine (dissolved in aq. ammoniac)	
Glycerin, of each q. s.	

Rub the three first ingredients into a paste with glycerin, then flavor and color to suit with the menthol and carmine solutions.

PROTECTIVE LOTION AGAINST INSECT BITES.

Take of	
Acetic ether	5 parts.
Eucalyptol	10 "
Cologne water	40 "
Tinct. insect powder (1:5)	50 "

Mix.

Before applying to the exposed skin dilute with 3 to 6 parts of water.

ODTMANN'S PURGATIVE. Dr. Samuel Benton speaks highly of the use of Odtmann's purgative as a remedy for habitual constipation, and states that the preparation contains

Glycerin	1 dr.
Succi limonis	1 dr.
Succi rhamni frangula	1 dr.

with a diminutive quantity of alcohol and acetic acid (1 in 800). He has given the medicine an extensive trial, and has found it by micro injection a most gentle and non-irritating means of emptying the rectum.

ARISTOL, EXTEMPORANEOUS. Louis Bonle, of Alger, gives the following in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*:

A. Crystallized thymol	50 parts.
Caustic soda	50 parts.
Iodide of potassium	58 parts.
Distilled water	500 parts.

Warm lightly, and dissolve, and stand aside to cool.

B. Labarraque's solution 2,500 parts. |

Pour solution A into B, and agitate strongly. The aristol is precipitated in the shape of a magma (which, in the course of fifteen minutes, liquefies spontaneously). Cast the whole on a filter or folded linen cloth, and wash with distilled water. Put in a dark place to dry.

The Labarraque's solution must be of full official strength (i. e., official solution of sodium hypochlorite).

ELASTIC WATERPROOF BLACKING FOR LEATHER.

Ivory black	8 ozs.
Mollasses	6 ozs.
Vinegar	4 ozs.
Sulphuric acid	1 oz.
Sperm oil	1 oz.
Gutta percha	1 oz.
Chloroform	8 fl. ozs.
Benzol	8 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the gutta percha in the chloroform and benzol; mix the remaining ingredients, adding the acid slowly; and finally combine the two liquids.

Keep in a well corked bottle and shake before using.

FLOOR POLISH.

Stearin	1,000 parts.
Yellow wax	250 "
Potash	600 "
Hard soap	100 "
Water and coloring matter to suit.	

PRESERVING FLUID.

Take of	
Alum	100 parts.
Chloride of sodium	25 "
Nitrate of potash	12 "
Carbonate	60 "
Arsenic	10 "
Water	3,000 "

Dissolve the arsenic with the carbonate of potash in half the water. Dissolve the remainder of the salts in the remainder of the water, and boil separately the two solutions; then mix gradually.

When cold, filter, and to each 2½ ozs. of the solution add

Glycerine	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	2 drms.

CREASOTE AND IODOFORM. Barthelme's formula, for use in cases of consumption, is:

Iodoform (powdered)	2 gm.
Creasote	3 gm.
Balsam of tolu	5 gm.
Benzoin (powdered)	5 gm.
Glycerin	3 gm.

The creasote and iodoform are first mixed, the glycerin added, and the whole is then to be triturated for two minutes, after which the balsam and benzoin are added. *Drugg. Bull.*

Gum Chicle, the principal ingredient in chewing gum, has advanced to over a dollar a pound. It is gum from a tree which grows in Mexico. It is said that its advance in price is owing to the fact of its increasing scarcity, and that in a very few years it will become exhausted. Twenty three years ago the value of chicle had not been discovered. It was used as ballast for ships, which, when the vessels arrived at New York, was thrown overboard as worthless.

NEW ARISTOL. It is reported that success has attended the efforts of a well-known German firm of chemical manufacturers in the direction of the preparation of bodies of the aristol type, which contain iodine in large percentage that may be readily given up in the system. There are altogether three new substances which are ready for clinical experiment—viz.: diiodophenyl iodide, diiodoresorcinmonoxide, and iodosalicylic iodide.

The London Drug Co.

IMPORTERS,

100 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

We carry in stock a large and varied line of **Pine Chemicals**, and are constantly making additions to it, and strive to have on hand all the **New Remedies** demanded by the medical profession.

We have now in Stock:

Antipyrin.	Ichthyol.
Antifolin.	Lanolin.
Aconitine.	Mollin.
Atropine.	Phenacetine.
Apoth. phine.	Phocarpine.
Aristol.	Pancratine.
Albin.	Paraldehyde.
Gallicine.	Pelletierine.
Cocaine.	Rosorin.
Chloral Hydrate.	Sulfonal.
Chloralhid.	Spartine (sulphate).
Diastase.	Soziodol.
Digitaine.	Strophanthus (tincture).
Dulboisine.	Sommal.
Ergotine.	Salol.
Eserine.	Terebene.
Eucalyptol.	Terpin Hydrate.
Hioscyamine.	Thymol.
Homatropine.	Urethan.
Hypnone.	Veratrine.
Iodol.	

PEPSINE, We Keep:

Parker, Davis & Co.'s Scale and Powder.	
Faurehild's Scale and Powder.	
Merk's Scale.	Golden Scale.
Jensen's Scale.	Lactated Pepsine.
Houghtons Pepsine.	Bouhault's Pepsine.

Merk's Pepsine (in 1 lb. and 1 oz. bottles) is moderate in price and UNDOUBTEDLY RELIABLE.

DID YOU HEAR ABOUT

—THIS?—



Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overlooked with our goods when buying of us, but several got bit with counterfeiters. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and sell, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

Eureka Chemical Co.,

10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1890.

In proportion to its numbers of the craft, or its membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the numbers from our city do not make as good a showing as they should at its meetings, but there was a fair representation at the meeting at Old Point Comfort a month or so ago. At the meeting about 400 in all were present, making it rank among the most successful in numbers, while in its papers and proceedings it had unusual excellence. We noted but one representative from her Majesty's possessions, Mr. J. A. Clark, the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and we think he could ably tell his associates of the excellence and interest of the gathering.

More recently, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association met at Washington, and the proportion of New Yorkers present was a very large percentage of its membership in that city and state. It was an excellent meeting in spirit, in work, in accomplishment, and in some way can be evolved through its joint committee to elucidate the vexed question of how to secure a better profit on proprietary articles, it will bring joy to the hearts of a vast proportion of the retail druggists. We noted the presence of two Montreal members of the craft, Charles Lyman and Thomas Reid.

The Colleges of Pharmacy are now in session, most of them having opened "with full houses" during the past two weeks. The question of pharmaceutical education is one that should receive this practical solution, that every graduate of an honorable college of pharmacy should have the preference of employment, other things being equal. He should have the preference in point of salary, as he has given time and money to obtain his information, while those that briefly earn for the express purpose of passing boards of pharmacy, are very frequently not the possessors of a lasting knowledge, that makes them the trusty and responsible aids they should be. Boards of pharmacy are good in their way, but they are in many instances outwitted in the apparent knowledge of their applicants, and many a one obtains his certificate of proficiency who utterly fails to sustain this reputation behind the counter when face to face with an emergency, or even some every day experience.

The late troubles of the wholesale druggists as to what will be the outcome of the tariff question is now settled for a time, and, as we review the schedules, it seems as if it will not make a very serious difference in values on the general run of the articles that are enumerated among drugs and chemicals. The annoyance to the merchant here and producers at home and abroad, is that our legislators will forever keep either tinkering at the tariff

or threatening to do so. It does seem as if on some foreign products there has been an unwise increase in duties, at least this increase has been so great on some articles as to appear unjust to both producer abroad and consumer here that some pet industry may reap a benefit that is disproportionate.

Retail drug business in our city is now more active than during the summer months, and there is and will be an increasing amount of business each month until early spring, unless we are again favored (I) with *la grippe* or some mild epidemic. New stores are opening in many of the rapidly building up districts, though occasionally some one more venturesome than his fellows starts in an already well supplied neighborhood. Among the new stores is one on Madison Avenue at 57th street, opened by one quite well known in pharmaceutical circles, Max J. Brientbach, which for beauty is specially attractive and for completeness of detail is quite unparalleled. A place for everything, and in this special instance everything means a great deal, for there is in my experience no one store that I have ever seen that has so great a variety of conveniences for the accomplishment of the work that the pharmacist may be called upon to perform. We specially call the attention of any of your readers who may visit our city and urge them to visit this establishment where they will be sure of a hearty welcome from its proprietor or his worthy assistants.

By the way, why would it not be a good idea if the pharmacists of British North America would unite and form an organization somewhat akin to that of the American Pharmaceutical Association? There is material enough to secure a goodly organization and excellent results for science and to improve the business end of it too.

A Process for Purifying Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquids in General.

According to this invention alcoholic liquids are freed from impurities by treatment with a basic tartrate followed by a hyposulphite (thiosulphate). Tartrate of potassium or sodium, or, preferably, the double salt known as Rochelle salt, may be used. Among the hyposulphites, those of barium and sodium have given excellent results. The alcoholic liquid, contained in a suitably closed vessel, is mixed with small quantities of the tartrate, being well agitated after each addition, until it reacts neutral or faintly alkaline to test paper. The impurities are now allowed to settle, which requires from a few hours to several days, according to circumstances; but in any case the operation is considerably hastened by the application of heat or by the action of light. Hyposulphite is now added in quantity equal to about one-third of the tartrate used. The liquid is well stirred and allowed to settle, when the clear portion may be drawn off and rectified in the

usual way. This process is applicable to all kinds of alcoholic liquids, notably wines and rum, the flavor of which is greatly improved. Engl. Pat. 12,186 (issued to P. C. Rousseau and others). *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*

Situations Wanted.

WANTED: By a young man, a situation in a Wholesale Drug House. Served three years in a retail house. Refer to references. Address, "S. E.," care Canadian Druggist, Strathroy.

Wanted.

WANTED: 50-5,000 pounds Dry GINSENG ROOT. We pay the highest market price and pay Spot Cash. T. KENNEY & SONS, Halberton, Que.



SOLID GOLD, - \$1.62
SOLID SILVER, - .87

Druggist's Pin

With your Initials or Name
Engraved on its Band.

SPECIAL PRICES IN QUANTITIES.

Druggists handling Spectacles can see our samples and low prices by sending us their card. We make standing offer to refund money for any misrepresentations.

Refer to "Western Druggist," Chicago, "Druggist" Chicago, "New York," and "Spectator" (Brooklyn), St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ONYX DRUGGISTS' CHARM
FOR WATCH CHAIN

A Minitime Mortar with
Rolled Gold Plate Pestle
and Bands.

ONLY \$1.50.

Gold Pin & Charm together, \$2.50
Silver Pin & Charm together, 1.75



Duryea Jewelry Co., 180 Broadway N.Y.

These Mortar Charms will be mounted in Solid Gold for \$2.50.

GLUTEN FLOUR.

This article is highly recommended in cases of Diabetes, as the Starch is mainly converted into dextrine. Many physicians recommend it instead of the imported article. It has now been tested for six years.

DESICCATED WHEAT

For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gastric Derangements.

BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 40c. per tin.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

The Ireland National Food Co., Ltd., Toronto

BETESEDA WATER.

Cures all Kidney Diseases,

Bright's Disease, Di-

abetes, Torpid Liver,

sonnia, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration.

Sold in half gallon bottles, bottled at the Spring, by all

druggists and first class grocers.

GEORGE S. MICHIE,

5½ KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO.

Wholesale Agent for Ontario

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOUNDED DIETETIC

PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF

UNRIVALLED purity and medicinal worth, *pointing to good and power to do good.* A solid

extract, derived by a new process from very

superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and *nothing*

It would be difficult to conceive of anything

more wholesome and delicious. It has justly

won the reputation of being the *salvator*

FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED; an incomparable

growth and protection of

INFANTS AND CHILDREN; a superior nutritive

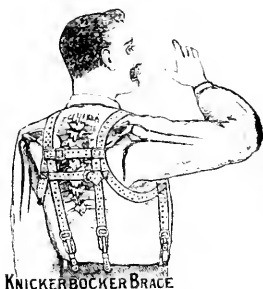
and continued fever, the best

stomach and strengthening food for

NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS; a reliable

and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

John Carlo & Sons, New York.



NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace

SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chests, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



PACKAGE DYES.

Special to the DRUG TRADE of the Dominion:

The Retail Druggist of the Dominion, like other successful business men, is ever on the alert to keep up with the extended trade, by constantly turning to the wants and necessities of the public. The people demand great variety of goods, and he is one, partly popular, and the Druggist who imagines that he can turn this tide of demand, which has been created into another demand, make a huge mistake, and often injure his business. It is well known, that for many years, Diamond Package Dyes, for domestic dyeing, have won a name and reputation never accorded to any other make. Their great merits have made them universally popular all over the American continent; and the manufacturers have always been successful in maintaining a uniform standard of strength, brilliancy, and durability of color, which has never been found in any of the new imitations and cheap dyes now offered to the trade. Having the largest laboratory, and the best talent in the world, in connection with the package dye business, the manufacturers are enabled to turn out colorings which are deemed "Perfect" by those who are best able to judge.

Some manufacturers of inferior package dyes foolishly point to the great number of colors which they mount out; in some instances they boast of about sixty colors.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes claim that a multiplicity of shades is a great disadvantage to the Retail Druggist, as it necessitates the keeping of a very large and useless stock "much out of stock".

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes manufacture specially for the Drug Trade, both solid colors, not reduced shades or tints in questionable mixtures, but solid pure and undiluted dye-stuffs, from which nearly two hundred lovely shades can be obtained. In this way the Retail Druggist is not hampered by an over-stock of dyes, as he certainly is when he keeps inferior package dyes, which can never prove satisfactory to his customers.

The attention of the Retail Drug Trade is called particularly to a partial list here given of Diamond Package Dyes, and the varieties that can be produced from them:

Diamond Dye Black,	Diamond Dye Green,
Blue Black.	Nile Green,
Steel.	Grass Green,
Gray.	Vienna Green,
Bright Red.	Peacock Green.
Diamond Dye Cardinal Red,	Diamond Dye Yellow,
Light Red.	Straw,
Bright Red.	Lemon,
Diamond Dye Scarlet,	Canary,
Flame,	Corn,
French Red,	Maize.
Royal Red.	Diamond Dye Dark Green,
Diamond Dye Magenta,	Bottle Green,
Solferino,	Myrtle Green.
Rose,	Diamond Dye Olive Green,
Aniline Red.	Bronze Green,
Diamond Dye Garnet,	Sage Green.
Strawberry.	Diamond Dye Old Gold,
Claret.	Ecu,
Diamond Dye Terra Cotta,	Bronze, Olive.
Light Terra Cotta,	Diamond Dye Purple,
Mahogany.	Royal Purple,
Diamond Dye Indigo Blue,	Lilac.
Indigo,	Diamond Dye Violet,
Gobelin.	Mauve,
Diamond Dye Light Blue,	Lavender.
Peacock Blue,	Diamond Dye Fast Pink,
Robin's Egg Blue.	Shell Pink,
	Salmon.

In the same manner can all the fashionable shades of the day be obtained from all the other solid colors made in Diamond Dyes not mentioned here.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes are always alive to new improvements, and colors in the dye trade, and will at all times keep pace with every advancement in science, and will ever be for the interests of the Druggist, as well as the consumers of their wares.

Druggists are requested to send on for the new edition of "Successful Home Dyeing," a most artistic little book, and far in advance of any previous effort ever made by the Lithographer.

SELECTIONS.

A TRIPLE Bunsen burner is described by Branson in *Chem. Zeitung*. This consists of three Bunsen tubes, so arranged that they may be separated, giving them distinct flames, or brought near together, whereby a large flame is obtained having the qualities of the Bunsen burner.

GUAIACOL. Tests of Identity and Purity for Guaiacol. Martini, in the *Annal. Chem.*, gives the following reliable reaction for guaiacol: One drop treated with a few of concentrated sulphuric acid gives a purple red color. If traces of cresosol (cresol, cresol, &c.) are present the coloration will be of a greyish green. Excepting veratrol and veratrine no other bodies give this reaction.

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS. To detect oil of mirbane and oil of bitter almonds warm the suspected oil with black oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. Nitrobenzol does not lose its odor by this treatment, it rather becomes more pronounced, and after standing for awhile an odor of oil of cinnamon is developed; oil of bitter almonds at first develops a disagreeable odor which, after some time, entirely disappears.

A NEW test for Lead has been discovered by Breinstein (*Pharm. Zeitung*) who found that phosphate of sodium will detect the presence of lead in solution so dilute that ammonia or sulphuric acid will give no precipitate. The solution must first be slightly acidulated with acetic acid, then supersaturated with ammonia, when the addition of phosphate of sodium will cause a white turbidity or precipitate.

BENZOSOL is the name of a benzoic acid ester, prepared from guaiacol, and introduced into materia medica as a substitute for this latter substance in the treatment of phthisis, its claim to superiority resting upon a less disagreeable taste. It occurs in the form of colorless crystals melting at 50° C., nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, chloroform, and ether; when pure it is nearly tasteless and odorless. (*Chem. and Drugg.*)

FLUORIDE OF SODIUM. This compound has been experimentally examined by Tappeiner with reference to its physiological action, particularly compared with that of sodic chloride and bromide. He found that it produced effects similar to those of the latter salts, particularly as regards the weariness, inclination to sleep and the retarding of speech and mental processes. On the other hand, he observed that a 0.1 to 5-per-cent. solution has a restraining influence upon the development of bacteria and cocci.

TO RECTIFY TURPENTINE. A correspondent of the *Microscopist* gives this method for use by microscopists: Take 1 pint of the common turpentine and mix in a quart bottle with 4 fl. oz. of 98-per-cent. alcohol. Agitate well, and let stand until the two fluids separate. Decant the turpentine (which will form the lower layer)

from the alcohol, and mix it with 1 pint of clear water. Agitate thoroughly, and let stand until these two fluids separate, then from the water decant the turpentine (which this time will form the upper layer) and, finally, mix with the turpentine about 1 oz. of powdered starch, and filter through paper.

NON-SETTLING CINCHONA WINE.—The following recipe from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* yields a desirable preparation: Fifty parts of cinchona bark are macerated for two days with 50 parts of alcohol and 150 parts of water, the residuum is extracted with the same quantities of alcohol and water, the combined extracts evaporated to 100 parts, filtered after settling, and again evaporated to the consistency of a thin extract. This extract is dissolved with the aid of gentle heat in 50 parts of glycerine, 150 parts of simple syrup, and 1 of tartaric acid, after which 40 parts of cognac and 750 parts of sherry wine are added. The mixture is allowed to stand at least fourteen days in a cool place, and is then filtered. This wine will remain clear if kept in a temperature of about 70° F.

FLUOROFORM. Two parts of iodoform, 2 parts of silver fluoride, and 1 part of chloroform are mixed in a flask, which is cooled to 0°, and is connected with a lead worm kept at 23°, followed by a U tube containing silver fluoride heated at 100°. The temperature of the flask is allowed to rise gradually, and the gas which is evolved is collected over mercury. It is purified from chloroform vapor by prolonged contact with fragments of dry caoutchouc, and from carbonic oxide by means of a solution of cuprous chloride in hydrochloric acid. The product is a colorless gas with a pleasant odor resembling that of chloroform. It burns with difficulty, with a blue flame and abundant evolution of hydrogen fluoride. It is only slightly soluble in water, chloroform, or benzene, but alcohol dissolves about five times its own volume. Its sp. gr. is 2.145, and it liquefies under a pressure of 10 atmospheres at 20°. If the pressure is suddenly released it solidifies. This gas is fluorotrichloride, CHF₃. When heated with alcoholic potash at 160° it yields potassium formate and fluoride. Sodium heated in the gas burns brilliantly with disposition of carbon and sodium fluoride and formation of methane. When silver fluoride and iodoform react in absence of chloroform, much heat is developed, iodine is liberated, and a fluoriodoform is produced. M. Meslans, in *Compt. Rend.*

It is recommended in the *Reperioire de Pharmacie* for July 10th, 1890, to dissolve 4 parts of salol in 4 parts of ether, and then add to 30 parts of collodion, and it is stated that the application of the salol-collodion to the affected parts in acute rheumatism will be followed by rapid relief of pain.

One thing in particular should be impressed upon clerks—the necessity of careful attention to small customers.



LIFE,
GROWTH
—AND—
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool.

—AND—
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

R. J. DEVINS,

No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the
THROAT and CHEST and
for the VOICE.

— UNEQUALLED —

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

THE GREATEST KNOWN CURE FOR
Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Headache,
Toothache, Neuralgia, & all Nervous Pain.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

See that the words

FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC

INHALER,

Patented April 10th,

Is printed on the Label.

If it well recommended by Physicians and others who have used it for removing the Head of all thick Mucus, and clearing the Nasal Cavities. It is something every Druggist should keep in stock, as it is well and gives good satisfaction. Retail for 25c.

Manufactured by the

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO.,

36 King-st. East, TORONTO.

Sole Wholesale by Lyman Bros., Toronto, also by Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE.

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.

To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write: "Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said: "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say: "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows: "I have suffered terribly from PILES and Protrusion's ANL, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6.00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Protrusion, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Protrusion and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & CO.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZON'S



As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or in large purchases, of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Read the advt. of the Franklin Medicine Co., in this number.

Archdale Wilson & Co. direct the attention of the trade to their make of pure spirits of nitro. Samples are in the hands of travellers.

Imperial Cough Drops, manufactured by R. and T. Watson, Toronto, have reached a remarkable sale, and the season is now on when the druggist who is alive to his own interest lays in a stock of these popular confections.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Knickerbocker Shoulder Braces and Supporters, manufactured by the Knickerbocker Brace Co., of Easton, Pa., U. S. A. This shoulder brace is a departure in this line of goods, a brace and suspender combined, no harness, simple, unlike all others, easily adjusted and worn with comfort. They are handsomely made, please the wearer, and give entire satisfaction.

We would call particular attention to the advertisement of Hemming Bros. Co., in their usual space on 2nd page of cover. They address themselves specially to the drug trade, being desirous of placing their druggists' specialties where they should alone be sold. A personal inspection of their large and varied stock of druggists' sundries and fancy goods shows an excellent assortment, good lines, and reasonable prices. The rapid increase of their trade throughout all provinces of the Dominion shows that the trade appreciates first class goods and attractive novelties, and a business conducted on the lines laid down by this firm.

The firm of H. Plauter & Son, New York City, the pioneer American capsule house, has been known to the trade and the medical profession for over half a century, and has acquired a very enviable reputation for the uniformity and reliability of their capsules. The firm manufactures filled, soluble, hard, and soft elastic capsules, and empty capsules for liquids, for oral, rectal, vaginal, veterinary (oral and rectal), and for mechanical uses. The ingredients used in the manufacture and the contents of their filled capsules are of the best, and we can fully recommend them as properly made and in every way reliable.

Johnson & Johnson, in the introduction of their Gelatole Ointments and Emulsions have shown another evidence of their enterprise. These ointments have been warmly endorsed by our leading dermatologists and are likely to take the place of the old system. They are not greasy or sticky and will not run. They can be removed by washing with cold water. If dusted when applied with fine starch or flour it forms a film or protective coating which protects the wound and prevents

soiling of the clothes or linen. They are put up in collapsible tubes, which is another great improvement, making them convenient to dispense and clean and easy to use.

The use of atomizers is constantly increasing and nothing will tend so much to aid this demand as the constant improvement in their construction, which we think will be shown by an examination of the instruments manufactured by Ellis & Göttemann, of 28 College Place, New York City. This firm has met the demand for a good article at a low price, in their 110, which is warranted by them to be a perfect atomizer. The Brooklyn Throat Atomizer is constructed in a different way from any other in the market, and is said to be less liable to breakage, and is easily cleaned. Last but by no means least, they call special attention to their Vase-line Atomizer, which it is claimed will spray oils as well as any other atomizer will ordinary liquids. See their full page advt. on page 3 of this issue and note their special offer.

Druggists who believe that it pays to use neat and attractive labels and other printed matter would do well to read the advertisement of Hammond & Jones, druggists' printers, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A., on page 10. Being one of the oldest houses of this character in the United States, their reputation for attractive work is well known, and if you haven't received their latest catalogue, you are missing something worth having and should procure it by all means. For a general line of samples of drug labels, etc., etc., ask for "Catalogue No. 19," for samples and prices of latest designs of physicians' prescriptions, papers, etc., ask for "Catalogue No. 20." Druggists sending for catalogues enclose a business card or a printed label, to insure prompt attention and correct address. We have known the firm in a business way for many years, and do not hesitate to recommend them to our subscribers.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of the drug trade to the very carefully written business advertisement of the Wells & Richardson Co., in this month's issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. When this firm speak of the package dye business, and of their famed Diamond Dyes, our readers may be assured that they do so as pioneers and leaders of a business in which they hold first place. The name "Diamond Dyes" is synonymous with perfection; and this firm now so popular in the Dominion, deserve great credit for their efforts and perseverance in this gigantic industry in which the drug trade is so deeply interested. It is safe to assert that the Wells & Richardson Co. have the largest and most complete premises in the world for the preparation of dyes for domestic use; and if we are to judge from past success, we must predict a great future for this firm in an industry that is practically unlimited. At present their goods are sent to all parts of the globe, demonstrating the fact that their goods are of the best,

Kerry, Watson & Co., WHOLESALE - DRUGGISTS, 351 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

500 Cases Honey Comb SPONGES

ASSORTED SIZES AND QUALITIES ALL WELL
SELECTED.

15 Cases No. 1 quality Bath,	\$1.25 per piece
15 " " " " "	80c. "
15 " " " " "	55c. "
15 " " " " "	15c. "
10 " " " " "	28c. "
12 " " " Toilet,	8c. "
20 " " " " "	6c. "
25 " " " " "	4c. "
75 " " " " "	2c. "

300 Cases No. 2 quality Assorted Sponges
from 8c. to \$1.25 per piece.

The above goods are all carefully selected, very uniform in size in the cases, and are packed in boxes holding 12 to 30 Sponges. The smaller sizes in cases of 50, 100 and 200 pieces.

Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.

A new and pleasant form of our well known Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, possessing all its good qualities, combined with the odor and flavor of the fresh fruit.

We have just placed this on the market and invite orders. Samples sent on application.

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.



A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbes or germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it will finally become a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medium to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "Seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY AND OFFICE: 120 King St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion,
C. W. LEAN, General Manager.



For Sale Wholesale by

Toronto:

NORTHROP & LYMAN, LYMAN BROS.,
T. MILBURN & Co., ELLIOTT & Co.,
F. F. DALLEY & Co., EVANS & SONS, LTD.

Hamilton:

J. WINEY & Co., ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,
F. F. DALLEY & Co., G. O. BRIGGS & SONS.

London:

LONDON DRUG CO., C. McCALLUM,
JAS. KENNEDY & Co.

British Columbia:
LANGLEY & COMPANY.

Montreal:

EVANS & SONS, LTD.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH Must be Non-Irritating

It is an application of one that will be found to be all the remedy, and an ulcerated surface. The object is to treat Catarrh during the past few years, demonstrating that only one remedy has met the condition, and that it

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Use site and place of remedy.



Has Mastered Catarrh As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

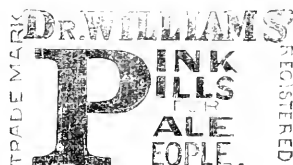
A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition. For Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET,

NEW YORK.



MESSRS. FULFORD & CO. take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anemia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders,

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

FULFORD & CO.,

Wholesale Trade Agents.

S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET

MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,

Dr. Sey's Remedy,

Persian Lotion,

Indigenous Bitters,

Audette's Hair Promotor.

BARKWELL'S

CORN - CURE.

THE BEST SELLING

BEST ADVERTISED

And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

Drug Report.

Business during the month has been good. There have been no important changes.

Silver still maintains its high price.

Gum shellac has again advanced, caused mainly by the high rate of exchange on India. Mercury, still, a new mine has been discovered in Austria. Oils Bergamot, lemon and peppermint are higher, and still higher prices are predicted.

Quinine, higher prices probable.

Ipecac continues to advance.

Jalap is very scarce, high price probable.

Soda bicarb is higher.

Opium firmer.

Higher in price. Citric acid, nitrate of silver, balsam Peru, shellac, arnica flowers, menthol, oils, lemon, bergamot and peppermint, quinine, galangal, ipecac and jalap roots, spermaceti, and mercurials.

This is the season to look up stocks of goods liable to damage by frost during transportation. Prominent among these are distilled extract, witchhazel, Ponds' Extract, bromochloralum, fluid magnesia, Indian blood syrops, injections, bromation and G. Luby's Hair Restorer, milk magnesia, mineral waters, Pinkham's Compound, Woodford's Sanitary Lotion, Condy's Fluid, etc.

THE ADVANCE IN RUBBER. An exchange says: There are 10,000 fortunes awaiting the man who will penetrate Stanley's new country of the Congo and

bring back the vast rubber supply found therein. It is the greatest rubber country in the world. There is a famine in the rubber market this season, owing to the failure of the South American crop. The cause of the failure can be assigned to no particular circumstance. Heretofore the rubber crop has been uniformly steady, and has produced in sufficient quantity to supply the markets of the world. What makes a failure of this crop particularly calamitous is the fact that a shortage in South American markets cannot be overcome. Aside from the recent discoveries in the Congo country, there is no other source of supply. But the Congo country is entirely inaccessible. Hence, I say, there are ten thousand fortunes awaiting the man who has the capital and the enterprise to make a success of this trade. The shortage in the rubber market will have the effect of increasing prices at least 65 per cent. Today rubber is worth ninety eight cents in New York City, exclusive of freights. This is a price that has not been reached in all the years of the trade. The effect will be felt in all lines of rubber goods, from overshoes to rubber gum.

ARTIFICIAL PHENIC ACID. M. De Laynes presented recently to the Societe Nationale d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie, on behalf of M. Reines, specimens of synthetic phenic acid prepared at Neuville sur Saone at the branch works of the Baden Anilin Company. This acid is

quite colorless; it melts at 41°, boils at 178°, and yields limpid solutions. Its slight odor differs from that of the purest phenols of commerce. On account of its properties and its low price it is likely to supersede ordinary phenol in its applications to medicine, to the preservation of putrescible articles, and in the manufacture of chemical products. *Scientific American.*

Cocaine and borax form an insoluble borate of cocaine, while boric acid and cocaine do not.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.



M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Rubber Goods of Every Description.

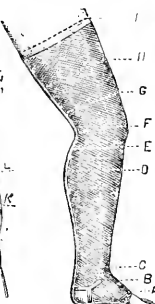
DRUGGISTS' RUBBER - SUNDRIES.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Dominion.

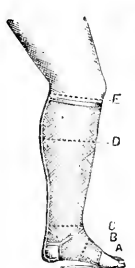
Air and Water Goods, Surgical Cushions (Howard Kelly's), Soft and Hard Rubber Urinals, Syringes, Atomizers, Bandages, Fever Coils, Sheetings, Nipples, etc.



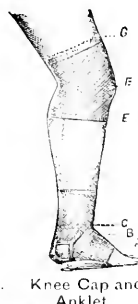
Abdominal Belt



Thigh Stocking.



Knee Stocking.



Knee Cap and Ankle.

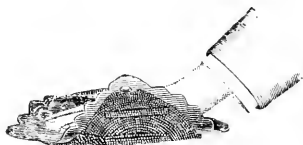
Elastic Hosiery

A Complete New Stock of all Sizes.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Sportsmen's Goods, Fire Department Supplies, Rubber and Tweed Waterproof Clothing, Belting, Packing, Hose, &c.

Send for Catalogue of 240 pages.



IN USE.

Agreeable and Healthy, Soothing and Quieting.

Put up in neat tin case.

SPREAD OUT.

THE PERFECT ADJUSTABLE RUBBER BATH MITTEN.

Toronto Rubber Co. of Canada.

P. O. Box 476. Telephones 485 and 3299.

T. McILROY, JR., & CO.,

28 KING ST. W., TORONTO

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

HAIR BRUSHES (French).

We are just in receipt of the largest invoice we have ever imported. Prices range from \$21.00 to \$2.10 per dozen. These goods are bought from one of the largest French makers at special prices given to no other Canadian firm, and we are still selling them at last year's prices.

TOOTH BRUSHES (French).

As sole agents for one of the largest firms in France, we can sell at specially low prices. Our present stock is large and well assorted.

Our **SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**, made fresh every week from Pure Spirits, is unequalled for strength and purity.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

We are agent for the celebrated goods of L. MILLOT, 98 Rue Vivienne, Schestepel, Paris, and are put in receipt of large shipment of his goods.

CHEMICALS.

Large stock always on hand from Howard, Merck, Dunn, Smith, Schering, Fletcher, Boehringer, &c.

We manufacture to order Chemicals not usually kept in stock.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$2.68	\$3.85	CASIOR, Fibre, lb.	7.50	8.00	Bleached, lb.	15	50
Methyl, gal.	1.90	2.00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1.00	1.10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1.10	1.15
ALON, oz.	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ANDRYNE, Hoffman's bot., lb.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thins, lb.	8	10
ANGROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	Clove, lb.	25	30	Thun, Althca, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Banlock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	90	1.00	Colombo, lb.	75	80	Roset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2.50	2.75	Cantharidal, lb.	2.50	2.75	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb.	2.00	2.50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTERFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Eventew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DENTINE, lb.	10	12	Gmelina robusta, lb.	15	50
Canella, lb.	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1.50	1.60	Harmonid, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascar Sagrada	30	35	ERGOR, Spanish, lb.	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.	15	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	90	1.00	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	ERGOT, Keith's, oz.	2.00	2.10	Liverwort, German, lb.	10	45
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pomids, lb.	11	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Anise, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	German, lb.	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Elber, lb.	29	32	Sage, Ozs, lb.	15	18
Headlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Spectant, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1.60	2.00	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	13	15	Spanish, Vala, lb.	1.25	1.50	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soap, quillayai, lb.	15	18	GLATINE, Cooper's lb.	1.00	1.95	HONEY, lb.	15	20
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	20	25	Isidoo, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tomka, lb.	1.25	2.75	GLYCARIN, lb.	3.00	3.25	Isidoo Powder, lb.	40	45
Vanilla, lb.	6.00	9.00	Powdered, lb.	3.25	3.50	Isidoo, Brazil, lb.	2.00	2.10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	2.50	2.60	GEM ALON, Cape, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6.00	6.50
Powdered, lb.	2.60	2.70	Barbados, lb.	30	50	LIAM, Avonite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Saccharine, lb.	65	70	Ray, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafetida, lb.	23	25	Reladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1.00	1.10	Bachn, long, lb.	40	45
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1.10	1.20	Short, lb.	15	18
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80	Coc, lb.	55	60
BITTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPBOR, lb.	65	85	Benzoin, lb.	50	1.00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2.60	2.10	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2.10	2.20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1.20	1.35	Matico, lb.	70	75
CATSICUM, lb.	25	30	Gnaue, lb.	80	1.20	Senna, Alex andria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	90	1.20	Timnevely, lb.	15	25
CARBO, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LECHES, Swedish, doz.	1.00	1.10
			Opium, lb.	4.50	4.75	LECHES, Sallazi, doz.	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	6.00	7.00	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	12.80	13.00	Grasso, lb.	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30

Y & S	Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
"	Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	BORAX, lb.	10	11
"	Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	1 75	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	12	13
"	Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	BROMINE, oz.	8	10
"	Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
"	"	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Iodide, oz.	45	50
LITELIN, oz.		30	75	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
LYCOPORIUM, lb.		70	80	SALT, Amise, Italian, sifted, lb.	15	15	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
MAIZE, lb.		1 00	1 10	Star, lb.	35	40	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
MANNA, lb.		1 60	1 75	Barlock, lb.	30	35	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
Moss, Iceland, lb.		9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	CELESTINE, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Irish, lb.		9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	15	CHINCHONINE, oz.	15	18
Musk, Tonguth, oz.	46 00	50 00		Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 50
NITRATES, lb.		21	25	Celery, lb.	1 25	1 50	Citron, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.		25	30	Colecium, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHLOROPHYLL, lb.	50	55
NITRATES, lb.		1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHINOSININE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
NIX, Yonicia, lb.		10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHINOSININE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
Powdered, lb.		22	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	COCAINE, Muri., oz.	6 00	7 00
ONION, lb.		12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
ONITMENT, Aloe, lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75		FLAX, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	Iodide, oz.	65	70
Citron, lb.	45	50		Ground, lb.	4	5	COTONNEAS, lb.	1	3
PARALOHYDR, oz.	18	20		Hemp, lb.	5	6	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PETTER, black, lb.	22	25		Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	25	30		Powdered, lb.	15	20	EVANESCE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4		Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	HYDROXYAMINE, Sulph. crystals, gr.	25	30
Bergandy, true, lb.	10	12		Quince, lb.	40	50	IOURIN, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
PLASTER, Calomel, 1 lb.	2 50	3 50		Rape, lb.	8	9	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Adhesive, yd.	12	13		Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40
Belladonna, lb.	65	70		Worm, lb.	22	25	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85		SUBJECT MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Lead, lb.	25	30		SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Saccha, lb.	35	40
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90		White, Conts, lb.	16	17	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3		Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sol., lb.	13	16
White, lb.	3	4		Green Sapo Viridula, lb.	12	25	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30		SPERMU, lb.	55	60	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
ROCHILLE SALT, lb.	30	32		TURPENTINE, China, oz.	75	80	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25		Venice, lb.	10	12	Quin. and Stry.,	35	40
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35		WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Belladonna, lb.	25	30		Yellow, lb.	10	15	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blood, lb.	10	15		Wool, Gaudin, rasped	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Bitter, lb.	27	30		Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Blackberry, lb.	15	18		Red Sanders, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	10	45
Barberry, crushed, lb.	18	20		Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Syrup, lb.	45	50
Cadmus, shed, white, lb.	20	25					Lactate, oz.	5	6
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35		Acetic, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Permanganate solution, lb.	15	16
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20		Glacial, lb.	15	30	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Colecium, lb.	10	15		Benzene, English, oz.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Columbo, lb.	20	22		German, oz.	10	12	Eysiccated, lb.	8	10
Powdered, lb.	25	30		Bonane, lb.	20	25	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Cul stool, lb.	38	40		Carbolic Crystals, lb.	40	45	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Country, crushed, lb.	20	25		Calycul's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	LI-M, Acetate, white, lb.	17	15
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14		No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Dandelion, lb.	15	18		Citric, lb.	60	65	Iodide, lb.	35	40
Elecampane, lb.	15	10		Gdlie, oz.	10	12	Red, lb.	7	9
Galangal, lb.	18	15		Hydrobromide, diluted, lb.	30	35	LI-M, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	31	1
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25		Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. hot			One lbs.	6	7
Gentian, lb.	9	10		lb. doz.	1 50	1 60	LI-M, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Ground, lb.	10	12		Lactate, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	13	15		Muriate, lb.	3	5	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12		Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Poa, lb.	13	15		Nitric, lb.	10	13	Sulphate, oz.	35	40
Jamaica, blend, lb.	22	25		Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Poa, lb.	28	30		Oil, purified, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	1 10		Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Golden Seal, lb.	90	1 00		Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65		Dilute, lb.	13	17	MAGNESIUM, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Hellebore, White, powder, lb.	12	15		Pyrogallol, oz.	40	50	MEXICAN, oz.	25	30
Indian Hemp	18	20		Silicic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Ipecac, lb.	2 80	2 90		Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Ammon (White) Precip.,	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	3 00	3 20		Bottles, lb.	5	6	Chloride Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25
Jalap, lb.	50	55		Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	55	60		Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90		Tartare, powdered, lb.	45	50	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Licorice, lb.	12	15		ACETANILIDE, oz.	10	12	Bm., oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	13	15		ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 60
Mandrake, lb.	13	18		ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Masterwort, lb.	16	40		Powdered, lb.	3	4	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Orris, Florentine, lb.	15	20		AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb.	20	22		AMMONIA, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Muriate 1/2 ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Parina Brava, true, lb.	40	45		Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Sulphate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Pink, lb.	75	80		Iodide, oz.	35	40	PERIST, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Parsley, lb.	30	35		Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PHLOCEFINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25		Muriate, lb.	12	16	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Poke, lb.	15	18		Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20		AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Rhizanth, lb.	20	30		ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Rhizanth, lb.	75	2 30		ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45		Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Cut, lb.	50	55		Iodide, lb.	35	40	Bisat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Seneb, lb.	55	65		White, lb.	6	7	Bromide, lb.	45	50
Squid, lb.	13	15		ATROPINE, Sulph., in 1/2 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Chloride, lb.	14	16
Stillingia, lb.	22	25		Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	25	27		Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00	Powdered, lb.	23	25

Citrate, lb.	75	90	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Zinc, Citrate, lb.	1 50	1 60
Cyanide, fused, lb.	10	55	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Mercuric, E. control, oz.	60	65
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Chloride, granular, lb.	13	15	Nitrate, oz.	1 25	1 50
Iodide, lb.	3 75	1 00	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Oxide, lb.	3 75	3 90
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	13	15	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Permanganate, lb.	65	70	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Organum, lb.	65	70
Potassate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Rose, oz.	6 00	6 60
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	70	75
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	10	15	Stim., lb.	25	30
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Sundewy, lb.	5 50	6 00
Oxide, oz.	10	15	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Sassa., lb.	65	70
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Bergamot, lb.	1 50	1 75	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SANTONIN, oz.	29	32	Cade, lb.	50	55	Spice, lb.	65	70
SILVER, Nitrate, crystal, oz.	1 00	1 10	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Tarax., lb.	1 25	1 50
Fused, lb.	1 10	1 20	Capitum, oz.	60	65	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Bromide, lb.	65	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	FIXED OILS.		
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Castor, lb.	13	15
Hypsulphite, lb.	3	6	Copaba, lb.	1 60	1 75	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 50
Iodide, oz.	10	15	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Non-wet, gal.	1 25	1 50
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cubeb, lb.	5 50	6 00	Compress, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphate, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	20	25	Lard, gal.	90	1 00
Sulphite, lb.	20	25	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 15	Linen, boiled, gal.	75	78
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	Raw, gal.	73	75
STRONTIUM, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Castor, gal.	1 25	1 50
SELENIUM, oz.	60	70	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	Oliver, gal.	1 35	1 40
SELENIUM, Flowers of, lb.	3	4	Juniper, berries (English), lb.	1 50	1 75	Salted, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	50	55	Palm, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMBIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chris., Flour, lb.	3 00	3 50	SERUM, gal.	1 50	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	TERPENTINE, gal.	70	75
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25			

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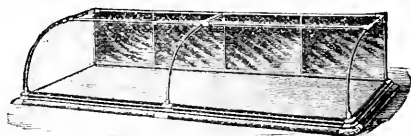
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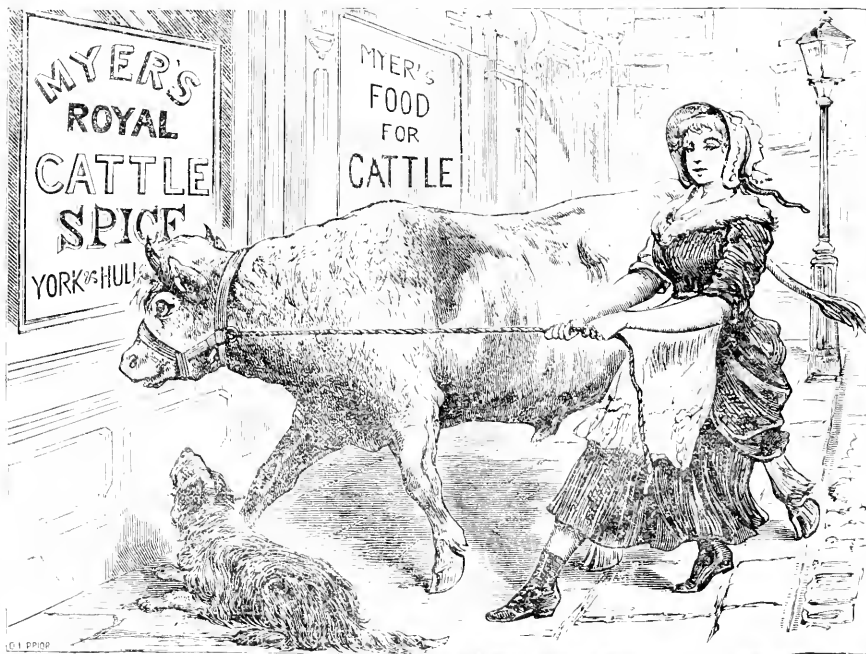
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NOVEMBER, 1890.

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Brant District Drug Association.

The annual meeting of the Brant District Drug Association was held in Brantford Oct. 16th. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Mr. G. Scott, Paris, President; J. A. Walker, Brantford, Vice-President, and B. Batchelor, Secretary-Treasurer. The members then sat down to a dinner, and in the course of the after speeches the action of the council respecting the dismissal of some of the professors of the college was discussed. This resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by S. Tapscott, of Brantford, seconded by C. H. Roberts, of Paris, that this association heartily endorse the course of the council of the College of Pharmacy and pledge ourselves to assist them in their efforts to get control of college affairs in the interests of the druggists, and further would urge them to get the present contract of the journal amended, so that the journal may become the organ of the druggist. The advisability of discontinuing the sale of morphine, except as advised by physicians, was discussed. The members found by consultation that the sale is constantly increasing, and all believed the trade to be immoral and bad, so that now by mutual consent no morphine can be purchased in the district unless under the doctor's orders.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held in Laval University, Quebec, on the 11th and 12th Oct., when the following candidates presented themselves, viz.: For the major examination, P. T. Martel and D. R. Gagnon, of Quebec, and E. F. G. Daniel,

Arthur Decary and J. P. Durand, Montreal; and for the minor examination, Eugene Chevalier, J. H. Glenson, P. H. Gendron and O. Brault, of Montreal; Leonidas Laberge and Henry Willis, of Quebec, and J. A. Peltier, of Three Rivers. The candidates were submitted to written and oral examination in materia medica, chemistry, pharmacy, botany, practical dispensing, weights and measures and reading of prescriptions, and those successful (named in their order of merit) obtained the necessary number of marks to entitle them to be registered as licentiates of pharmacy and certified clerks, namely: E. F. G. Daniel, D. R. Gagnon, P. T. Martel and A. Decary as licentiates of pharmacy, and J. H. Glenson, O. Brault, J. A. Peltier, Eugene Chevalier and Henry Willis as certified clerks. The examiners were Messrs. A. Manson, S. Laclance and J. R. Parkin, of Montreal; R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, and Jos. E. Morrison, of Quebec.

The quarterly preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for students entering the study of pharmacy were held in Montreal on Thursday, October 2nd, 1890, when eleven candidates presented themselves. Of these three obtained the requisite number of points to entitle them to be registered as certified apprentices. These are named in their order of merit, namely: Joseph Boutin, E. J. Lemaire and J. E. Laurencelle. The examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. DuBerger and W. H. Clapman, Montreal.

Doctor and Druggist.

The intimate relationship which necessarily exists between the physician and the pharmacist in a professional and business sense, practically prohibits a criticism of many of their actions, which, in a true sense, are neither professional nor business.

It is certainly desirable that the most harmonious relationship should exist, based, however, solely on the well being and honorable conduct of their relative professions.

The physician as occupying a position of vital importance, wherein he assumes the responsibility of guarding human life, assuredly requires that the pharmacist who undertakes to supplement his knowledge and skill, shall be thoroughly capable and strictly honest in the discharge of the portion of the work

assigned him, else his reputation is jeopardised by the incompetence or unfaithfulness of his secondar.

The pharmacist as occupying a position second only in importance to that of the physician in relation to the well-being of the community to which he enters, owes not only to himself, but to physicians and the public, that faithfulness to the highest and truest interests of his profession that will secure him their confidence, without which his profession would be a hollow mockery and his business prospects the least desirable.

The foregoing, while true in aim is, unfortunately, very often untrue in practice, as while both physicians and pharmacists may escape the charge of prostituting their practices, they certainly are very often open to the charge of playing into one another's hands on a percentage basis, or by some equally reprehensible method. The practice is altogether a too common one, and has a degrading influence on the participants of both professions. When the pharmacist is not the first to make overtures, the physicians is the culprit, and vice versa.

Unfortunately for the druggist, the percentage always goes the one way, and is very often a good share of his hard earned profit, which is in any case but meagre remuneration for the time spent and responsibility he assumes in securing it.

This aspect of the matter, however, only places the druggist in a worse light, as, unless he adds before subtracting (larceny) he, at best, only proves himself a petty briber whose actions deserve their reward.

To sum the whole matter it might be presented as follows:

- 1st. Unprofessional conduct.
 - 2nd. Unearned gain to physicians.
 - 3rd. Earned profit lost to druggist.
 - 4th. Probable excess charges to patients as druggist's customers.
 - 5th. Loss of time respect between physician and druggist.
 - 6th. Suspicion by the public of collusion between doctor and druggist.
 - 7th. Unreserved injury to your self respecting and non-participating neighbor.
- This is the sum, and the substance is, that the workman who is worthy of his hire does not receive it. LITUR.

Rose water made with carbonate of magnesium and used to make eye water by dissolving zinc or lead salts will form an irritating precipitate.

Specialties Versus Profits.

BY A. MACK.

Read at a meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Society, "Specialties versus Profits.—The Tendency of the Trade to Specialties and Their Effect Toward Lessening Druggists' Profits."

In 1872 I began my apprenticeship in New York as a retail druggist. At that time, my preceptor seemed well content with the gains of each year's business, as the restrictions which surround the druggist were then comparatively few or virtually unknown. The usual assortment of patent medicines were kept for sale, but the sales of family medicines were proportionately larger, while the prescriptions gave a revenue that represented a handsome profit. During this period pharmacy made a noticeable stride, as it can be easily understood that when superior proficiency meant increased custom the druggist felt it incumbent upon him to attain this object.

Since then, however, a gradual change has taken place, imperceptible at first, but so apparent now that the conclusion is at last forced upon to declare ourselves tradesmen.

The business of a druggist has reached the stage where almost every article now sold is the product of some one firm who enjoy a monopoly of its manufacture, and who prescribe not only the quantity which a jobber must purchase to secure his trade discount, the price at which it must be sold to the retailer, but also the price at which it must be sold to the consumer. Here are three stages, in each of which the profits are fixed, and a firm control maintained by the manufacturer. In all, the middlemen are helpless, and whether the retailer possesses the peculiar ability which classes him as a good business man or otherwise, is, under existing conditions, of no moment. With the laws of trade which govern the purchase or sale of any other class of merchandise, the druggist has no concern, neither can he avail himself of the advantages which a rising or falling market may present, as in other commodities.

On the contrary, he is restricted in every sense, and must be satisfied with the simple announcement of the owners of those specialties he buys: "This is your profit, and with this be content."

Human nature is so constituted, and the supposed enforcements of a monopolist so alluring, that we are all striving to join the ranks, and the result is more and more specialties.

This being the case, although the term "specialties," as formerly applied to the wares of the druggist, meant only patent medicines, their domain has gradually extended, and to-day they comprise drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, and druggists' sundries.

It is even invading the Pharmacopœia. The proposed "standardizing" of the tinctures indicates the influence that manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations now possess.

Mind you, I do not decry the "standardizing" of pharmaceutical preparations; on the contrary, this will, in my opinion, give greater reliability to such preparations, and be of value to the physician when estimating the effect of his prescription upon his patient. With this phase of the subject, however, I have nothing to do in this paper.

I wish merely to point out that in order to produce standard or assayed products economically, large laboratories have been founded, and the facilities which capital commands have been utilized by proprietors to establish their particular label, and the retailer is finally constituted the vendor under the conditions previously mentioned.

In the department of druggists' sundries, the conditions are the same. Manufacturers of a line of perfumes, soaps, sachets, etc., create a demand for their goods, and the consumer obtains his supplies from the retail druggist, who is thus obliged to add line after line to his stock.

That "specialties" are the order of the day in the retail drug business will, I believe, be conceded from the foregoing illustrations, and that from this very nature of things druggists' profits are limited. Now, then, the question arises, in what way can the druggist turn this condition of things to his advantage, thus keeping abreast of the times, and obtain results with which, from a pecuniary standpoint, he will be content and at the same time, how can he utilize his professional acquisitions, which from year to year, in spite of the tendency noted above become more and more exacting?

Various articles on this subject have been written, all, however, terminating with a mere statement of the grievances which obtain in the drug trade, but without offering a satisfactory corrective for the existing evil.

My observation leads me to make the following suggestions:

First. That the druggist must hereafter combine two qualities within himself:

- (a) that of a professional man, and
- (b) that of a business man.

Second. In his capacity of a professional man, his ability in this direction may be turned to his pecuniary advantage according to its quality. If he is superior as an educated pharmacist, he secures the confidence of physicians and patrons, and the preference of their influence and business, to prepare prescriptions and to be called upon to supply medicines, upon the scientific preparation of which and purity they depend.

Third. In his capacity of a business man, he will soon recognize that protests avail not to stop the manufacture of "Specialties," and he should, therefore, shape his business methods in such a way as to get the greatest possible returns from his transactions in "ready-made" goods.

To accomplish this, he may resort to two methods. One is to adopt the same tactics that manufacturers of specialties

do to create a demand, and that is to advertise, and as Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, say, "advertise judiciously," and by turning his stock during the year as often as possible.

The second method is to add every other line of goods to his stock that might be considered a legitimate adjunct to his main business. In order to exercise judicious care in this selection, he can make no mistake if he will peruse the advertising columns of the *Druggists' Circular* and *Pacific Druggist*, as he will find advertised therein all classes of goods, any or all of which might safely be added to his stock.

These, gentlemen, are the principal ideas that occur to me at present, and while thanking you for your kind attention, I trust others will take this subject up again for further consideration and the general welfare of the drug trade.—*Pacific Druggist.*

Parchment Paper as a "Protective."

Dr. Boncher (Hertford) writes to the *Lancet*: "I should like to call attention to the existence of a cheap and efficient substitute for oiled silk, gutta percha tissue, and all other forms of 'protective.' I refer to the so-called 'parchment paper,' prepared by the immersion of paper at a certain stage of manufacture in sulphuric acid. It is largely used commercially on account of its grease-proof properties. I was first led to use it owing to a temporary failure in the supply of gutta percha tissue in the treatment of an extensive burn of the thorax, in which numerous skin-grafts and a considerable extent of growing edges required 'protective.' I was gratified on finding that it answered the purpose admirably, possesses the further advantage, on the dressing being changed, of remaining free from the discoloration which always results from chemical decomposition when gutta percha tissue is used. Being unaffected by heat or moisture, it is available for every occasion on which we wish to retain these properties—e. g., as a backing to hot fomentations, stupes, poultices, compresses, &c. It is unaffected by alcohol, ether, turpentine, oils, &c., and is the most suitable covering for a piece of lint soaked with any liniment when used as a local application for neuralgia, sciatica, &c. It remains unaltered by temperature and time, and consequently never become sticky like oiled silk, nor does it crumble to pieces after being laid aside for any length of time, like gutta percha tissue. Its cheapness and indestructibility, with all these advantages, ought to bring it into universal use."

Moistening acetate tubers with alcohol before powdering in a mortar will prevent the irritating dust from rising.

An application of a weak solution of hydrochloric acid, followed by a weak solution of chlorinated lime, will remove logwood stains from the skin.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IS UNRIVALLED AS A FOOD FOR INVALIDS, CONVALESCENTS, AND THE AGED.

FOR NURSING MOTHERS, FOR INFANTS AND FOR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK

HOLIDAY - GOODS

FOR THE

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Collar and Cuff Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Color Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Mush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines from the home manufacturers.

N. B. As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.



The old fashioned dyes now in use, requiring so much trouble and expense, ARE BOKE AWAY WITH FOR EVER. Insist on having the ECLIPSE DYES. They are the latest, the brightest, the Cheapest and the Best.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Condray's, Gelle Freres, Pinand's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
TWINES.

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Bondair Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Sciditz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring. They are the ONLY ones that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

THIS Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market. If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, each one all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 41 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions.

New Goods.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Baldwin's "Queen Bess," "Lalla Rookh" and "Wild Plum Blossoms," in 9 oz. bottles.

Baldwin's Satchets "Queen Bess," "Lalla Rookh," "Wild Plum" and "Wild Flowers," in 5 oz. bottles.

Lundborg's new "Swiss Lilac," in 1, 2 and 4 oz. bottles.

Lundborg's Special Odors "Edenia," "Marchal Niel," etc., in 1, 2 and 4 oz. btl.

Lundborg's Assorted Odors in 1/2 lb. bottles.

Atkinson's full line in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Lubin's full line in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 27 oz. btl.

Piesse & Lubin's full line in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.

Colgate's full line in 1 oz., 2 oz., 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

Bertrand's Perfumes.

Warwick's Perfumes.

Hopegood's Perfumes.

ELLIS & GOLTERMAN'S

Vaseline - Atomizers.

Eyebrow Pencils,

Nail Powder,

Nail Polishers,

Seeley's Trusses.

Gray's Manual Botany.

Remington's Pharmacy.

Maisch's Materia Medica.

BOTTLES FOR COVERING,

Square, Round, Oval,

Crane Neck, Diamond, Triangle.

Special Formula Pills a Specialty.

TRADE NOTES.

E. M. Estey, Moncton, N. B., has sold out.

E. J. Skelly, druggist, Elmhurst, is burnt out.

W. E. Cochenur has opened a new drug store in Exeter, Ont.

H. Paxton Baird, Woodstock, N. B., is burnt out.

J. P. Kidd, Barrie, has sold out to T. H. McLaren.

Barnett's drugstore, New Westminster, B. C., has been damaged by fire.

Curry & Johnson, druggists, Kinnoult, Ont., were burnt out last month.

W. J. C. Naftel has bought out G. A. McCann's store on Shuter street, Toronto.

The drug store of Mr. Potvin, lower town, Quebec, was destroyed by fire Oct. 17th.

I. M. R. Neeley & Co., Prince Albert, are refitting their store in a handsome manner.

T. J. Smith, drugs and groceries, Wapella, Assiniboia, has sold out to Joseph Pritchard.

The drug stock of R. Stark, Woodstock, Ont., has been purchased by the local druggists.

L. W. Yeomans, Belleville, has secured the agency for Donald Kennedy's goods for Canada.

G. N. Babcock, formerly traveller for Smith & McGlashan Co., has bought out W. Fitzgerald, Drayton.

W. A. Karn, Woodstock, has just returned from a trip to Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

A. Gauvreau, formerly at 395 St. James street, Montreal, has opened a drug store at 513 St. James street, in that city.

S. Tapscott, Brantford, is enlarging his store and refitting the glassware part of it in a very tasty and creditable manner.

W. J. Mitchell is managing the affairs of the Cobban Manufacturing Company during the absence of the manager in England.

J. H. Nasmyth & Co., of Stratford, have purchased the stock of C. Zoellner, of Tavistock, Ont., and will run it as a branch store.

A. W. Ball, West Toronto Junction, has sold out to J. F. Holden, of the same place. We understand Mr. Holden will run both stores.

F. C. VanBaskirk, drugs, etc., of Manitou, has purchased the stock of stationery and fancy goods of the estate of J. E. T. Powers, of Brandon.

Myers & Co., manufacturers of "Royal Horse and Cattle Spice," finding their premises too small, have removed to 178 Front street, East, Toronto.

A new glass factory started work in New Glasgow, N. S., last month, and by the large amount of orders on hand the company are confident of procuring a large trade.

J. E. B. Littlejohn, for some time book-keeper for Elliott & Co., is leaving them to take an interest in the firm of J. G. Ramsay & Co., wholesale dealer in photographic supplies.

The Dawson Baking Powder Company, of Vancouver, is incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 in 1,250 shares of \$20 each. The incorporators are B. N. Smith, T. C. Alcock, and E. Odium.

Mr. Wallace Dawson, druggist, St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, has registered in the Tutelle office as doing business alone under the name of "The Dawson Medicine Company."

Warton Echo. Mr. R. J. Froeborn, who carried on the drug business at Lion's Head for some time, is attending the Huron College, London, with a view to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Frank T. Harrison, Pharm. D., at present professor in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, has received notice from the Dominion Government that he has been appointed Government Analyst for Western Ontario, with headquarters in London, Ont.

Thirty cents per bushel of 60 pounds is being paid for chicory by the Bellevue French Coffee Co., of Whitewood, Man., and as the average yield per acre in the district is between 250 and 300 bushels, the cultivation of this root will net the producer a profitable return.

The failure is announced of two large firms in Pittsburgh, Pa., one being that of Flemming Brothers, patent medicine manufacturers, the other John L. Davies, Sons & Co., manufacturers and dealers in druggists' glassware. The latter it is said is caused by endorsement of Flemming Bros.' paper.

At a meeting of the Oxford Druggists' Association, held Oct. 3rd, the following resolution was passed, in reference to the departure of one of their members, Mr. Robert Stark, who has purchased a business in Hamilton: Moved by John J. Hall, seconded by Alfred M. Scott, and carried unanimously, that we regret the departure from among us of Mr. Robert Stark, President of the Oxford Pharmaceutical Association, who takes up his residence and the practice of pharmacy in the City of Hamilton. His energy and high sense of professional ethics has done much to bring together and make harmonious our association meetings. He will be much missed in many departments of religious and public life. We recommend him to our professional brethren in the Ambitious City.

Montreal Notes.

There is a strong feeling among the licentiates of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association in favor of reducing the annual fee to five dollars. The present fee is ten dollars, which with the subscription (not however obligatory) to the College of Pharmacy and incidental contributions, is considered too onerous.

The Pharmacy Student Association has been reorganized on a sound basis and considerable enthusiasm has been aroused. It is proposed to get up a conversation or ball about Christmas time.

Montreal is fast becoming a centre for pharmaceutical education, and students are attracted here from the neighboring states and from all parts of the province. Most of the students find employment in the city pharmacies. We have not heard, however, that this influx has lowered the salaries of clerks, which are abnormally high when the small returns and high rents of the average pharmacist are taken into consideration, and we have grave doubts whether many retail druggists in the metropolis make more than a living at the present time.

It is a matter of remark that few conferences are extended either to the Pharmaceutical Association or the College of Pharmacy by our medical friends when their annual banquets and conversations occur. On the contrary whenever anything takes place under the auspices of the association or the college the representative medical men are invariably invited. It has been suggested that these courtesies are rather one-sided.

The Association has been unsuccessful in its case against a physician for not paying his annual fee as a pharmacist, he being the proprietor of a drug store. It was intended to appeal the case. As the physician is doing his best to sell his place it is not thought that the council will go further in the matter.

Mr. Amund Boyce, who opened a new drug store at the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence, has after a short run of some six months been obliged to suspend. Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. are winding up the business for which there was really never any good opening. In fact new drug stores in Montreal just now are rather risky ventures.

We hear that with singular heroism a young druggist is about to open a store in the new building in the opposite corner to Mr. Baridon on St. Catherine street, east. St. Catherine street from St. Lawrence to the city limits can boast of about as many drug stores as any city on the continent.

Another complaint against the wholesale houses by the retailers is their increasing tendency to run drug stores which have failed, and which being unable to find solvent purchasers for, they haven't the moral courage to close up. There are rumors of two stores being now in that position and likely to be another shortly.

Retail business generally is said to be very bad in this city owing to the fearful condition of the streets. Notre Dame is being widened from McGill to the depot. St. Lawrence Main is and has been this last two years in the same condition. St. Catherine street is constructing an immense intercepting sewer, and Dorchester is being repaved. In some particular sections dry goods men complain bitterly.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Canadian Laboratory.

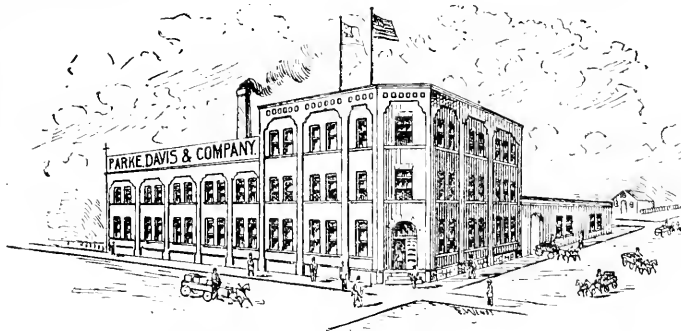
Prominent among the manufacturers of medicinal products in the United States, and who have attained in a comparatively short time a position second to none in point of reliability and diversity of manufactures and in volume of business transacted in their especial lines, is the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., with headquarters in Detroit and branch houses in New York City, Kansas City and London, England. From a small beginning in 1871, with a limited capital and handicapped in many ways, with strong, local prejudices, on account of Detroit not then being considered a manufacturing centre, and in the face of the established trade and prestige of the eastern houses, the business of the firm has increased until its capital stock is now \$1,000,000. The home buildings, which in 1879 occupied an unpromising site on the Detroit River front 240 by 60 feet, two stories high and an office and shipping building three stories high, 60 by 60 feet, were found too small, and in 1880 the laboratory was enlarged by an addition two stories high and about 200 feet long by 20 feet deep. In the spring of 1883 another addition, 60 by 200 feet, was built for the purpose of storing crude stock and also for their printing establishment. This year they have again largely added to their capacity, having erected buildings covering an entire square, an area

A large demand has been created in Canada for the products of this firm, as a result of liberal and judicious advertising, and also from the recognized reliability of their preparations. Shipments have heretofore been made from Detroit, but the volume of business has so increased as to render necessary the erection of a laboratory and warehouse at Walkerville, Ontario, directly opposite their premises in Detroit, from which point all orders from the trade in the Dominion will be executed.

The illustration in the centre of this page shows this building as it fronts on the Detroit River, being one of the most conspicuous buildings in this thriving manufacturing town. From their past experience they have been enabled to combine in this building, all the facilities necessary for manufacturing in as complete and careful a manner as their Detroit laboratories possess. In fact this establishment is a model of convenience and utility. We have no doubt that the

the establishing of this laboratory in Canada will be conducive to a still further increase of trade as it will certainly prove a great convenience to the pharmacists of this country, in the matter of facilitating shipments and avoiding the vexations of custom charges, etc. It will also be the means of sending Canadian pharmaceuticals to many foreign ports where Canadian products are now entirely unknown, thus advertising our country's facilities and resources.

The products of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. are too well known to the medical profession and drug trade to need any commendation by us. Their manufactures of fine pharmaceutical specialties, rare alkaloids, fine chemicals, glycerols, normal liquids, fluid extracts, hard filled and empty capsules, tablet triturates, etc., are up to the highest standard and it affords us much pleasure to welcome them to the Dominion of Canada as one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the world.



PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S LABORATORY, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

Remarks on Some Ointments of the Pharmacopœia.

BY JOHN DEVINE, PH. G.

Among the preparations of the Pharmacopœia that require to be amended, are some of the ointments—especially those of belladonna, stramonium and red oxide of mercury.

When the alcohol of the extracts evaporates from the belladonna and stramonium ointments, they become lumpy and granular, and time works the same change in the red oxide of mercury ointment, which becomes marbled.

No doubt many of you, like myself, have had cause to complain of their keeping qualities, and have been annoyed—when hurried to fill a prescription—on going to the pot to find the ointment covered with mould.

Of course in stores where these ointments are frequently called for, the Pharmacopœial formula would suffice, as they are made often, and are always fresh. But in stores where they are seldom dispensed, they will sometimes be found in the condition described.

To obviate in some measure this state of things, I prepared some years ago a formula which I found to be quite successful in preserving ointments for an indefinite period, and always ready for dispensing in nice condition. The formula is as follows:

Alcoholic ex. belladonna	2½ ozs. avoird.
White wax	4 " "
Petrolatum	16 " "
Diluted alcohol q. s.	

Melt the wax and petrolatum by water bath, stir until it begins to harden, then add the extract, which has been previously rubbed up with diluted alcohol, and finish with spatula on the ointment slab.

Some of the first lot I made by this formula was placed in an earthenware jar and laid aside to watch the effects of time on it. It was forgotten for over two years, and when examined was found in excellent preservation.

I have used this formula for several years; it has given me great satisfaction, as it is always ready for dispensing when called for.

The formula I have used for making unguentum hydrargyri-oxidi rubri is as follows:

Red oxide of mercury in very fine powder	2 ozs. avoird.
Yellow wax (clean)	4 ozs. avoird.
Petrolatum	13 ozs. avoird.

Melt the wax and petrolatum by water bath, stir until it begins to harden, then stir in well the red oxide of mercury, and finish with spatula on the ointment slab.

With this formula it keeps a very long time, always looks

well, and is of good consistence.—*Pacific Druggist.*

ANOTHER article formerly considered worthless has been added to the useful products, and is known and is called mineral india rubber asphalt. It is produced during the process of refining tar by sulphuric acid, and forms a black material very much like ordinary asphalt, and elastic like india rubber. When heated so that the slimy matter is reduced to about sixty per cent. of the former size, a substance is produced, hard, like ebony. It can be dissolved in naphtha, and is an excellent non-conductor of electricity, and therefore valuable for covering telegraph wires and other purposes where a non-conducting substance is needed. Dissolved, the mineral india rubber produces a good water-proof finish. The manufacture of the material is very profitable, and pays the inventor 400 or 500 per cent.

No one should fear competition. Rivalry, open, fair and enterprising, is the life of trade. It stirs the merchant up and makes him energetic, when otherwise he might be slow and behind the times.

Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut
Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory: West Toronto Junction, Ont.

Indian Woman's Balm

—OR—

PARTURIENT PANACEA.

A preparation highly recommended by the
MEDICAL FACULTY as a powerful Uterine
Tonic, and largely prescribed in all cases of
Female Weaknesses. Also a guaranteed preventive
against the excessive pains and dangers of
CHILDBIRTH.

Sold by all Jobbers, or the Sole Agent,

A. J. TRUSS,

Manufacturing Chemist.

Cor. King and Spadina Ave., Toronto.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
" Syc. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25c. & 50c.)
" Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
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"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario,
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These lines always have, and are giving
perfect satisfaction. No stock complete
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Prices, quality considered, below any
factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30.
A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing,
giving best value, to merit a continuance
of our rapidly increasing patronage of the
Drug Trade of Canada.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

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AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

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Vomiting, Loss of Sleep,
Drowsiness, etc.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

To the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Wanted by the Druggists of Canada, a Universal Price Book.

Why?

It will give the lowest price that an article can be sold at to yield a fair profit after paying for it and the expense connected with its preparation and delivery to the customer. It will enable all who get that price to handle the same quality of goods, which will be the best. It will discourage selling any article at less than five cents, because when cost is reckoned up it takes all of two or three cents to hand any article to a customer without anything for cost of article or profit. It will inspire confidence in the minds of our customers that as the price is uniform so will the quality be. It will enable the store in smaller towns to get the same price as charged in large cities, and they require it, as quantity of goods sold being less, makes proportionate cost equal.

I believe it to be quite practical and with very little trouble could be introduced and carried out.

Would suggest that one druggist from each territorial division be instructed by their association to prepare such a book, giving the minimum price all having pledged themselves to carry out what they settle on as a fair price.

Trusting this will meet the approval of my fellow druggists, and that some action may be taken soon.

I am,

Yours very truly,

A. B. PETRIE.

The Attack on the Principal.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Under the above heading Mr. D'Avignon, of Windsor, has a long article in a recent issue of this journal, the whole tenor of which seems to be to impress on the minds of the druggists of the Province, that the recent action of the council in reference to the faculty of the college is wholly due to a personal animus in the mind of the president of the council towards the principal of the college. Before being influenced by any such argument let us look at the vote as taken on the motion of Mr. McGregor, and therefrom deduce our own opinions. The vote stood 8 to 4 in favor of the dismissal of the professors, W. B. Sanders, of Stayner, being absent, but who would have voted any I understand. So the feeling of the council is 8 to 5 in favor of the motion. Who are these eight men who for the sake

of a personal animus of one of them, are false to their friends and the confidence placed in them?

Among them we find John J. Hall, Esq., of Woodstock, than whom a more honorable man cannot be found, a man who has filled with credit to himself and to his town an honored position at its municipal board, and to whom his fellow-citizens look up for his integrity of purpose and business ability; J. W. Slavin, Esq., Mayor of Orillia, ex-Warden of the County of Simcoe, a man whom the citizens of his own town and county delight to honor and one who honors the council board of the O. C. P.; Messrs. McKee, of Peterborough; Hobart, of Kingston; McKenzie, of Toronto; Petrie, of Guelph, and McGregor, of Brantford, are all men well known in their respective communities and who are held in high esteem by their fellow-citizens.

Does Mr. D'Avignon expect us to believe that these men, who have been chosen in their respective districts by their fellow druggists to represent them at the council, are mere puppets in the hands of Mr. Clark?

Mr. Clark is to them a comparative stranger and they the one to the other. All that is common between them is the affairs and welfare of the college. They have nothing to gain but rather everything to lose by such action. The president of the council is not like the Premier of either the Dominion or the Province with fat offices in his gift. Granting that the president himself was animated by such a motive—I do not for one moment admit or believe such to be the case—can any reasonable man think that these men whose names I have mentioned could possibly be influenced by such an unworthy motive? I think not. Mr. D'Avignon by inference asks us to believe that he and those who voted with him are the only men of honor in the council. If we give them credit for voting according to their convictions, must we not do likewise for those who differ from them? I would here ask the druggists of the province to weigh well the arguments of this question. Do not accept assertions for facts, nor insinuations for charges. The interests of the college are dear to us or should be. It behooves us then to know both sides. That of the faculty has been freely aired in the Toronto press during the past few months. One writer signing himself "A Toronto Druggist," makes insinuations worthy of the man, which he dare not formulate into a charge over his own name.

There is the other side of this matter. The council have not yet spoken. They surely have something to say in defence of their actions. Let us wait then till we hear it. Thanking you for space in your valuable paper and wishing the CANADIAN DRUGGIST every success,

I am,

A COUNTRY DRUGGIST.

St. Marys, Nov. 8th, 1890.

"What the Students Say."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

The *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, which by the way is a misnomer, in recent issues gives a place to one or two communications with the above title. One of these students, a Mr. Douglass, of Collingwood, very kindly offers to be a mentor for those unfortunate druggists, who are not capable of seeing and judging for themselves. He offers us the benefit of his long experience, (he has been in business some two or three months,) and his valuable personal knowledge of the affairs of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and of Pharmacy Colleges in general. Pray, where did he get his personal knowledge of the affairs of the Council and its relation with the College? Did he ever attend a meeting of the Council, or a meeting of any of the committees? Is he in the confidence of any of the members of the Council? I think not. Verily, the ways of our modern youth are beyond the comprehension of ordinary country druggists. We notice that in his first sentence he has seen in the public press, the attempts of the Council to justify their recent action in dismissing the present teaching staff—so called professors—of the College. I have before me all letters written for the press, by any member of the Council since that time, and only one of them, Mr. D'Avignon, of Windsor, deems it necessary to apologize to the profession for his vote and subsequent action. In the next paragraph he states that "Every druggist knows that the students should be and are the most deeply interested, &c." Who made Mr. Douglass the spokesman for every druggist? I do not know. I can speak for scores of active druggists who will not concede that the students are the most deeply interested parties, for why? The interest of the student centres in the result of the prescribed examination; the interest of the druggist in business centres in the thorough education and practical training that his son or apprentice may receive at that College, or of the graduate to whom he entrusts his business. To which of these, I ask, is the true welfare of the College more dear? I freely grant that it is from the faculty that the student directly receives his training, &c., but who are the faculty, but the employees of the Council, who in turn are merely the representatives of the druggists of the province? It is not with the students' money that the salaries are paid, but with the money of the druggists generally that do contribute, and have contributed, to the establishment of the College. Were there no students, nor students' fees whatever, the salaries would still have to be paid. True, the fees of the student go to swell the funds at the disposal of the Council, but as value is given by the Council, the money is no longer the students'. Without saying anything as to the ability or capabilities of the faculty, let us apply Mr. Douglass' own words about men who have never

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LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

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SUBSTITUTION. In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

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that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decried this pernicious practice. **SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,
ST. LOUIS.

Concentrated + Nourishment

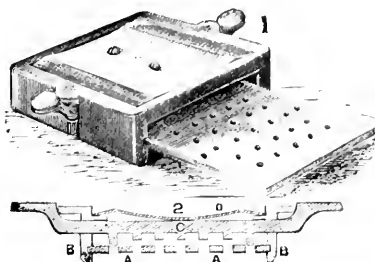
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An Invaluable Food for

Invalids and Convalescents**VERY STRENGTHENING.**

It contains all the **NUTRITION** that
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Every Druggist Should Have Them !**Anderson's Tablet Triturate Machine.**

SIMPLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one-half to one-third less time with this machine than is required with any other. Machines for making from 25 tablets to 200.

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COMPACT, COMPLETE, PERFECT.

This file is made in three styles, holding from 1000 to 6000 prescriptions each, and is the only practical prescription file ever devised.

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PRACTICAL, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL

This Percolator is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is suitable for making Tinctures, Fluid or Solid Extracts, Elixirs, etc. No matter what you want in the shape of a Percolator we can furnish one adapted to your wants.

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"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."**PLANTEN'S**KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER
HALF A CENTURY.PREMIUM FOR
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

Hard and Soft Elastic CAPSULES All Kinds Filled.

Nine sizes : 3, 5, 10 and 15 Min., and 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 15 Gram.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENTHINE, COMPOUND SANDAL,
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Have an UNRIVALLED WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

A FULL LIST OF OUR SANDALWOOD OIL PREPARATIONS.

Sandal, Pure. Sandal and Elix. Casia. Sandal and Copaiba. Sandal C and Native.
Sandal and Cabel. Sandal Cup and Cub. Compound Sandal. Sandal and Kava Kava.
Sandal Cub and Elix on Fern. Sandal Cup and Iron. Sandal C and Camphor.
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Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Capsules Horse, Bulls, Veterinary, Condition Powders and Continents to order.

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.
Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists

taken a course of lectures nor passed an examination. The Council by their recent action, I consider, have taken a step towards securing for the student the best possible value for his money, and also of assuring to their constituents a thorough education for those that may choose to follow in their tread. Further down Mr. Douglass asks who should receive certain credits, &c. I will ask him a question and from his answer to it let him find one to his own. A customer purchased from Mr. Douglass, clerk an article that gives the utmost satisfaction. To whom is the credit due of selling only first-class drugs, to Mr. Douglass or his employee? Again, Mr. Douglass may have in his employ an assistant whose knowledge of drugs, &c., is profound, who is a first-class chemist, salesman, &c., but he does all in his power to injure his employer, he uses the means placed in his hands of injuring his business, &c. A change must be made. Who vacates, Mr. Douglass or his employee? The answer is plain. I, as an ex-student of the college cannot impugn the work done by the faculty. The principal is a gentleman towards whom I entertain feelings of the deepest respect, and to whom I am indebted for an insight into the mysteries and privileges of pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry. When I entered the college I knew practically nothing of these subjects, and after a short term there were not two terms then I passed fairly creditable examinations, making on these subjects and two others not less than 92 per cent., and on one as high as 98 per cent. Of Dr. Avison I can say nothing, he being a more recent graduate and teacher in the college, but I believe him to be a gentleman and a student. I am not disparaging either Mr. Shuttleworth nor Dr. Avison when I say the college can exist without them; they have not a monopoly of the brains of the profession (as some of our recent graduates would have us believe). They themselves will agree with me in saying that there are scores of men capable of teaching and lecturing in our college with acceptance, and from whom they may with profit take notes and learn.

It is somewhat amusing (especially as we have been there ourselves) to read the views of these students, who, knowing nothing of any other Pharmacy College, imagine that because they have sat under Mr. Shuttleworth and Dr. Avison, they are in a position to dictate to the more experienced business men of the profession—a trifle fresh and more than a trifle verdant.

The concluding paragraph is worthy of just a passing notice. The eight members of the Council who, according to Mr. Douglass, are willing to better honor and principle for the sake of a petty spite, are gentlemen every one of them, and hold honored positions of trust in the gift of their fellow citizens.

Since writing the above I have been credibly informed that Mr. Douglass is not responsible for what appears over his

name, but that it emanated from Toronto—it is needless to say from whom. Is it possible that such is the case? And the same with a more recent article supposed to have been written by students in Quebec?

Trusting that I have not trespassed on your valuable space,

I am, yours, etc.,

AN EX-STUDENT.

London, Nov. 10th, 1890.

Improved Manufacture of Quinine.

Gammie's production of sulphate of quinine is a process which has received much attention from chemists, on account of its simplicity as well as perfect result. Briefly the bark is reduced to powder by means of a disintegrator, and passed through a sieve, the sieves of which are silk and have 120 meshes to the linear inch. This extremely fine powder in the proportion of 100 parts is mixed with eight parts of commercial caustic soda dissolved in 500 parts of water, and there are then added 600 parts of a mixture of tinned oil one part and kerosene oil four parts. Slake lime may be used instead of caustic soda, 15 parts of it being intimately mixed with the powdered bark before the water. The whole mixture is thoroughly agitated in barrels for four hours, then allowed to rest, and the oily layer drawn off from the top; this oil is again agitated for five or ten minutes with water acidulated with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, the alkalis being thus dissolved out from the oil; separation is again effected, the oil being transferred to the bark mixture and agitated with it for two or three hours, and is again drawn off and washed as before in the same acidulated liquor. This process is repeated a third or fourth time, or until it is found, by testing a small quantity of oil, that the bark has been thoroughly exhausted of its alkalis. If the bark contains 1 per cent. of alkalis, about two pounds of sulphuric acid mixed in 20 gallons of water are sufficient. In the after treatment of the acidulated solution of alkalis, the solution is first neutralized with ammonia or soda and set aside to crystallize, and crystals are collected on a cloth and drained, then dissolved in about 50 times their weight of boiling water, and filtered hot through animal charcoal; on cooling after filtration, the crystals again form, and are separated as before from the mother liquor by filtration. The crystalline mass obtained is then placed in small lumps on sheets of white blotting paper stretched on slabs of plaster of Paris, and finally dried on blotting paper in a room heated ten degrees warmer than the open air. *Pharm. Druggist.*

Infusion of digitalis, according to Einar Larsen, assistant at the chemical laboratory of the University of Christiania, when completely sterilized and properly preserved will retain its full medicinal value indefinitely.

Colored Fires.

Chemists are frequently applied to for colored fires; the following will be found useful and good:

CRIMSON.

Take of	
Sulphur.....	8 parts.
Carbonate of strontian.....	12 "
Chlorate of potash.....	30 "

Mix.

YELLOW.

Take of	
Sulphur.....	3 parts.
Common soda (dried).....	12 "
Chlorate of potash.....	3 "

Mix.

BLUE.

Take of	
Burnt alum.....	6 parts.
Carbonate of copper.....	6 "
Sulphur.....	8 "

Mix.

ORANGE.

Take of	
Chlorate of potash.....	26 parts.
Sulphur.....	7 "
Chalk.....	16 "

Mix.

GREEN.

Take of	
Boric acid.....	5 parts.
Sulphur.....	8 "
Chlorate of potash.....	35 "

Mix.

WHITE.

Take of	
Nitre.....	30 parts.
Sulphur.....	10 "
Chlorate of potash.....	1 "

Mix.

PURPLE.

Take of	
Chlorate of potash.....	30 parts.
Sulphur.....	8 "
Chalk.....	12 "

Mix.

NEW GREEN.

Take of	
Chloride of barium.....	12 parts.
Chloride of thallium.....	4 "
Resin.....	2 "

Mix.

The best plan to use these fires is to make them into small cones, inserting a small piece of touch paper in the apex. In making colored fires powder each material separately, and dry them separately; mix them with the hand or a card. Each ingredient must be perfectly dry.

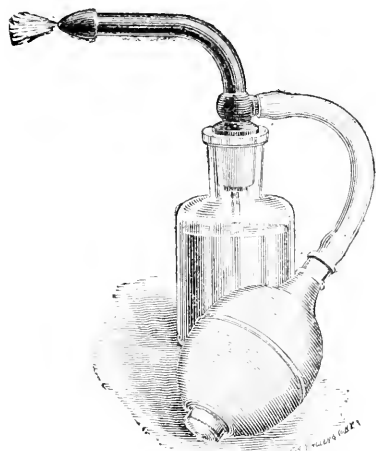
Colored fires are liable to spontaneous combustion, therefore never keep a stock far in advance, and what you have put in tins, *J. C. A. in B. & C. Druggist.*

The British Museum is in possession of a whole collection of ancient Greek advertisements, which were dug up in the island of Knidos, in the year 1758.

Exanthone, the coloring principle of the very expensive yellow Indian dye known as *puri*, has been artificially prepared by M. Groeber, a Swiss chemist.

HARD RUBBER ATOMIZERS BEST & CHEAPEST.

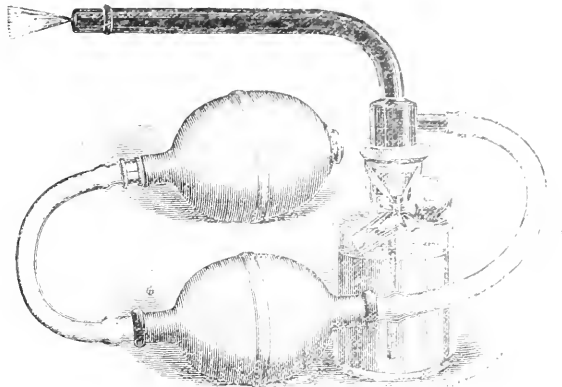
All Styles Continuous Spray.



THE "FAVORITE."

No. 110—Throat and Perfume.	\$4.50 per doz.
No. 109—Nasal only.	6.00 "
No. 108—2 Tips, Throat and Nasal.	6.75 "

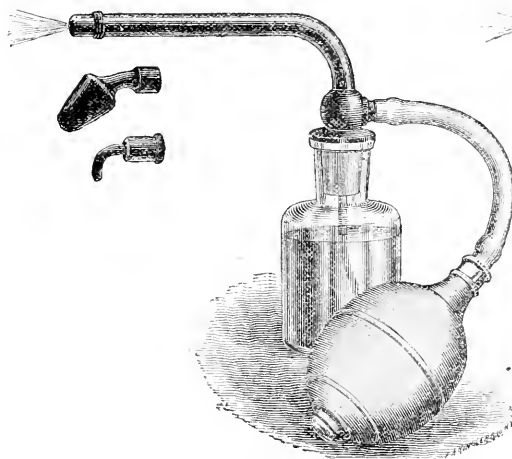
The
No. 110
is
UNEQUALLED
in value
by
anything
in the
market.



VASELINE ATOMIZER.

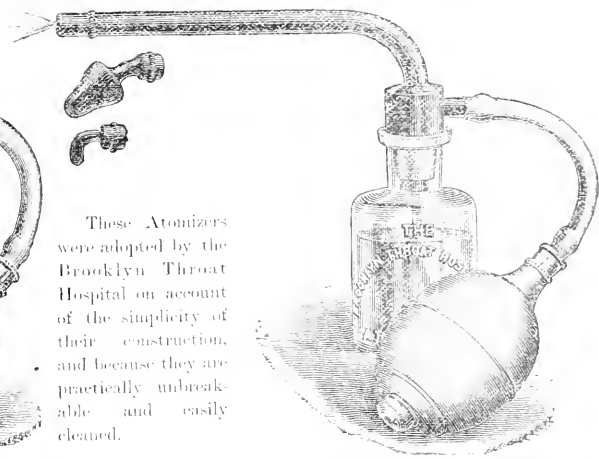
Single bulb.	\$10.50 per doz.
Double bulb.	13.50 "

Any Atomizer with double bulb, extra per dozen, \$3.00.



No. 102.—1 Tip, Throat.	\$6.00 per doz.
No. 103.—2 Tips, Throat and Nasal.	7.50 "
No. 104.—3 Tips, Throat, Nasal, Larynx and Post-nasal.	9.00 "
(The Larynx tip revolves, thus answering for up and downward spray.)	
No. 105.—3 Tips with double bulb.	\$12.00 per doz.

These Atomizers
were adopted by the
Brooklyn Throat
Hospital on account
of the simplicity of
their construction,
and because they are
practically unbreak-
able and easily
cleaned.



THE "BROOKLYN THROAT HOSPITAL."

No. 40.—1 Tip, Throat.	\$ 8.00 per doz.
No. 50.—2 Tips, Throat and Nasal.	10.00 "
No. 60.—3 Tips, Throat, Nasal, Larynx and Post-nasal.	12.00 "
Any No. with double bulb, extra per dozen, \$3.00.	

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will allow 10 per cent. discount to anybody sending us an order for three dozen assorted Atomizers within 60 days.

ELLIS & GOLTERMANN, Manufacturers,

28 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

FORMULÆ.

ALMOND MEAL.

Take of	
1. Ground almonds.....	1 lb.
Wheat flour.....	1 lb.
Orris root powd.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Oil lemon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oil bitter almond.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ dr.

Or

2. Almonds powd.....	1 lb.
White Castile soap, dry and powd.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Orris root powd.....	2 ozs.
Pumice stone, fine.....	6 "
Oil bitter almond.....	2 drs.

ALMOND PASTE FOR TOILET PURPOSES.
—A semi-liquid paste as an application to chapped hands, &c., may be made as follows:

Take of	
White Castile soap.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Benzated lard.....	1 oz.
Glycerine.....	2 fl. ozs.
Rose water.....	8 fl. ozs.
Oil of bitter almonds.....	a sufficiency.

Dissolve the soap in about 4 ounces of water, melt the pomade, and put in a hot mortar; gradually add the solution of soap, stirring constantly; lastly, add the rest of the water mixed with the glycerine; when cold, add enough essential oil of almonds to perfume.

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

Take of	
Precipitated chalk.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Powdered orris root.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Powdered cuttle fish.....	2 ozs.
Finest powdered pumice stone.....	2 ozs.
Carmine.....	2 drms.
Oil of cloves.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Oil of wintergreen.....	5 drops.
Otto of rose.....	10 "
Essential oil of almonds.....	20 "
Honey.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Glycerine.....	sufficient to form a paste.

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

Powdered alum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" orris root.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Precipitated chalk.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cream of tartar.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cuttlefish bone.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Powdered cochineal.....	1 oz.
Glycerine.....	3 ozs.

Mix together, and pour upon the powder 6 oz. boiling water; stir until effervescence ceases, and heat the mass until it is of a proper consistency, then add

Oil of cloves.....	15 drops.
Oil of bitter almonds.....	20 "

Mix.

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

Chlorate of potash.....	30 grains.
Powdered areca nut.....	1 oz.
Glycerine.....	2 drachms.
Oil of cassia.....	3 drops.
Water.....	a sufficiency.

Mix.

MILK OF ROSES.—The following is a good formula of the almond emulsion type:

Blanched almonds.....	2 ozs.
Warm water.....	8 ozs.

Emulsify and add

Curd soap.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Spermaceti.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Almond oil.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The two latter ingredients should be heated together, then poured into a warm

mortar, triturated with the soap, and the warm emulsion gradually incorporated with it. Then add the following solution:

Otto of rose.....	8 drops.
Oil of bergamot.....	1 drachm.
Essence of musk.....	15 drops.
Simple tincture of benzoin.....	1 drachm.
Rectified spirit.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Dr. Steffan, of Regensburg, warmly recommends the following application for chapped hands.

Take of

Menthol.....	1.5 grammes.
Salol.....	2.0 "
Olei olivarium.....	2.0 "
Linolina.....	50.0 "

M. f. unguentum.

D. S.: To rub into the hands twice daily.

Pain is said to be alleviated even after the first application; the skin soon becomes softer, fissures rapidly heal, etc. — *Proc. Med. J.*

ABSOLUTELY INDELLIBLE INK. — The following, according to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, is the formula for the indelible marking ink used in the German marine and naval service:

Nitrate of silver.....	125 parts.
Liquor of ammonia.....	250 "
Soda (commercial).....	175 "
Mucilage of acacia.....	375 "
Boiling water, sufficient, or.....	125 "

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the caustic ammonia in one vessel and in another dissolve the soda in the boiling water, and mix the solutions. Finally add the mucilage, and place the mixture in the sun until it turns brown.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.—Corns can be successfully treated by painting them with the following mixture:

Take of

Acidi salicylici.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Acidi lactici.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Collodii.....	1 ounce.

M. Sig.—To apply by means of a brush.

The foot should be kept for a few minutes in very hot water before each application (in order to soften the corn, and to make it thus more penetrable for the acids). The adjacent healthy skin should be protected from any irritating action of the acids by powdering with iodoform. Even very large and thick horny deposits on the soles are said to fall off in toto after six or seven applications.—*The Doctor*.

TOLU CHEWING GUM.—Take $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds gum chicle, paraffine 1 pound, balsam tolu 2 ounces, balsam of Peru 1 ounce, dissolve the gum in as much water as it will take up; melt the paraffine and mix all together, then dissolve 10 pounds of granulated sugar, and 4 pounds of glucose in 3 pints of water; boil to "crack" degree and pour the syrup on an oiled slab and work into it sufficient of the gum mixture to make it tough and plastic. It may be flavored with cinnamon, chocolate, myrrh, ginger, sandal-wood, etc. When cool roll into sticks.

Sulphuric acid has been prepared by Hempel by the direct union of sulphur and liquefied oxygen.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL.

In Stock:

Howard's Epsom Salts, 112 lb. kegs
" Glauber Salts, " "
" Phosphate Soda, " "
" Cocaine Mur, 1 oz. & $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.
B. M. & Co.'s Baking Soda, 112 lb. kegs.
(recommended for Baking Powder.)
Hydrogen Peroxyd, Bene's, 1 lb. bottles.
Medicinal and for Hair Bleaching.
Hydrogen Peroxyd, Marchand's, 1 lb. bottles.
Medicinal and for Hair Bleaching.
Howard's Ammon Carb Pur., 1 lb. bottles.
Free from Tar products.
Oresin, Hydrochlog, Exalgine.

Full lines of DRUGGISTS' SHOP BOTTLES
always in Stock.

Handsome Show Cases in Walnut, Mahogany, or
Rosewood, six feet, bent front, \$16.50 Cash E.O.B.,
well and carefully packed.

AGENTS FOR

Eugene's Corn Salve, a neat thing.
Major's Cement.
Gray's Symp Relf Spruce Gum,
Kerr's Cure,
Centumline,
Tolu, Tar and Tamarac.

10 Tons of Sublimed Sulphur Arriving.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Direct Importers

DID YOU HEAR ABOUT
—THIS?—



Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and
Wrapper in French and English, with
our Signature in RED across both.
Look for this hereafter.

NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with
our goods when buying of us, but several got bit by
counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods.
But the original and genuine we will advertise, and
well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local
Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms
with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your
self, write to us, tell us something about your location
and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario.
No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

Eureka Chemical Co.,

10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

REVOLUTION.

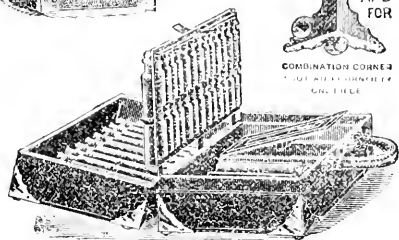
No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies.



METAL SPRINGS.
Pat. July 31, 1890.



PAT. AP'D FOR
COMBINATION CORNER
COR. FILE



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or supports at head of the corks.

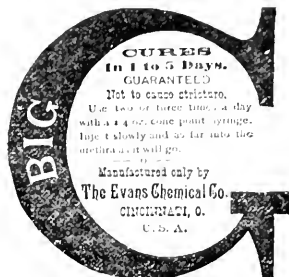
No. 1890 BUGGY CASE - OPEN.

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that of the old way of constructing, by the use of these Patent Springs and the Combination Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and 26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, &c. Dimensions, 12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, and 4 1/2 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather, leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corner, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

Western Leather Mfg. Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.



TRADE MARK.

INJECTION "G"

OUTSELLS ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS COMBINED.

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely NON-POISONOUS cure for

GONORRHOEA & GLEET

All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only, are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon becomes a rapid seller, and remains stable.

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00 1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.
3 " " @ 23.25 " 55 " "
6 " " @ 45.00 " 60 " "

The manufacturers, THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O., will furnish advertising matter, with dealers' card, free upon request.

MERZ COMPOUND SANDALWOOD CAPSULES

E. I. SANDALWOOD,

BALSAM COPAIBA,

HAARLEM OIL,

OIL OF CASSIA AND SODA CARBONATE, C. P.

Each Capsule Containing 10 Minims.

LIST No. 17.
ELASTIC FILLED.

{ Size A—1 dozen in box.
" B—2 " "
" C—3 " "
" D—100 " "

LIST No. 128.
HARD FILLED.

Treatment same as in E. I. Sandalwood.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

In Prescribing or Ordering Specify **MERZ.** Send for Formula List of Standard and Special Formulae.

EMPTY CAPSULES all sizes, in METAL TINS of 1000, and in Boxes of 100.
Quality Guaranteed.

THE MERZ CAPSULE CO.,

-

Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1890.

THE *Chemist and Druggist* (London, England) says "the total number of drug stores in Ontario is 301." Perhaps it would surprise our contemporary to learn that there are over 900 "drug shops" in this province, and the City of Toronto alone claims nearly 150 of these.

THE proprietary medicine manufacturers of the United States evidently see a good field in Canada for the sale of their goods. Within the last few months Messrs. Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.; Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia; O. F. Woodward, LeRoy, N. Y.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Cleveland and Chicago, have all opened depots for the manufacture and sale of their preparations, and we understand the firms owning St. Jacob's Oil, August Flower and Shiloh's remedies are each of them contemplating pushing more extensively the sale of their goods.

IN ANOTHER column appears an open letter to the druggists of Ontario, from members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. The President, Mr. John A. Clark, is from home in the Western States, which we suppose accounts for his name not appearing. We believe the Council are acting judiciously in thus proposing to place the matter before their constituents. The more light that is thrown on a matter of this kind and the more thorough acquaintance with the general working of the College and the Council, so much the more will it tend to make all members of the profession take a more lively and intelligent interest in their affairs.

IT IS A matter for regret that the effort of the druggists of Prince Edward Island to form a Pharmaceutical Association and restrict the sale and dispensing of drugs and medicines to qualified persons only, should have been defeated in the recent meeting of the Legislature of that province, owing principally, it is said, to the opposition of a number of general store-keepers who hold seats in that body. The proposed act was framed very much on the lines of that now in force in Ontario. We would say to our *confreeres*, persevere, and ultimately you must succeed, as the sympathy of the public and a more intelligent understanding of these matters by our legislators will eventually enable you to carry your point.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Record* since the passage of the McKinley Bill the prices of most of the drugs have gone up sky high in that city. About the only drug that is not directly affected by the bill is quinine, and that commodity is on the free list. A visit to several drug stores showed that prices had been elevat-

ed since the passage of the bill from 10 to 33 per cent. This is true of every article sold in the drug store that comes from foreign lands. The domestic drugs will be influenced indirectly, because by a general understanding among druggists the increase in prices will be averaged and distributed among the different foreign and domestic articles. All brushes, perfumeries, and toilet soaps have been increased in price fully 33 per cent. There are large quantities of necessary drugs that will be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Of course the percentage will be equalized by distributing it among the different drugs. An inventory of the stock in a leading Philadelphia drug store shows that it was worth at least 14 per cent. more after than before the McKinley Bill passed. It must not be lost sight of, however, that the duty on most drugs, properly so-called, has not been advanced. But on nearly all articles of packing, and all put up preparations, it has been increased.

THE problem of "How to fight the cutter" was one of the subjects for discussion at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held at Old Point Comfort, Va. Amongst those who spoke on the subject were Messrs. Ebert, of Chicago, and J. A. Clark, President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, whose remarks taken from the *National Druggist* are given below. This is a vital question, one affecting particularly the larger centres, and that can be checked only by vigorous methods. What can be accomplished in Chicago may also be done in other places and this result is due in a great measure to "organization." Mr. Ebert, Chicago, says: The way it was done was this: A few men in one ward came together and said: "We in this ward will not sell goods for less than their market value, or regular retail value," and they adhered to it. They were the nucleus.

The movement spread over the city till nearly all the principal druggists in the city united and formed the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. There are 34 wards in Chicago. Each ward came together and formed a central organization, formed a constitution and by-laws, elected a president, secretary, and treasurer, and a board of three directors; the dues were fixed at \$1 a year. Every ward was organized in this way. They were united with the central organization, to which the ward associations have the privilege of sending one delegate each. That organization meets once a year. The ward organizations meet once a month. This organization was effected some four years ago, and to-day there is not a cutter in Chicago, outside the department stores. According to our arrangement, any complaint as to rate-cutting is made by the aggrieved party to the ward committee of three appointed for that purpose. They investigate and take measures to prevent it if necessary. If another party in an adjacent ward causes the trouble, complaint is made to the directors of the com-

plaintant's ward who notify the directors of the offender's ward.

Mr. Clark, Hamilton, Ont.: There was a good deal of practical information given by Mr. Hallberg. I also approve strongly of the remarks made by Mr. Ebert. In our city we suffered from rate cutting until about 1884, when business had become so demoralized that we were forced to form a local organization, which we did in such a way that it would stick. We prepared a constitution and by-laws that took in every man, except the one who wanted to take advantage of his neighbor—in six months he was glad to come before the association and agree to live up to its requirements. From this organization we have now 10 in the province. We meet once a month, and have a regular form of business. We do not forget the social side. We meet in general session once a year. We do our utmost to create a spirit of harmony among neighbors in trade and with very great success. In an association where members are suspicious of each other no good can be accomplished. You cannot do this in an organization of 20,000 or 30,000 druggists, but you can do it in small organizations where interests are identical. Local interests differ, and each requires its special treatment. On one occasion a manufacturer of proprietary goods cut rates, and on being requested by the association to end it and prevent his goods getting into the hands of rate cutters, intimated that he would run his business to suit himself. Thereupon he started sending out circulars offering these low rates. Unanimous action was taken, and whenever his goods were enquired for at the druggists, the customer was informed that they were not to be had; they were not recommended. The result was, his trade dropped off to such an extent that he became willing to do the right thing, and came to our terms.

Nitrate of Amyl.

Manufacturers tell us that there is a fair demand for this chemical, but few know what it is used for. Dr. W. B. Richardson states, in regard to its therapeutic properties, that in its general effects it agrees with the nitrite, except that a longer time is required for the development of symptoms from it, and a longer time is demanded for the process of recovery from its influence. The quantity necessary to produce decisive results is the same as with the nitrite; but the nitrate is not so pleasant a substance to administer, and when administered by inhalation is not so conveniently applied.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

CLEARING COLLODION.—Collodion, which is often slow in settling and clearing after preparation, may, according to the *Photo. Archie*, be entirely cleared by shaking it up with clean quartz sand. This carries the flocks and impurities to the bottom with it, and leaves the liquid above entirely clear.

To the Chemists and Druggists of the Province of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN, As your representatives on the Council Board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, we have found it necessary in your interest to make certain radical changes in the management and affairs of the college. In order that you may be in possession of the facts, which have led us to make these changes a complete statement is being prepared which will be laid before you in due time, which statement we feel assured will convince you that these changes are absolutely necessary in the best interests of our college, and that we are not prompted by personal feeling. Until then we ask you not to be influenced by the one-sided and untruthful statements of interested parties, anonymous writers and petitions.

Your obedient servants,

JOHN J. HALL, Woodstock,
JOHN McKEE, Peterborough,
J. W. SLAVIN, Orillia,
A. B. PETRIE, Guelph,
G. S. HOBART, Kingston,
C. K. MCGREGOR, Brantford,
J. H. McKENZIE, Toronto.

Sodium Sulpho-Oleate as a Base for Ointments.

This has the good properties of being soluble in water, therefore may be easily washed off wounds, &c., and of being readily absorbed by the skin. It has also

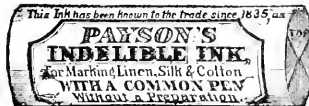
good solvent properties, especially for oil and plumb and chrysanthemum. It is made by decomposing fat with sulphuric acid, treating the resulting sulpho-oleic acid with solution of caustic soda for some time, stirring often, transferring the mixture to a separating funnel, collecting the upper layer, which, when evaporated, is the product sought. It should be of the consistency of vaseline. If gelatine be mixed with this preparation in the right proportions a good base for plasters is obtained. By mixing it with sufficient water a liniment is obtained possessing all the properties of glycerine.

Postage stamp mailage is made by dissolving one pound of gum dextrin in a pint of boiling water, straining through flannel and adding 2 oz. of acetic acid. When nearly cold add 4 oz. of alcohol, stir constantly and finally enough warm water to make one quart.

Wanted.

WANTED: Second hand Copy of the National U. S. Dispensary. Must not be of any older issue than about 1884, and in good condition. Address, stating price wanted, Box 99, Paris, Ont.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

**HARVARD
BRONCHIAL SYRUP**

A Marvellous Remedy for all
all forms of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Throat
or Lung Troubles.

Its marvellous effects endorsed by hundreds of suffering humanity.

It emanates from the highest Medical source in America.

For Sale by all the Wholesale Trade.

For Sale by all Retail Dealers at

Large Size Bottles, - 25 cents
Extra Large Size Bottles, 50 cents

One half the price of inferior remedies.

A. J. LAWRENCE,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer
for Canada,

MONTREAL,

QUEBEC.

HERMAN BECKER.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

FREDERICK BAXTER.

The Philadelphia Truss Company !

(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

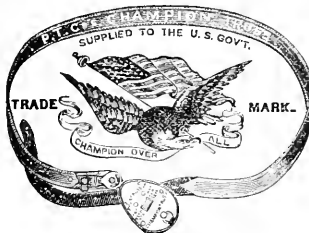
—MANUFACTURED FOR—

U. S.

Army, Navy & Pension Departments.

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U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches.

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

610 Locust Street, (P. O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

Toronto, Ont.

London.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

The Preparation of Certain Pills.

The *Bulletin du Syndicat des Pharmaciens du Département du Nord* publishes the following concerning the preparation of pills of some refractory substances, which we translate entire:

For pills of calomel magma is an excellent excipient, but the following gives an equally excellent mass:

Calomel 18 grs.
Tragacanth in powder 2 "

Make into a mass, and divide into twelve pills.

Camphor prescribed in pillular form, either alone or with ammonium carbonate often puzzles beginners. The best method of procedure is as follows: Pulverize the camphor very finely with the aid of alcohol, and make a mass at once with glycerin and tragacanth. This answers for pills of camphor alone, or camphor and ammonium carbonate.

Corrosive sublimate, when prescribed in pills, should be pulverized very finely with two or three times its volume of milk sugar. When combined with other ingredients the latter should be added little by little. According to some authorities, sublimate and similar remedies should never be prescribed in pillular form, but given in solution. This is an application of the maxim of the old chemists, "*Corruptum non agunt nisi soluti*."

Extract of cascara sagrada is made into a good mass with licorice and tragacanth. These pills should always be coated if it is desired that they should preserve their shape.

For carbohc acid the excipients usually employed are wheat flour, soap powder, powdered tragacanth, and glycerin, marsh mallow and glycerin, etc. The choice depends largely upon the nature of the mass, as will be seen by the following examples:

Take of
Subnitrate of bismuth gr. xviii.
Carbohc acid, gr. i.

Mix, and make one pill.

To make a good mass proceed as follows: Add a half grain of soap to the phenol, mix with the bismuth, and add a few drops of glycerin and some powdered tragacanth.

Take of
Podophyllin gr. i.
Compound rhubarb pill gr. xviii.
Theoil " att. sj.

Mix, and make a mass. Divide into six pills.

In this case you mix the carbohc acid with a little soap, add the pulverulent ingredients of the compound rhubarb pill, and, finally, the podophyllin. Powdered gum arabic and simple syrup complete the mass.

Croton chlorid (butylchlorid) should never be dispensed with excipients like confection of roses, extract of gentian, etc. It is best always to use colorless or white excipients with white medicaments. A very excellent mass for butylchlorid is made with a mixture of powdered gum arabic, tragacanth, and simple syrup.

Pills of calcium chloride are not very easily silvered. In order to get a good result make the mass with Canada balsam and after the pills are rolled envelop them in balsam of tolu dissolved in ether. At the end of five minutes moisten them with a little mucilage, and then silver *secundum artem*. Chloride of calcium being very deliquescent even when thus protected, the pills should be dispensed in well stoppered bottles instead of boxes.

There are two processes for making pills of creosote, both of which are taken from the *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon*, as follows:

1. Melt 2 parts of white wax, and when cooled nearly to setting add 1 parts of creosote and 1 part calcined magnesia. Let the mass stand two or three days before dividing into pills. If it becomes too hard to handle, warm gently until it is of the right consistency. The length of time of standing may be shortened by adding a few drops of water to the calcined magnesia.

2. This process consists in adding an amount of gum arabic equal to the creosote, emulsifying with a few drops of water, and bringing the emulsion to pillular consistency with powdered marsh-mallow. When making up in quantity, use equal parts of creosote, gum arabic, distilled water, and marsh-mallow. The pills should be covered on account of the acidity of the creosote.

M. Ferrand, the well known Paris pharmacist, prefers Martindale's process, as follows: Introduce into a flask with a large mouth equal parts of creosote and neutral soap, cork and agitate until well mixed; place on a water-bath, and bring to fusion, agitate, and let cool. The resultant mass mixes easily with almost any other substance, and the creosote is not altered as it is when chalk, magnesium carbonate, or calcined magnesia is used. The soap must be neutral and dry, and that made from animal fat is preferable to vegetable fat soaps, as it gives a more consistent mass. It will not be necessary to heat the mixture higher than 212 F.

U. S. Tariff Duties on Drugs.

The duties on principal drugs, &c., our American friends have to pay under the McKinley Bill will no doubt interest our readers. We may say these changes will affect our market very little, if any, as many of these goods have been bought in the U. S. for convenience sake, but by ordering in advance can be had from England at former prices, subject of course to market fluctuations:

Acid Boracic, four cents a pound;
chromic, six cents a pound; citric, ten cents a pound; sulphuric, one-fourth of one cent a pound; tannic, seventy-five cents a pound; tartaric, ten cents a pound.

Alcoholic perfumery, \$2 a gallon and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Alum, six-tenths of a cent a pound.

Ammonia carb., 1½ a pound.

" murias, ¾ a pound.

Blue vitrol, 2c a pound.

Borax, refined, 5c a pound.

Camphor, refined, 1c a pound.

Chalk, precip. or prep., 1c a pound.

Chloroform, 25c a pound.

Collodion and compounds, 50c a pound.

Copperas, 3-10 of 1c a pound.

Drugs such as barks, advanced in value by grinding or refining 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Beans, berries, balsams, &c., 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Ether, sulphuric, 40c a pound.

Ether, nitros, 25c a pound.

Glycerine, refined, 1½ a pound.

Iodine, resub., 30c a pound.

Iodoform, \$1.50 a pound.

Licorice, 5½ a pound.

Magnesia, carb., 1c a pound.

" sulphate, 3-10 of 1c a pound.

Oil, castor, 80c a gallon.

" cod liver, 15c a pound.

" croton, 30c a pound.

Essential, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Peppermint, 80c a pound.

Opium preparations 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Opium for smoking, \$12 a pound.

Sal Rochelle, 3c a pound.

Santonine, \$2.50 per pound.

Sponges, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Strychnia, 10c an ounce.

Tartar, cream of, 6c a pound.

Glassware, green, 1c a pound.

flint, 60 per cent. ad valorem.

chemical, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Quicksilver, 10c a pound.

Free list. Assafoetida, bark cinchona, bismuth, bromine, camphor crude, cobalt, coccineal, dandelion root underground, drugs in crude state, ergot, iodine crude, ipecac, jalap, leeches, lime chloride, madder, manna, musk in pods, nux vomica, opium crude, containing 9 per cent. or over of morphia, potash nitrate crude, potash chlorate, pumice, quinia sulphate and all salts of cinchona, saliron, seeds not edible, spices whole, storax, sulphur crude, Tonquin beans, vaccine.

Salol as a Surgical Dressing.

At a recent meeting of the Hunterian Society Mr. Corner brought under notice series of cases illustrative of the antiseptic power of salol as a dressing for wounds, after the part had been rendered aseptic by a 1-in-20 solution of carbolic acid. He did not claim for it greater power than iodoform, and probably other antiseptics, but it had advantage over some. Salol, he said, possesses a pleasant aromatic odour, can be used freely without fear of irritation or poisoning, is absorbent of moisture, which drying forms a hard but friable covering. It will prevent putrefaction, but it will not destroy it when once established. It has been used for several years at the Poplar Hospital, and with excellent results, in compound fractures and dislocations; also as a dressing in amputations, minor and major, and in compound comminuted and depressed fractures of the skull.

FRED'K STEARNS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1855 35 YEARS)

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

WINDSOR, ONT. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK CITY.

We offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed postpaid on application:

PILLS AND GRANULES

Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated. Tinted Granules. In bulk or boxed, with buyer's name.

FLUID EXTRACTS,
Elixirs, Wines, Tinctures, Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.

Syrups—Medicinal and Medicated.

Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS,
Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinated; Pancreatin Pure and Saccharated.

LOZENGES, MENTHOL PENCILS AND INHALERS.

SAXOLINE,
Plain, Perfumed, Medicated; Its Preparations and combinations.

CASCARA SAGRADA,
In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

PLASTERS,
In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.

Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Etc.

Soda Water Requisites, Soluble Essences, Flavoring Extracts, Etc.

National Formulary Preparations—Elixirs, Wines and Syrups.

NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in Pill, Powder, Liquid, or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly himself. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

SPECIALTIES.

Stearns' Effervescent Granular Hydrobromate Caffeine.

Caffeine Seidlitz—Very efficient headache remedy. Improved Bronchial Lozenges—Very soluble. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

Licorice and Tolu Tablets.
The Ideal Inhaler (Menstrualized Air)—For catarrh, cold in the head.

Tonic Hypophosphites—Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Stearns' Fluid Extract—Myrica (Bay Rum Essence)—Highly concentrated, giving true odor of the Bay Leaf.

Fluid Extract Yerba Santa—For disguising the taste of opium.

Fluid Extract Cascara—Modified. Free from bitter taste. Full strength.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal (Colorless).

Fluid Extract Golden Seal—The best dentifrice made. In colored lithographed hinge-top tin boxes.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED'K STEARNS & CO., Windsor.

GLUTEN FLOUR.

This article is highly recommended in cases of Diabetes, as the Starch is mainly converted into dextrine. Many physicians recommend it instead of the imported article. It has now been tested for six years.

DESICCATED WHEAT

For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gas and Derangements.

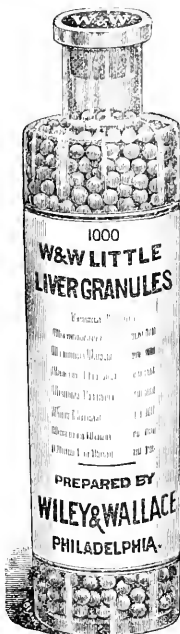
BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 10c. per tin.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleores. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

1,000, 100 Cents.
5,000 (one bottle \$4.25, 10,000 (one bottle \$8.00).
1 gross in glass, 50 in each, \$10.00.
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$8.00.
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$7.00.
Buyers Address.



E. AULD'S
PURE

MUCILAGE

Sticks Everything

BUT THE BUYER.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

759 Craig Street, - MONTREAL.

T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

SPECIALTIES.

Burdock Blood Bitters, Burdock Biting Compound.

Burdock Pills, Burdock L. with Peppermint.

Burdock Pills, At home H. peppermint.

Burdock's Pain Remedy, Burdock's Pain Remedy.

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SELECTIONS.

CHLORO BORATE OF SODA (*natrum chloro-borosum*) is a newly discovered and introduced antiseptic, odorless and non-toxic; it has been found preferable in many cases to corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, creolin, and other similar preparations. Good reports have already been published by many prominent specialists, especially on its use and value in gynecological practice—in 5 and 10 per cent. solutions for injecting or douching; in surgical cases—in three per cent. solutions for irrigating; and in tubercular diseases, eczema, etc.; also latterly in influenza, three per cent. solutions by inhalation, and the powder internally in 0.5 gram. (7½ grains) doses.

THE PREPARATION OF STRONGER MERCURIAL OINTMENT.—M. PISSECHU suggests (*Bull. Pharm. Bordeaux*) the following rapid method of preparation:

Take of

Benzoated lard 100 gm.
Mercury 100 gm.
Oxygenated water, q. s. or say . . . 10 drops.

Mix a small quantity of the lard with the mercury, the latter being placed in the mortar first, and add drop by drop the oxygenated water, stirring until its extinction in the metal. Add by fractions the remainder of the lard. In 20 minutes you thus obtain an ointment which answers every test imposed by the *Pharm. copœia* or generally recommended (frictions between folds of filter paper, examination with the lens, &c.), and not the minutest globule of uncombined mercury can be discovered. Ten drops of the oxygenated water are sufficient for 200 gm. of ointment, and this should be added, as remarked, drop by drop. As to the keeping qualities of the ointment thus prepared, it has been subjected to very test that the official ointment will stand, and has not shown the least deterioration. Besides this fact, the rapidity and ease with which it can be made remove the objections to the frequent preparation of fresh mercurial ointment. In large establishments it may be prepared daily. Its color, when prepared with sufficient deliberation, putting into the mortar only small quantities of lard at a time, and not being too lavish of oxygenated water, is the same as that of the official ointment. Otherwise it is somewhat lighter. The oxygenated water is simply water to which oxygen has been added under pressure and not hydrogen peroxide.

KOCHMUS. Many are the formulas that have been given for this article, but F. Kogelmann, of Gatz, states that in lieu of using any artificial ferments it is better to use butter milk, and in the proportion of one part of this to two parts of sweet milk, from which about two thirds of the cream has been removed. The bottle should be about two thirds full. Shake them three times a day, taking out the cork to allow the carbonic acid to escape; after the fourth day keep corked, necks down, until wanted for use. The addition



This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our first supplies to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

D. DENSMORE & CO., 317 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

of fermenting koumiss to fresh milk will induce the desired fermentation to produce more koumiss.

A NEUTRAL IRON SACCHARATE. Athenstedt has patented, in Germany, the following method of obtaining an alkali-free saccharate of iron: A dilute ferri salt solution is precipitated by the addition of dilute ammonia water at a temperature not lower than 10° C. and not higher than 15° C., the resultant precipitate being an iron hydroxide, which is washed with water at the temperature above mentioned, and immediately mixed with sugar. The mixture is at once heated until the hydroxide is dissolved. No time is lost in the operation, and the result is said to be excellent.

According to the *Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées*, the world's annual output of cinchona may be stated as follows:

	Pounds.
Ceylon	10,600,000
Java	3,600,000
English East India	1,632,000
South America	770,000
London	5,000
West Africa	3,600

a total of about 16,600,000 pounds of bark, representing about 118,000 pounds of sulphate of quinine, worth say \$22,500,000. South America, whence formerly all our supplies of the bark came, now furnishes less than one twentieth of the total amount, and has been relegated to the fourth place among producers.

A NEW COMPOUND OF PHOSPHORUS.—Professor T. E. Thorpe, the well known chemist, has discovered a new compound phosphorus (P_4O_6) which takes the form of acicular crystals, melts with the warmth of the hand, and glows under the same conditions as phosphorus. It burns readily in oxygen and chlorine, and forms a new compound with ethyl alcohol.

TO DEODORIZER NAPHTHALIN. The disagreeable odor of naphthalin to a considerable degree prevents its use in medicine and surgery, and its admixture with camphor or other deodorants has been found to be of but temporary effect. But if it be mixed with benzoin and then sublimed, it loses its tarry odor and acquires a pleasant smell which it retains. Simple mixture with benzoic acid or tincture of benzoin does not suffice.

An electric lamp on the Isle of Wight can be seen 15 miles.

Marvellous!



Wonderful!

"ALUMINUM"

Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98 FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One quarter the weight of silver.

Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

Duryea Jewelry Co.,

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WATSON'S

COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

—UNEQUALLED—

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

THE GREATEST KNOWN CURE FOR

Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, & all Nervous Pain.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

See that the words FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER,

Patented April 10th, Is printed on the Label.

It is well recommended by Physicians and others who have used it for freeing the Head of all Thick Mucous, and Clearing the Nasal Cavities. It is something every Druggist should keep in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction. **Retails for 25c.**

Manufactured by the

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO.,

36 King-st. East, TORONTO.

Sold Wholesale by Lyman Bros., Toronto, also by Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.



To the Druggists of Canada.

A few earnest words regarding that really greatest of all Modern Remedies,

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

It seems to us remarkable that Retail Druggists stand in their own way by holding aloof from a remedy with such an eminent record as this one has. Not only this, a great demand has been created therefore, and particular pains have been taken to make the public fully aware of its wonderful qualities, by virtue of advertisements in over 150 Canadian papers, and plenty of common sense printed pamphlets.

To a certain extent we are aware that this antipathy has been created through a false and maliciously intended formula as given last fall by the *Druggists' Circular*, of New York, purporting to be the Radam Microbe Killer.

This false analysis has been copied and printed by other so-called *druggists' mediums*, until falsehood ceased to be a virtue, and these libelous defamers are being brought up with a round turn by Mr. Wm. Radam. The *Druggists' Circular* has been sued for \$200,000 damages, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the eloquent lawyer, as counsel for Mr. Radam. This suit can end in only one way, a verdict against the Defendants.

The reasons therefore are that Mr. Radam and his companies have made oath that no such *poison formula* enters into the manufacture of the Microbe Killer, and which will be shown in court in due course of time.

The Microbe Killer is a pure water, charged with powerful microbe-destroying gases, and into the composition of which no known Acids, Opiates or Spirits enter.

We shall be pleased to have any Druggist visiting Toronto call on us, and see for himself our Laboratory, and the wonderful method in which this Medicine is manufactured.

PUT UP ONLY IN ONE GALLON JUGS. RETAIL, \$2.00.

For sale Wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN CO., LYMAN BROS. & CO., ELLIOT & CO.

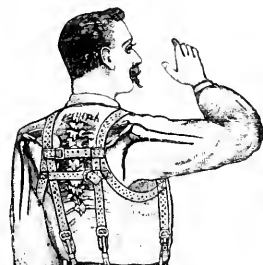
Lending Wholesale Druggists of Chicago, Cleveland, New York and elsewhere, openly endorse this remedy as *par excellence*.

N. B.—The leading members of this Company are Wholesale Druggists, of social and financial standing second to none, and comprise both people of Canada and the United States.

For information and pamphlets address,

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., (Ltd.)

120 King Street West, TORONTO, ONT.



NO MORE ROUND
SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED.

KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness, simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender**. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



THE DORENWEND Electric Belt and Attachments

FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF
ELECTRICITY.



C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Invention.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion,
Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation,
Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence,
Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of
Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of experts.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend is the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contains all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY-FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &C.

Every Druggist should get particulars and Book on Home Electro-Medical Treatment.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN

Our New York Letter.

The current of trade among drug circles is about in volume as it was a year ago, but it is more than likely that in the profit and loss account the former will not show up as cheerfully as then. This applies to all branches, except in some specialties which may be considered outside the general line. Here and there we find some special line allied to the drug trade which has made vast strides in acquiring increased patronage, but these fortunate ones are the few.

The wholesale drug trade find their profits diminished through the pushing methods of competing firms, the methods employed to entice them of some branches of business that in the past they have had mainly the control of, and not least is it a mortification that the retailer will try to get the best of them when any opportunity offers.

The proprietary class of dealers find that in spite of their efforts to keep their goods out of the hands of cutters they are foiled on the one hand, and on the other; the dealers who fail to secure a profit on such articles are pushing their own, so that many are finding diminution of their sales by the regular trade, while many of the cutters only "cut" to bring trade to their own doors and then seek to force their own articles in place of those called for at the cut prices they advertise. In fact the "cutter" by principle is an "Ishmaelite," for his hand is against every man, while few hold him in any kind of loving remembrance. The retail drug trade is far from being satisfactorily commensurate in the profits it affords to its followers, and what with its competitors, who like some varieties of parasites, are eating out its vitals, so far as the margins of profit is necessary for a business man to make a success of his enterprise, it is an unpleasant thing to contemplate what the future may be.

The pharmacist who has a good reputation, a good neighborhood with an adhering clientele, and physicians who do not prepare their own remedies and are not in the habit of fleeing the "doctor's cook" as well as their patients, stands a fair chance to make something better than a living.

What does all this signify? Too many in the same line of business competing for the same trade and holding out too many inducements to draw away trade from their competitors. We note that one of the large wholesale drug houses are withdrawing from the general line of drugs and adopting that of perfumery in lieu. We refer to Luzz, Dalley & Co., a house that with its existence under its predecessors has been established nearly half a century. While due largely to the failing health of the two partners whose names are that of the firm, it yet indicates that wholesale druggists are not reaping the profits they once did. There is a rumor that one of the large Philadelphia drug

firms will shortly announce their withdrawal from active trade.

Our city is making many changes as to its fashions for business locations. Uptown used to be 14th street. Now it is anywhere within six miles of that once far uptown fashionable street. Fifth avenue, once the home of the wealthy aristocrats, is now largely invaded by business firms and the lovely homes are now restaurants, dry goods stores, drug stores, office buildings, tailors' parlors for "tailor-made girls" and what with the busy throng it will doubtless soon be what Broadway was a few years ago. We are here reminded that the first drug store that was on this avenue proved a sad venture for its owner, but in almost the same spot is today one of the most successful of our pharmacists, Fraser & Co., who are very near 25th street.

The College of Pharmacy in this city has now over 300 students in all, and it is said that the present course has been more attractive than any of its predecessors. Its faculty have strong names, Chandler, Bedford, Elliott, Rusby, names that are known everywhere. Prof. Chandler has been lecturing with this college for some twenty-five years or more and his lectures are a wonderful treat to listen to. Prof. Bedford has lectured for seventeen years and we are informed that he has been since 1860 either secretary, trustee or one of the faculty, a pretty close connection as an active worker for its interests. Prof. Elliott was for some years the assistant of Prof. Chandler, but during the past few years has succeeded him in the department of general chemistry and at the head of the chemical laboratory, while Prof. Chandler has taken the department of organic chemistry. Prof. Rusby is the latest acquisition, this being only his second year, succeeding the late Prof. W. DeF. Day, as also the late Prof. Joseph Schrenk, both of whom died during '89. Prof. Rusby made extensive botanical researches in the western territories for the Smithsonian Institution, and later in South America an extensive tour in the land of coca and cinchona as well as explorations along the Amazon have made him an authority as a botanist and deliver after information that relates to drugs and such. He is a very interesting and fluent lecturer, but "we boys" think he is grinding it into us pretty hard, but very effectually. During the past summer the college has been made more attractive in its interior arrangements and all feel more happy. But there are hopes that ere long there will be a new building far more capacious and much better fitted for those who will follow the class of '91.

Election day and the McKinley Bill and its effects have not so much interest for you Canadians, but who knows that before we students shall be old men your part of the continent will not be "of us." Quien Sabe?

Pyrroxylon should be kept packed in glass and moist with its weight of water.



LIFE,
GROWTH
—AND—
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,
R. J. DEVINS,
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.

The Northern Pine REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE
FOR

ASTHMA, HAY FEVER

CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to relieve and Cure Lamé Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 25c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

JAMES L. LEAVITT,
Attleboro, Mass., U. S.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE.

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to all and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write:—"Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. . . . Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said:—"We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote:—"Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say:—"We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carnant, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows:—"I have suffered terribly from PILES and Hemorrhoids, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6 00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands unprecedented. Its sales are without a rival.



All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Fresh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* is to benefit mutually all interest in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*.

The "old reliable" Payson's Indelible Ink is brought to your notice in this number of the *Druggist*.

Druggists are invited to correspond with the Western Leather Mfg. Co., of Chicago, when requiring anything in the line of physicians' cases, etc. See their advt.

The Evans Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, advertise their specialty in this issue. "G" is being rapidly introduced and largely advertised and no doubt will have a large sale.

The Drummond Medicine Co., Toronto, call attention in this issue to their preparations, which they are pushing thoroughly and advertising liberally. See their advertisement on page 24.

The Electric Inhaler, manufactured by the Franklin Medicine Co., Toronto, although only a short time before the public, already commands a ready sale. It is a taking article, sells at sight and affords a good profit. See advt.

Densoline, a petroleum product, manufactured by the Cleveland Petroleum Co., is offered to the trade in bulk or bottled, also their various toilet preparations and other products. These goods may be obtained from the American Oil Co., Adelaide street, Toronto, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Garfield Tea is rapidly becoming one of the standard proprietary articles of Canada, and if liberal and judicious advertising has any effect, and who can deny its value, the sales of this article must rapidly increase. Write to the Canadian agents, D. Dunsmore & Co., Toronto, for a supply of their advertising matter and free samples and they will be forwarded free, by mentioning this paper.

Attention is directed to the open letter addressed to the druggists of Canada by the Wm. Radam Mierobe-Killer Co., in this issue. They claim that the formula published by several journals, purporting to be a correct analysis of their preparation, is entirely incorrect, and being anxious that druggists alone should handle their preparations, solicit correspondence from them.

Harvard Bronchial Syrup, which is advertised in this number, is manufactured by A. J. Lawrence from the receipt of one of the medical faculty of the celebrated Harvard College, and is pronounced to be one of the best remedies now in the market. Mr. Lawrence has been obliged in consequence of the increased demand for this preparation to move his laboratory to Montreal, where in future all orders should be addressed.

In a recent issue the Boston *Christian Leader* says: "It is not saying too much to state that there is no preparation of the kind comparing with Imperial Granum as a delicious nutritious food, and there is nothing that can be taken for a dietary food that can equal it. We know its merits because we have used it ourselves with the greatest benefit." The manufacturers advertise this article with elegance and good taste, and it is a standard article on stock lists from Maine to California. The sales for the year 1889-90 are the largest on record. *The Druggists' Circular*, New York, April, 1890.

Many druggists like to wear an emblem of their business, and we illustrate two such recently brought out by a jewelry house of New York, which are both pretty and appropriate. The pin is of solid silver with blue enamel and presents a neat and attractive appearance. The retail price of the pin is 75 cents. The watch charm is a nice looking mortar cut in colored onyx, with rolled gold postle and trimmings. It retails at \$1.50, for which amount it will be sent by mail.

These pins were adopted as the official badge at the last meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, the members wearing silver pins and the officers wearing gold ones. See advt. of Duryea Jewelry Co. on page 10.

A New Excipient.

According to the *Journal de Chim. Med.*, August 7th, M. Adam, a Parisian pharmacist, has produced a resin soap which may be recommended as constituting a new pharmaceutical excipient. The formula is as follows: Resin, 100 parts; carbonate of potash, 50 parts; water, 300 parts. The components are heated to the boiling point, when an effervescence takes place, the product being finished when the disengagement of gas ceases. The heat may be continued, however, until any desired consistency is obtained. The product may be made hard, if necessary. This soap is soluble in water and does not give a precipitate with marine salt. It may be used as an excipient for a great many drugs, and it has the advantage of being less costly than either vaseline or cerate. It should not be used with metallic salts, owing to the liability to double decomposition. Resin soap works well with mercury and mixes freely with camphor, naphthol, sulphide of carbon, tar, &c. It does not make a homogeneous product with the oil of cade. It appears to have been serviceable thus far in the preparation of some of the remedies used by veterinary surgeons.—*American Jour. Pharm.*

Absolutely pure sulphur is now obtained cheaply from hydrogen sulphide.

Kerry, Watson & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 351 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

We call attention this month to the following recent importations, and invite correspondence from buyers. Samples and quotations given promptly.

Purchasers will consult their own interests by getting our prices before buying.

Virgin Olive Oil in 1 gal. cans
Virgin Olive Oil in 5 gal. cans
Virgin Olive Oil in flasks
Castile Soap, Dragon Brand, White
Castile Soap, Vierge Brand, White
Castile Soap, Ciel Brand, Mottled
Castor Oil, Italian "Water White"

CHAMOMILES.

We offer a specially fine sample of this year's crop at low figures.

Rose Petals Red, this year's picking
Acetic Acid Glacial in 44 lb demis
Acetic Acid, Strong B. P., 44 lb demis
Sweet Almond Oil in 10 lb tins
Organum Oil in 10 lb tins
Rosemary Oil in 10 lb tins
Garden Lavender Oil in 10 lb tins
Orange Flower Water in 52 pound coppers
Rose Water in 52 lb coppers

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.



A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbes or germs of all diseases can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,
AND OFFICE } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



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F. F. DALLEY & Co., EVANS & SONS, LTD.

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J. WINER & Co., ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,
F. F. DALLEY & Co., G. O. BRIGGS & SONS.

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LONDON DRUG CO., C. McCALLUM,
JAS. KENNEDY & Co.

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EVANS & SONS, LTD.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own nature, remove all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The object is to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrated that one remedy has met these conditions and that it

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

The safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh

As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients truly concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

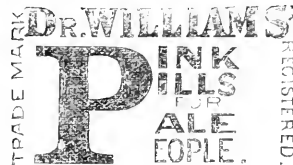
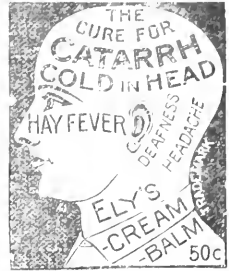
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition. For Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price. 50c.

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.



MESSRS. FULFORD & CO. take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of news paper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these PILLS. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large; sales certain. Order your supply now.

PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anemia, all forms of Debility, Suppression of the Monthly Periods, Female Weakness, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders,

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

FULFORD & CO.,

Wholesale Trade Agents.

S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET

MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties.

Father Mathew Remedy,

Dr. Sey's Remedy,

Persian Lotion,

Indigenous Bitters,

Audette's Hair Promotor.

BARKWELL'S

CORN - CURE.

THE BEST SELLING --

—BEST ADVERTISED

And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT

Drug Report.

Business during the past month has been very good. In minerals there has been another advance. Oil peppermint is higher again. Glassware, green and flint, will be worth more money on account of higher cost of manufacturing. The demand for aristol, sulfonal and phenacetine has been large. No change in price to note.

Hops are a little higher for new stock. Glycerine is a little easier. Nitrate silver is lower again. Tar Barbadoes are higher owing to scarcity.

Quinine, Howard's, a little cheaper; German is unchanged. Contis' White Castile Soap is being counterfeited. A 50 per cent. duty has been imposed on Contis' Acetic Acid, and we understand the jobbing prices are \$5 and \$9 per doz. Chamom skins have again advanced at least 10 per cent.

It appears that the amount of English money which has been invested in industrial enterprises in the United States has equalled in the last two years about £200,000 a week, amounting in all to about £20,000,000, or \$100,000,000.

It is calculated that about 150 Canadian exhibits will be shown at the Jamaica exhibition. There are 117 now entered, and many more are the subject of correspondence.

The solid fibre, the Celluloid and the Zylonite interests are likely to be consolidated ere long. The plan now under consideration is that a large stock company is to be formed which is to absorb the shares of the three. The stockholders of the companies are to receive for their property an equivalent in the shares of the new company. The concerns which will go into the combination are the American Zylonite Co., of North Adams; the Celluloid Co., of Newark, and the Lithard Co., of Newberryport. The new company will be known as the United Celluloid Co., with a capitalization of \$6,000,000.

To Remove Floating Specks from Liquids.

Pharmacists are frequently annoyed to find a few floating particles of dirt from the cork or other sources, in a large bottle of limpid fluid.

Where the particles are not so numerous as to make the operation tedious, these can be easily removed without straining the whole preparation as follows:

Close one end of a glass tube (of suitable length and diameter) with the thumb, immerse the other extremity in the liquid and bring it as closely above the "speck" as possible. Raise the thumb for a fraction of a second, replace it firmly and remove the tube.

The occupation closely resembles fishing, and as the operator, after a little practice

becomes an expert, a tedious task is soon transmuted into a diversion. —*Pharm. Era.*

EUPHORINE.—This is the name under which the firm of Dr. J. von Heyden is introducing the compound phenylurethane, $\text{CO}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, which was first discovered by Professor Giacomini, of Turin. Henceforth it will be known as "Euphorine." It is said to possess anti-thermic, antirheumatic, analgesic, and antiseptic properties.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.



M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

(Canadian Branch of Cleveland Petroleum Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.

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SUPERIOR TO "VASELINE"

(PURE PETROLEUM JELLY)

"Nature's Healing Ointment"

—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—

CLEVELAND PETROLATUM CO.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"GOLD SEAL" Densoline, for Chapped Hands and Rough Skin.

Densoline Cold Cream for the Complexion.

Densoline Pomade, Elegantly Perfumed.

Densoline Camphor Ice.

Densoline Cosmetique.

Densoline Hair Oil.

Densoline Toilet Soap, made from Pure Petroleum Jelly, a perfect cure for all Skin Affections.

Densoline Articulated, Camphorated, Carbolated, etc., for Physicians' use.

Densoline Hoof Ointment, a perfect remedy for Hard and Cracked Feet and all Abrasions of the Skin.

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

Brown's Lustrous Harness Oil, the most perfect Leather Dressing in the market.

We also manufacture a full line of Lubricating Oils and Axle Grease.

DENSOLINE is the PUREST and MOST PERFECT Petroleum Jelly on the market, and, taken internally, will furnish instant relief and a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Catarrh and Asthma.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Orders by mail or otherwise receive prompt attention. Order direct from us and save freight, duty and broker's charges.

AMERICAN OIL CO., 29 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

No HUMBUG.

GENTLEMEN: —

This is what we are doing. With a small bill of our goods, we print you a nice, neat, Newspaper, as published by yourself, at your place of business, with a three column display advertisement on front page. You can give the paper any name you like—it is your paper. You can have all your Specialties mentioned. Also locals on Dispensing and Perfume trade. It makes an excellent advertisement for you, and we will create a demand for the goods. All the LIVE Druggists are taking hold of it. You get the papers for nothing, and a good profit on the goods. You will have to have the goods soon, and you might as well have the benefit of a good advertisement. Of course our goods are advertised in the paper, which helps to create a demand. Send for particulars and a copy of the paper. We will give an extra 10 per cent. off the bill on orders by mail.

OUR GOODS ARE:

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism, - \$1.00

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Catarrh, - 50c.

Manley's Good Samaritan Oil, - 25c.

Manley's Throat and Lung Syrup, - 25c.

Write for particulars and mention this paper.

Drummond Medicine Co.,

TORONTO, CANADA.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

HAIR BRUSHES (French).

We are just in receipt of the largest invoice we have ever imported. Prices range from \$21.00 to \$2.10 per dozen. These goods are bought from one of the largest French makers at special prices given to no other Canadian firm, and we are still selling them at last year's prices.

TOOTH BRUSHES (French).

As sole agents for one of the largest firms in France, we can sell at specially low prices. Our present stock is large and well assorted.

Our **SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**, made fresh every week from Pure Spirits, is unequalled for Strength and Purity.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

We are agent for the celebrated house of F. MILLON, 98 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris, and are just in receipt of a large shipment of his goods.

CHEMICALS.

Large stocks always on hand from Howard, Merck, Dunn, Smith, Schering, Fletcher, Boehringer, &c.

We manufacture to order Chemicals not usually kept in stock.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$3 68	\$3 85
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALON, oz.	40	45
ANDRYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50
Copaiiba, lb.	90	1 00
Pern, lb.	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canela, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada, lb.	39	35
Cassia, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Eln, selected, lb.	16	18
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Head-crush, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	25	40
Sassafras, lb.	13	15
Soap (quillay), lb.	15	18
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	2 50	2 60
powdered, lb.	2 60	2 70
Juniper, lb.	10	12
Ground, lb.	12	11
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
Brns, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BITTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 40	2 10
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20
CAUSTICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Prep., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
Clover, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
COFFEIN, Senna, lb.	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTLERISH BONE, lb.	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVERS POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
EGG, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
EMERSON, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	11
Powd., lb.	14	17
Fowls, lb.	15	20
Flowers, Andia, lb.	55	60
Calendula, lb.	30	35
Camomile, Roman, lb.	30	35
German, lb.	30	35
Elder, lb.	29	32
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	35	40
Spanish, Vala, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	1 00	1 35
French, white, lb.	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.	20	22
GRAIANA, lb.	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50
GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbados, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Assafetida, lb.	23	25
Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20
Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80
Sorts, lb.	60	75
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb.	80	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	1 20
Kino, true, lb.	45	48
Myrrh, lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	4 50	4 75
Opium, lb.	6 00	7 00
Powdered, lb.	12 40	13 00
Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	35	40
Shellac, lb.	35	40

Bleached, lb.	15	50
Spice, true, lb.	30	35
Tagaranti, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.	25	75
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
Bilberwort, lb.	27	30
Berwick, lb.	16	18
Bonest, ozs, lb.	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chinetta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	28
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	15	20
Hamamelis, ozs, lb.	45	50
Jadonand, lb.	38	40
Lemon Balm, lb.	10	15
Liverwort, German, lb.	10	45
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Mother, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Sage, Ozs, lb.	15	18
Sassafras, lb.	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	15	20
Hops, fresh, lb.	30	35
INDIGO, Michas, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	10	45
IRISGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Asente, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Bacha, long, lb.	40	45
Short, lb.	15	18
Coca, lb.	55	60
Digitalis, lb.	18	20
Encalyptus, lb.	25	30
Hyoscyamus, lb.	25	30
Matric, lb.	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Timevelly, lb.	15	25
Stramonium, lb.	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
LEUCIN, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
LEUCIN, Salaz, doz.	45	50
Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
Grasso, lb.	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb	38	40	Subnitrate, lb	2	40	2	60
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	BORAX, lb	10	11		
" Ayer's Pellets, 5 lb. tins	1	75	Virginia Snake, lb	40	45	Powdered, lb	12	13		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	Yellow Duck, lb	15	18	Bismuth, oz	8	10		
" Tai, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	REM, Bay, gal	2	00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25		
LEPTIS, oz	30	35	Essence, lb	3	00	Iodide, oz	45	50		
LYCOPORIUM, lb	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz	1	90	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1	50	1	60
MADE, lb	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	Iodide, oz	95	1	00	
MANNA, lb	1	60	Star, lb	35	40	Phosphate, precip, lb	35	38		
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10	Bindock, lb	30	35	Sulphide, oz	5	6		
Irish, lb	9	10	Candy, bag or less, lb	4	5	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12		
MUSK, Tongue, oz	46	00	Caraway, lb	10	13	CHINIDINE, oz	15	18		
NITRATES, lb	21	25	Cardamom, lb	1	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1	25	1	50
Powdered, lb	25	30	Celery	20	25	Croton, oz	75	80		
NITRATES, lb	1	00	Colchicum	1	25	CHLOROFORM, lb	50	1	75	
NIX VOMICA, lb	10	12	Coriander, lb	10	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30		
Powdered, lb	22	25	Cumin, lb	15	20	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph, oz	15	20		
OKAPI, lb	12	15	Fennel, lb	15	17	COCAINE, Mur., oz	6	00	7	00
ONITMENT, Merc, lb 1/2 and 1	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9	COFFEE, Sulph, (Blue Vitrol) lb	7	8		
Citrine, lb	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb	3	4	Iodide, oz	65	70		
PARALDEHYDE, oz	15	18	Ground, lb	1	5	COTON, lb	1	3		
PEPPER, black, lb	22	25	Hemp, lb	5	6	ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80		
Powdered, lb	25	30	Mustard, white, lb	9	12	Sulphuric, lb	35	40		
PITCH, black, lb	3	4	Powdered, lb	15	20	EXALGINE, oz	1	00	1	10
Bergandy, true, lb	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	HYDROXYLAMINE, Sulph, crystals, gr	25	30		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2	25	Quince, lb	40	50	IODINE, Resublimed, lb	5	00	5	50
Adhesive, yd	12	13	Rape, lb	8	9	IONOPHORM, lb	6	00	7	00
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Strophanthus, oz	50	55	IODOI, oz	1	20	1	40
Gallium Comp., lb	80	85	Worm, lb	22	25	Iron, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
Lead, lb	20	25	SCHLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30	Carbonate, Precip, lb	15	15		
Poppy Heads, per 100	20	25	SEED, Castile, Mortled, pure, lb	10	12	Sacchi, lb	35	40		
ROSE, Cannon, lb	21	25	White, Contris, lb	15	16	Chloride, lb	45	55		
White, lb	21	25	Powdered, lb	25	35	Salt, lb	13	16		
ROSEBERRY, White, oz	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	12	25	Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1	00	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	20	32	STRENGTH, lb	55	60	And Ammon, lb	75	80		
ROSE, Acornite, lb	22	25	TERRESTRIAL, China, oz	75	80	And Quinine, lb	1	50	3	00
Althea, cut, lb	30	35	Vance, lb	10	12	Quin, and Stray, oz	35	40		
Belladonna, lb	25	30	WAX, White, lb	50	75	And Stychemine, oz	13	15		
Blood, lb	15	16	Yellow	40	45	Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55		
Bitter, lb	27	30	Woody, Guinea, rasped	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60		
Blackberry, lb	15	18	Quassia chips, lb	10	12	Hypophosphites, oz	20	25		
Bindock, crushed, lb	18	20	Red Sanders, ground, lb	5	6	Iodide, oz	40	45		
Calamus, leaf, white, lb	20	25	Santal, ground, lb	5	6	Syrup, lb	45	50		
Canada Snake, lb	30	35	CHEMICALS.							
Cashew, Black, lb	15	20	Acetic, Acetic, lb	10	12	Lactate, oz	5	6		
Colchicum, lb	10	45	Glacial, lb	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb	15	16		
Columbo, lb	20	22	Benzoin, English, oz	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb	75	80		
Powdered, lb	25	30	German, oz	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9		
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40	Boric, lb	20	25	Exsiccated, lb	8	10		
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb	40	45	And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85		
Cureuma, powdered, lb	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2	10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	85	90		
Dandelion, lb	15	18	No. 2, lb	1	25	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15		
Elecampane, lb	15	18	Chic, lb	60	65	Carbonate, lb	7	8		
Galangal, lb	15	18	Gallo, oz	10	12	Iodide, oz	35	40		
Gelsenium, lb	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35	Red, lb	7	9		
Gentian, lb	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz bot	1	50	LIQUOR, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	3	1		
Ground, lb	10	12	dos doz	1	50	One lbs	6	7		
Powdered, lb	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	40	45		
Ginger, African, lb	11	12	Mariatic, lb	3	5	Carbonate, oz	30	35		
Poa, lb	13	15	Chem, pure, lb	18	20	Citrate, oz	25	30		
Jamaica, bleached, lb	22	25	Nitric, lb	10	13	Iodide, oz	50	55		
Poa, lb	28	30	Chem, pure, lb	25	30	Salicylate, oz	35	40		
Ginseng, lb	4	10	Oleic, purified, lb	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc, lb	55	60		
Golden Seal, lb	90	1	Oxalic, lb	12	13	Carbonate, lb	18	20		
Gold Thread, lb	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1	00	Citrate, gran, lb	40	45		
Hellbore, White, powd, lb	12	15	Dilute, lb	13	17	Sulph, (Epson salt), lb	13	3		
Indian Hemp	20	20	Pyrogallol, oz	40	50	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	15	7		
Ipecac, lb	2	80	Sulphuric, white, lb	2	00	MERCURY, lb	25	30		
Powdered, lb	3	60	Sulphuric, carbony, lb	2	25	Menthol, lb	90	95		
Jalap, lb	55	60	Bottles, lb	15	20	Ammon (White Precip), lb	1	50	1	55
Powdered, lb	60	65	Chem, pure, lb	5	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1	20	1	25
Kava Kava, lb	40	90	Tannic, lb	1	10	Calomel, lb	1	50	1	60
Licorice, lb	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb	45	50	With Chalk, lb	65	70		
Powdered, lb	13	15	ACETANILIDE, oz	10	12	Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40		
Mandrake, lb	13	18	ACETANILIDE, grain	1	5	Bis, oz	30	35		
Masterwort, lb	16	40	Alum, cryst, lb	1	3	Oxide, Red, lb	1	50	1	55
Orris, Florentine, lb	15	20	Powdered, lb	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75		
Powdered, lb	20	22	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	50	55		
Parina, Biava, true, lb	10	15	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs, oz	2	00	2	10
Pink, lb	75	80	Carbonate, lb	12	13	Muriate 1/2 ozs, oz	1	90	2	00
Parsley, lb	30	35	Iodide, oz	35	40	Sulphate, 1/2 ozs, oz	1	90	2	00
Pennyroyal, lb	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40		
Poke, lb	15	18	Muriate, lb	12	16	PHOSPHORUS, lb	5	6		
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20	Valerianate, oz	55	60	PIPERIN, oz	1	00	1	10
Rhbarb, lb	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, lb	16	18	PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1	10	
Rhubarb, lb	75	2	ANTIPYRIN, oz	1	00	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	55	60		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	12	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40		
Cut, lb	50	55	Iodide, oz	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb	15	17		
Senega, lb	55	65	Fowler's sol, lb	13	15	Bichromate, lb	12	13		
Squill, lb	13	15	Iodide, oz	35	40	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	28	30		
Stillingia, lb	22	25	White, lb	6	7	Bromide, lb	45	50		
Powdered, lb	25	27	ARGONINE, Sulph, in 1/2 ozs, oz	7	00	Carbonate, lb	11	16		
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45	Chlorate, Eng, lb	18	20		
			Subcarbonate, lb	2	75	Powdered, lb	23	25		

Citrate, lb.	75	90	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Leonurus, lb.	1 50	1 00
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Carbonate, lb.	25	29	Mustard, E. cutted, oz.	60	65
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Nectar, oz.	1 25	1 50
Iodide, lb.	3 75	1 00	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Orange, lb.	3 75	3 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Pernanganate, lb.	65	70	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Organum, lb.	60	70
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pathebra, oz.	1 75	1 80
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Peppermint, lb.	1 00	1 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rhodum, oz.	80	85
Oils, oz.	10	15	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Rue, oz.	25	30
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1 00	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Capseum, oz.	60	65	Savin, lb.	1 00	1 75
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cassi, lb.	1 50	1 60	Spice, lb.	65	70
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Tansy, lb.	1 25	1 50
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Copaba, lb.	1 60	1 75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Iodide, oz.	10	15	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	FIXED OILS.		
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Castor, lb.	13	14
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	Cod Liver, N. E., gal.	1 00	1 50
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	Nowegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SULFONAL, oz.	60	70	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	LESSLER, bottled, gal.	75	78
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	25	30	Juniper berries (English), lb.	1 50	5 00	Raw, gal.	73	75
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	50	75	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	Sisal, gal.	2 25	2 40
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	PAWM, lb.	12	13
						SERUM, gal.	1 00	1 75
						TERPENTINE, gal.	70	75

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
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"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo"

S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

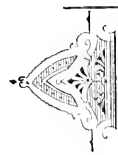
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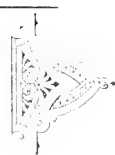
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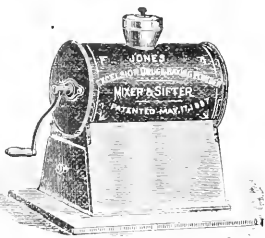
As these preparations are susceptible to the action of frost and cannot be shipped in cold weather (except by express), we would suggest that you order without delay a sufficient stock to tide you over till Spring.

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ONLY \$10. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Easily Cleaned, and no Wood
to Stent.Dust Proof and Changeable
Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
 50 Mesh and 150 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 7 in. each.
 Two Sieves, 10 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Icing Powder, etc. Send for circular to sell. Manufacturer and Inventor.
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 Agents Wanted.

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SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.
 WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

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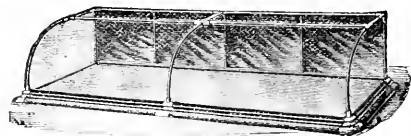
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 Summer for Tan, Freckles, Sunburn.

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Syrup of Tar and Tolu

—FOR—
 Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

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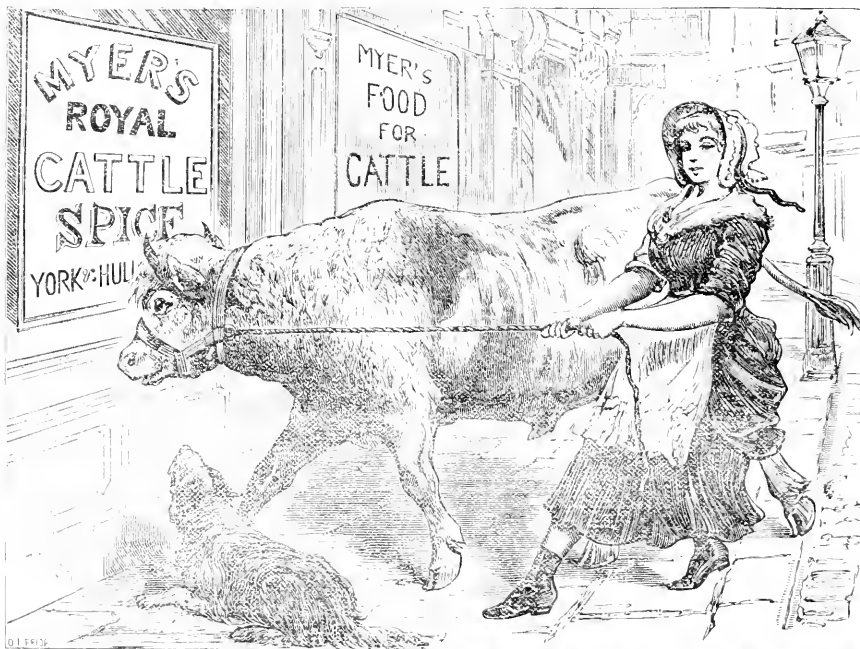
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Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country.

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PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2. PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1
STRATHROY, ONT. 1

DECEMBER, 1890.

16 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, 1 No. 12.
TORONTO, ONT. 1

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All clippings or drafts to be made payable to the editor. No advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,
6 Wellington St. West.

Pharmaceutical Association of
Hamilton.

The regular meeting of the above association was held in their rooms on the 11th inst., P. C. Bläicher, President, in the chair. The Secretary and Treasurer handed in their annual reports showing a very satisfactory condition of the membership and finances. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Vincent; 1st Vice-President, W. C. Niblett; 2nd Vice-President, J. W. Gerrie; Secretary, J. W. Sutherland; Treasurer, R. Briery; Auditors, Messrs. Zimmerman and Howell.

After disposing of the routine business of the evening the committee on entertainments very kindly invited all to accompany them to supper. The invitation being accepted, the brethren accordingly adjourned to "Newport's," where he had prepared a sumptuous repast in his usual good style, which did credit to the caterer, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by everyone present. Speeches were made by the President, Vice-President, and several of the members; stories were told, songs sung, toasts drunk, and it was not until the "wee hour" that the crowd dispersed.

A Good Offer.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of *The Cosmopolitan* appearing in this issue, and the clubbing rates at which we are offering this choice magazine and the *Canadian Druggist* for 1891. By subscribing to the superb Xmas number of the magazine will be included.

Science is knowledge; art is skill in using that knowledge.

Window Dressing.

It is very gratifying and highly commendable to observe that more increased interest is being taken in the matter of the tasteful decorations and proper arrangement of goods in store windows than formerly. There was a time, when even in our cities and large towns, little or no attention was given to this important matter, and although the store itself might be admirably arranged in all its details, and everything made as attractive as possible, yet the windows, which, with a little taste and not very much labor, might prove an attractive and paying advertisement were very frequently neglected.

In these days of push and keen competition, when a merchant's success depends a great deal on appearance and display of goods, it is well that the tasteful arrangement of the window should receive careful attention and any effort put forth by the merchant to improve its general appearance will, it may be assured, meet with the approval and increased trade of the customers. Many suggestions might be made in regard to this question of window dressing, but as there are differences in localities, various classes of customers, diversity of goods kept in stock, etc., it would be a difficult matter to give expression to the many devices that might be suggested, suffice it for the present to call our readers' attention to the desirability of seeing that the store windows are *always clean and bright*, that a *moderate* display of suitable goods are placed in them and *changed frequently*, that an *overcrowding* confines the spectator, and that goods should be so placed as to command the best view from varying directions. Care should be taken in the selection of goods for display, neither gilt nor plated goods should be used unless changed every day. Mirrors should not be exposed to the strong light, and the rays of the sun very soon affect the odors as well as destroying the labels of perfumery, etc. Attention should also be given to the varying seasons, and goods particularly suitable for each season be shown. This matter is one that requires a little study, and experience will soon prove that the more care devoted to this work, the larger will be the returns from the labor.

When you select styles or grades of goods for stock, look through the eye and pocket of your customers.

The Relations Between the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions.

BY THOMAS F. WOOD.

We assume that it is of importance that the medical and pharmaceutical professions should be on better relations with each other, since it is obvious that the tendency of the druggist is to be purely a merchant in drugs and sundries, and of the doctor to ignore pharmacy entirely. The knowledge which the doctor, whose career began fifty years ago, had of the appearance and properties of drugs and of pharmaceutical processes in common use, put him within easy access of the profounder knowledge of drugs which he administered, and this part of his education every one recognizes as an advantage above that of his competitor, who, in the absence of such knowledge, bases his beliefs upon the advertising matter so diligently placed within the reach of every one.

As already intimated, the druggist is becoming a merchant in sundries, having more or less special knowledge of the pharmaceutical processes necessary to compound a prescription, but standing several removes from the crude drug, inasmuch as the fluid extracts and powders, etc., come to him ready prepared by the wholesale manufacturer, he assuming no responsibility as to the genuineness of the original source of it, being satisfied entirely with the skill and the integrity of the manufacturer.

The reason of this is that to the drug business, as to the medical practice, there are two ways of approach, one by the commercial door, the other upon the basis of educational preparation. The druggist whose idea is solely that of a livelihood and a higher degree of pecuniary emolument in his occupation, must pay as much attention to the profit on push boxes, cigars and confectionery, as he does upon the recognition of a genuine specimen of Turkey rhubarb or the freshness of a sample of ergot. The doctor, too, whose ambition is to make at once a financial success, will be forward to make such use of the clap-net of display in his office and his equipage as will dazzle the eye of the multitude, his library at the same time being but a lean collection of showy shelf-keepers, or the more sagacious use of dummies, such as Dr. Billings recognized in the office of a practitioner he visited,

which consisted of eviscerated patent-office bindings bearing the titles of rare books which made even this veteran bibliographer's eyes wonder. The mercenary doctor and druggist, therefore, are not far apart.

There is a small class, though, in both professions, who are prepared by the education to meet upon a common ground. This has one practical example in the conference of the committee on revision of the Pharmacopœia, and the utility of these meetings has in a measure suggested these thoughts. The matter may be summed up after this fashion:

The doctor, for his own sake, ought to know more of materia medica and therapeutics in order to be a leader and not an ignorant follower of any designing vendor who may come along. The druggist ought to be able, after hearing the suggestions of the needs of the physician in the treatment of the sick, to supply him a finished product. In practice, though, the seductive agent comes along with his samples, creates a demand in the physician's mind, the druggist loads up with a new stock. The doctor, upon thorough trial, may not find the preparation as useful as represented—a pitfall from which he might have been delivered had he been properly educated, or had there been proper professional understanding between the two. The result is, the druggist gets a lot of stock he can do nothing with, because by this time the credulous doctor may have found a new favorite compound and the druggist asked to repeat the experiment, and as he seems to be compelled to do it to keep his customers, he must make his prices higher than those mentioned to the doctor by the travelling agent, and there are grumbings and dissatisfactions on the part of the patients.

To those who have observed this peculiar course of events there must have come a conviction that most ready-made compounds are a burden to druggists and doctors and patients, and if our doctors had the knowledge of pharmacy necessary or had the assurance of the skill of their druggists, by far the majority of what are now virtually proprietary compounds could be made extemporaneously and at a reasonable rate. The issue of the National Formulary showed that there is such a thing as putting in book form formulas that meet the demands of the doctor, and these could be largely increased if the doctors would take the same pains to let their wants be known, as the compilers of that formulary took to select them from the best sources in their reach.

The real reasons why our doctors do not see the necessity for some understanding with the druggist is because the experiment of a conference has never been tried. We learn that such a movement is about to be inaugurated and, if such members of the pharmaceutical profession as we could select were members of the conference, we are certain that good results will follow.

We cannot close these remarks without again urging upon medical students the

necessity of the practice of pharmacy in the dispensary or drug store. An active student could easily put in a few weeks during his course, and find it a matter of recreation as well as a source of practical knowledge, and if his future field is to be the country, where he will be his own druggist, he will find this knowledge indispensable.

To those druggists who carry on shop-prescribing, based upon the files of prescriptions of which they are the custodians, we wish to say: abandon your disputable and dangerous practice, honor the physician by being his helper, protect his reputation when you find his prescriptions inaccurate, and your business will increase and you will elevate your shop-keeping to a profession. *Western Druggist.*

Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

At a recent meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmaceutical Association Mr. Fredrick Park, President, spoke amongst other topics on the advantages of such associations. A portion of his address, clipped from *The British and Colonial Druggist* will repay perusal. He said: He thought they all derived great benefit from such associations as theirs, as apart from the pleasure of hearing the opinions of other pharmacists, by meeting and discussing subjects of interest, they tended to improve their mutual welfare, and at times

such as the present, they were enabled to discuss pharmaceutical politics. They also learned a great deal from each other in connection with their daily business, yet not neglecting the social side of the question, being enabled to spend an evening in an exceedingly pleasant manner. What was of still more importance, the association established a union among them, which in their trade was so desirable, in order that trade interests might be efficiently safeguarded, and which in the absence of combined effort were allowed to go to the wall. Especially those who were students ought to reap benefit from the association by attending the meetings and hearing the papers and discussions. These were all of mutual interest, and students would gather a considerable amount of useful information, which would stand them in good stead in the examination-room, and, what was of even more importance, would prove useful to them in future, both behind the counter and in the laboratory. Younger members had excellent opportunities of getting information on knotty points by asking questions and initiating discussions, which, although not absolutely clearing up a point in dispute, yet, in all probability, would throw some light on the subject. They also had an excellent opportunity of gaining confidence in their own powers by joining in the discussions which arose. The papers read should be of a practical nature, useful alike to qualified or unqualified. Their studies should not cease with the possession of the "Minor" parchment, but each one ought to

TAKE UP SOME SPECIAL BRANCH OF SCIENCE AS A "HOBBY."

upon which he could fall back by way of recreation. His own personal experience went to prove the value of such a recreation. Even if they had their studies to look to, it was necessary to have an antidote to continual study, as it would refresh their minds and enable them to pursue their studies with greater zest. An assistant or apprentice had excellent opportunities afforded him of engaging in a hobby, he being in a position to understand and obtain most apparatus of a scientific nature on terms which were not within reach of young men of other businesses. The camera and the microscope were admirable instruments which gave excellent and unlimited scope for the mind, and he could speak with pleasure of happy hours spent with them. It mattered little what branch of science was followed so long as it distracted the mind from business and *£ s. d.* Their education suited them so well for understanding all that appertained to scientific instruments and most of the chemical and physical reactions of such, that they held an enviable position with regard to opportunity for choosing their hobby. Photography was an excellent example of this. Let him say a few words about

MAKING GOOD USE OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE. Those who made most use of knowledge gained were those who prove most successful in business. It was of no use storing away information in their brains. It was meant to be turned to some practical account. Knowledge hoarded up was of no benefit to any one, not even to the possessor of it. The habit of observation and reflection should be carefully cultivated. Let them try and find out the *rationale* of everything instead of taking things for granted. Very often they might not be able to apply knowledge they possessed to any practical advantage at the time, but it was sure to come in handy sooner or later. He would advocate the value of research, and would try and impress them with the importance of such work. There was an immense field for them in chemistry. There was no limit to it, but it was of just as much importance to find new uses for known facts as it was to discover altogether new ones. Look at the recent rapid strides taken by science as applied to steam, electricity, &c., the telephone, telegraph and electric light! The same applied to pharmacy, and by extending the scope of present appliances they might benefit the community as much as though they were the discoverers of a new chemical law.

There is a magnetism about earnestness that convicts a man almost every time. Be thoroughly in earnest in everything you do, and you are a great way in accomplishing what you undertake. Earnestness is epidemic. If you have something to sell and you intensify your belief that it is the best, you may be sure to carry conviction.



"TYRIAN"



HOT WATER BOTTLES

**FOR THE WINTER
MONTHS.**

All Rubber

The All Rubber Bottles are heavy, well made and first-class in every particular.

Cloth inserted differ from the All Rubber only in having a piece of cloth inserted in the rubber to strengthen them.



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We are covering Water Bottles with OLD GOLD and BLUE PLUSH, which gives them a very handsome appearance. Recommended by Physicians on account of being so soft and warm when in contact with the flesh. A new thing and very popular with the trade. Each bottle tagged "TYRIAN."

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Each Bottle put up in a neat paste-board box bearing our Name & Trade-Mark,
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MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

- FOR THE -

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Olor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

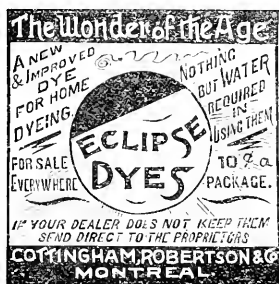
Plush is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,

53 Front St. East, - Toronto.



The old fashioned dyes now in use, requiring so much trouble and expense, ARE LONG AWAY WITH US EVER.

Insist on having the ECLIPSE DYES. They are the Latest, the Brightest, the Cheapest and the Best.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Bondoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Scillitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.
They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 Cts.

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

New Goods.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Pears' Soap.

"Crab Apple Blossom," small and 10 oz.

Lavender Salts.

Baldwin's Satchets — "Queen Bess,"
"Lalla Rookh," "Wild Flowers," "Wild Plum."

Coulter's Vaporizers and Inhalers.

Ellis & Goltzman's Vaseline Atomizers, also Nos. 40, 50, 60, 104, 110.

Art of Dispensing.

M. & H. Oiled Silk.

Edgar's Croup Lotion.

Elliman's Embrocation.

Johnson's Soothing Syrup.

Murray's Magnesia.

Benger's Liq. Pancreatine.

Neaves' Food.

Revelenta Arabica.

Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion.

Kemp's Balsam.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Wampole's Medicines.

Haarlem Oil.

Ricord's Specific.

Spermzone.

Our Petrolatum

Is equal to any offered.

Price is right.

We have a few 1886 Edition

SQUIRES' - COMPANIONS

IN STOCK,

Which will be sold at a Reduction.

TRADE NOTES.

F. J. Sanders has opened a drug store in Allandale, Ont.

Dr. Koch's new Tuberculosis cure is called Paratoid.

Dr. B. L. Bradley is starting a drug store in Woodstock.

Garden Bros., Woodstock, N. B., have been burned out. Insured.

Robinson & Co., druggists, Antioch, Q., were burned out on the 1st December.

Phillip Morgan, formerly with A. Higginbotham, Lindsay, has opened a business in Lindsay.

Mr. Paul Scott, son of G. L. Scott, Paris, has secured a good situation in Milwaukee.

W. R. Thomas, physician and druggist, Shoal Lake, Man., is advertising his drug business for sale.

We are pleased to see N. C. Polon, Kingston, again at business after an attack of typhoid fever.

W. E. Teetzel is opening a drug store at Donald, B. C. He also contemplates opening one at Nelson.

T. G. Whitfield, of North Toronto, has sold his business to W. V. Cooke, formerly of 274 Yonge Street.

Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., chemicals, etc., Montreal, have admitted R. L. Dillon as partner under same style.

W. V. Cooke & Co., 274 Yonge Street, Toronto, have sold their business to W. J. Manley, formerly of Owen Sound.

Mr. John Lawrence, formerly of Hamilton, has accepted the management of the estate of the late Geo. Rhynas, Goderich.

Geo. Marshall, corner Birkley and Queen, Toronto, formerly of London, was married in London on Nov. 25th, to Miss Annie Jeffrey.

A. Walton, formerly with A. M. Wright, Parliament Street, Toronto, has bought Dr. Pickering's business, Queen Street E., Riverside.

A man at Apple River, N. S., has contracted to pick 600 lbs. of spruce gum this winter, to be delivered packed in six pound boxes at Parrsboro.

Macartney Bros. are starting a business in Penetanguishene. The firm is composed of H. E. Macartney, of Midland, and A. E. Macartney, of Thorold.

Messrs. W. G. Smith & Co., Guelph, have greatly improved and decorated their store, and with a handsomely display of goods show up to great advantage.

W. G. Mitchell, formerly manager of G. A. McEwen's store, Shuter Street, Toronto, and F. G. McLean have bought the business of F. E. Burgess, corner Wilton and Sackville Streets.

It has been held by the Court of Appeals that a merchant is not responsible for the consequences of not filling an order taken by a commercial traveller unless he has specially confirmed the traveller's promises.

The Early Closing Association of Winnipeg have opened a neat suite of rooms in the McIntyre Block. They include a reading room and library, a parlour with a piano and a club room. The rooms are arranged when desired, throwing them into one large assembly room for balls and other occasions. The fixtures are supplied by the salesladies of the city. *Commercial.*

Montreal Notes.

A poison bill was recently introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon. D. A. Ross. The bill required druggists to keep and sell all poisons in triangular shaped bottles, and provided a penalty for householders having liquid poisons in their possession not so bottled. Of course it displayed a great lack of judgment in a member of the Legislative Council bringing in a bill of such a nature without first consulting the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association. When the bill came up for its second reading the Hon. Dr. Marsil proposed the six months' hoist, which, however, he did not succeed in carrying, the bill being sent to a special committee. Meantime the Pharmaceutical Association sent Mr. E. Muir, the Secretary and Registrar, to Quebec, with a petition, signed by all the druggists of Montreal against the proposed bill. As was expected the bill was withdrawn in committee by the proposer. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Complaints are still being made in Montreal of dull times, and it is hard to say whether the lack of customers is owing to the low rate of mortality which our Medical Health Officer has been boasting of this last month or two, or to a scarcity of the wherewithal to purchase drugs on the part of the suffering public.

The "Pharmacy Students' Association" seems to be quietly making headway, and as there are a few really talented young men amongst them it is to be hoped that something in the way of a "paper" and a discussion every two weeks will be an attraction during the winter months.

The officers of the Pharmacy Students' Association are: Lawrence, President; Dixon, Vice-President; Tremble, Secretary; Leclerc, Treasurer.

Another Pharmacy has opened up on St. James Street, near the Grand Trunk depot. Mr. Gauthier is the proprietor.

The O. C. C. is well patronized this winter, there being altogether some 62 students in attendance.

Mr. Desjardis, who is opening the new Pharmacy at the corner of St. Catharine and St. Denis Street, has not yet got his fixtures in and consequently will not be ready for business for some weeks yet.

Mr. Daniel is fitting up a new Pharmacy on Notre Dame Street, near Jacques Cartier Square, and hopes shortly to be open.

As three or four Pharmacies are on the market for sale at the present time it

would appear better policy on the part of new beginner to buy out Pharmacies with some little business attached, rather than to establish new ones. It is generally conceded that it takes a few years, probably three or four, to establish a new drug store on a firm basis.

Mr. Quipp will probably propose at the January meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association that the annual subscription be reduced from \$10 per annum to \$5. There is much ill feeling among the licentiates at having to pay \$10, seeing that the membership fee paid by physicians to the College of Physicians and Surgeons is only \$2, and that the subscription to the College of Pharmacy in Ontario is only \$1, it is not unreasonable to have it reduced in this province.

Manitoba Notes.

Judging from the way in which the druggists of Manitoba and the Western Territories are refitting, enlarging and re-availing to larger premises they must be anticipating a substantial revival in trade, and in this we do not think they will be disappointed. We have numerous inquiries for assistants, qualified and as improvers, which would indicate that already an improvement in trade has been experienced.

Dr. H. A. Wright, of Oak Lake, has removed to larger and more commodious premises. He has a very neat little drug store.

Mr. John Field, of Calgary, has removed to his new premises, next to the Imperial Bank, and a very hand-some store he has, finished as it is in British Columbia cedar, beautifully designed and highly polished. This, together with the handsome show cases and well-kept stock bottles, presents a most brilliant appearance when lighted by the numerous incandescent lights with which the store is provided. We wish him a continuance of prosperity and a thorough enjoyment of his new premises.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg Wednesday evening, the 10th inst.

Question. We were shown a sample of Norway Cod Liver Oil of apparently good quality, limpid, clear and free from rancidity, but it refused to emulsify with acacia although treated precisely the same as another sample of apparently no better quality. Can you suggest any cause?

Mr. Sumner, representing Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit and Walkerville, has completed his tour of the physicians and surgeons of the province. No doubt his impressive manner and the elegance of the goods he showed will create a demand for the goods from their laboratory.

That Acid Phosphate quickly attacks the teeth is an observation recorded by Dr. Head, D. D. L., in *Inter Dental Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any name or phrase may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

The suggestions of Mr. Petrie *re* Price Books is worthy of serious consideration. There is no doubt that the present condition of the drug trade, to say nothing of the profession, is such that to maintain our position in the community, requires the best ability to be found amongst the profession. I am not one of the "oldest," but within my recollection our position as a profession and trade has become very much infringed upon and restricted. Hence the necessity for unanimity, not not only in sentiment as to the position and rights which are ours, but uniformity of prices ought also to prevail, which would tend more to foster a healthy, fraternal feeling amongst the druggists of the Province. But some one says, "Show us a plan by which to accomplish your object." Here is one which I have been giving some thought to.

The Province being divided into districts, let each district name three or four of its members, who with the council representative would form a delegation to a conference composed of the delegates from all the districts. The district delegates should secure all possible information as to prices in their respective districts; also a list of all articles kept in drug stores, I mean drugs and sundries; it is not to be expected that paints, oils, &c., can reasonably be included in a druggists' price-list. This data secured, the difficulty presents itself, viz: upon what principle shall the prices be fixed. The necessity for a certain amount of elasticity, if we may use that term, is apparent. The first thing to do is to ascertain the cost of selling goods, which can be done by securing from as many druggists as possible the ratio of expense, exclusive of living expenses, to both cost of goods, and total volume of business; some have estimated this at from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the volume of business done. It is easier to see that the larger the volume of business the less the relative expense of doing business. Enquiry and experience lead me to believe that in village and town stores the per cent. is about 25 or 30. The next question to decide is whether the profits to be derived shall be estimated by per cent. or shall there merely be a re-adjustment of the prices which have prevailed for so long. If the latter, what plan will secure uniformity. There is but one which appears feasible, that is to adopt for each article the lowest price for which such article is sold in any part of the province, this price to be a minimum, and any druggist who considers it too low can increase the price. The cost of drugs is virtually the same to all druggists, subject to the fluctuations of the

market, which do not always favor the same individual; freights, express, &c., to long distances are a very small item in the increased cost of goods, hence it may be assumed that goods bought on the same day from the same house will cost the same delivered to any part of the province. Any difference will be so small that the profit secured by the sale will be sufficient to cover the increased cost of delivery and still not put the individual at any decided disadvantage to his competitors. Thus the adoption of the lowest price will not work any injustice to the druggists of the province, as surely no one can be found foolish enough to sell goods at less than a living profit. Exception would have to be made to prices the direct result of cutting.

The price book secured, how shall it be placed in the hands of the druggists, and its universal adoption secured? This is the most difficult part of the programme. I have some suggestions, but will defer for a time.

It is to be hoped that the District Associations will take this matter up and thus pave the way to increase the prosperity and influence of the druggists of the province. Our field of action is being ruthlessly trespassed on and unless some decided stand is taken our profession will become a by-word and reproach.

Yours truly,

R. S. MUIR.

PORT ELGIN, Dec. 4, 1890.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR, A communication, signed J. F. Burkholder, hailing from London, Ont., appears in the December number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* in which the writer discourses eloquently on "cabbage heads," "Darwinian movement of plants," "Kentucky blue licks," "Spectrum analysis" and "Science" all in one breath. As Mr. B. is, I believe, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, he probably knows a great deal about these subjects and feels delighted in airing them to "those druggists who never saw the inside of a college door," (what a beautiful sight it must be, and how it would astonish the poor, ignorant, ancient druggist to see it).

But, sir, aside from all the frivolous exclamations from a person who has seen the "inside" of a college door, what do the contentions amount to? Simply this, that the Council, according to his idea, sought in some way to "bully the teachers," and wished to show their authority. Now, while not appearing as an apologist for any of the Council, and not desiring to shield them in any way in which they may have erred, I think the facts prove conclusively that the "shoe is on the other foot" altogether. As a prominent ex-member of the Council remarked—this Council seems determined to run their own business themselves, instead of allowing the professors to run it for them—and, are they not right? Do not we druggists and these men as our representatives to manage the affairs of the Col-

lege, not to ask any professor how it should be managed? That, in "my humble opinion" is the secret of the matter. What our College wants is an able teaching staff, who, with their work laid out for them, will use their utmost endeavors to make the College as it should be, one of the leading exponents of pharmaceutical teaching on this continent, leaving the work of Council management entirely to the Council, whose province it is to see that in its hands every student has the best of pharmaceutical training and laboratory experience, and that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act are faithfully carried out.

Thanking you for valued space, I am

Yours truly,

WESTERN DRUGGIST.

To the Editor of The Canadian Druggist:

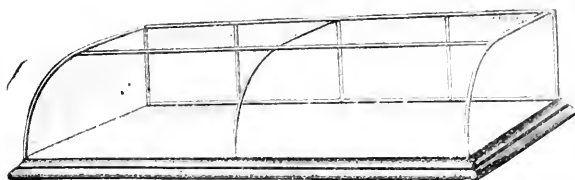
There is considerable talk *re* coming elections, but many of the districts have not even local organizations. Owing to the importance of the coming election is it not time that some active work was being done?

ORGANIZE.

Pharmacy in Bulgaria.

The Austrian journals are paying special attention just now to pharmaceutical affairs in Bulgaria, which seems to be a kind of happy hunting-ground for crowded-out pharmacists from the dual monarchy. Some months ago we published some particulars concerning the condition of pharmacy in the Bulgarian principality, and we now add to the particulars then given some details gathered from recent issues of the journal of the Austrian *Apotheker-Verein* and the *Pharmaceutische Post*. Bulgaria is divided into departments, which are subdivided into districts. In most of the departmental capitals, towns of 9,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, but including, very often, an administrative area of 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, there is generally only one pharmacy, which might be supposed to do a splendid trade, and would do so but for the fact that the illegal exercise of the craft—in spite of the stringency of the laws which are supposed to protect the legitimate professors of the art—is almost openly practiced throughout the country by itinerant hawkers, quacks and priests. The establishment of pharmacies is only allowed by special consent.

Many druggists are asking about California bees. The Toronto Evening News reports the following:—California bees are simply a fungus growth which is found on the inside of a beer tap, and which, like all other fungi, has the power to increase rapidly with apparently little or no sustenance. Put two tablespoonfuls of molasses and two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar to a quart of water and let it stand three days; then bottle it, putting three good teaspoonfuls of sugar and about a third of a teaspoonful of home-ground ginger to a quart of the beer and let it stand two days. Look out for your eye when you open the bottle.



H. G. Lawrence & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHOW CASES.

Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

190 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

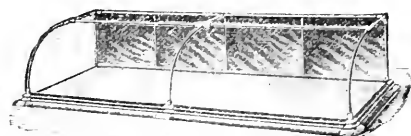
Standard Show Case Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.



Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
MONTREAL.

CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS
Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS
Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

C. C. BRIGGS & SONS

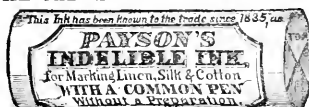
25 King St. West,

Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES :

Briggs' Black Oil, Briggs' Life Pills, Briggs' Electric Oil,
Briggs' Magic Relief, Briggs' Botanic Bitters, Hope's Magnetic Ointment,
Hope's Anodyne Toothache Drops, Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills, Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup,
Lamont's Baby Cordial, Sitzer's Worm Candy, Sitzer's Worm Syrup,
Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer, Kennedy's Compound and Hoof Ointment, Golden Eye Salve,
Star Cement, Wade's Condition Powders, Clarke's Female Pills,
Peleg White's Sticking Salve, Temple's Harness Dressing Oil, Oriental Confections,
Shoo-Fly Fly Poison.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

R. E. McCALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
Stanton's Pain Relief,
Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
McGale's Spermine,
Dr. Codere's Infant's Syrup,
Gregory's Toothache Cure,
McGale's Batternut Pills.

**BARKWELL'S
CORN - CURE.**

THE BEST SELLING -

---BEST ADVERTISED

And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.



Chemical Flowers—A Beautiful Experiment.

Recently a very beautiful experiment was shown in Dr. Phipson's laboratory, which was first performed many years ago in Professor Plateau's physics cabinet at Ghent University. A certain length of thin copper or brass wire is twisted into loops so as to form the outline of a flower of five petals around a circular centre. The stalk of the flower is fixed into a piece of wood, or fastened around a stone, or a tile, which serves as a support. The petals are then dipped carefully into a solution of glyceric liquid, of which we give the composition below, and the flower and its support are placed on a table near a window in such a manner that the light falls on the petals, and it is covered with a bell jar. Between the bell jar and the window is placed, in a slanting position, a slip of dark wood about three inches wide, which forms a dark background to the spectator who views the flower from a seat in front of the table facing the window. At first the petals appear white and almost transparent, but soon they acquire the most gorgeous tints of the rainbow, slowly varying from the aspect of the opal to that of polished labradorite, and finally rivaling even the diamond itself in brilliancy of color. This marvellous effect will last a whole day or longer, when the wire form is covered with a bell glass that protects it from the dust and from currents of air, and provided that the table receives no strong vibration from passing carriages, a railway train, or by persons stamping upon the floor of the room. The glyceric liquid is prepared in the following manner: 1 part of best quality of Marseilles soap is cut up fine and dissolved in about 10 parts of boiling distilled water; when cold, it is thoroughly mixed with pure glycerine in the proportion of three parts of the soap solution to 2 of the glycerine. These proportions may vary somewhat with the quality of the soap used, but the glycerine must be pure. Sometimes a larger proportion of water may be found preferable, and if the soap solution is not clear, it may be filtered before the glycerine is mixed with it.—*Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

Recent Hypnotics.

Dr. H. Dehio gives the results of trials of various hypnotics in the Dorpat Clinic for Nervous and Mental Diseases. Hypnotism in doses of 10 to 15 drops was useless, and methylal and chloralhydrate were found of little use in the few cases in which they were tried. Paraldehyde was and remains the most reliable hypnotic used in the clinic. In severe cases a dose of five to six grammes was followed by another of three to four grammes; this was found sufficient to give a night's rest. As a rule the drug acted well, but sometimes only slight sleep followed, and in other cases tolerance was soon established. But these occasional disadvantages are counterbalanced by the fact that the drug,

even in large doses, does not influence the heart or respiration. Paraldehyde may upset the digestion, causing diarrhoea. The medicine must be pure; it must not redden litmus paper. If kept exposed to daylight or in badly stoppered bottles it soon becomes acid. After the prolonged use of paraldehyde the following symptoms may appear: loss of appetite, grey coloration of the face, dryness of the skin, and loss of body weight; at the same time the drug does not produce somnolence. These symptoms soon disappear on discontinuance of the drug. Paraldehyde, however, is the sheet anchor in the Dorpat Nerve Clinic. Amylene hydrate was also found of use, and has the advantage of not affecting the digestive tract, although it may produce headache and depression. Urethan is of service in doses of 45 to 90 grains in mild cases of insomnia. Sulphonal was given in doses of 15 to 60 grains. It was not found so useful as paraldehyde and amylen hydrate. Drowsiness, weakness and inco-ordination of gait were noticed after its administration. In mania it acts only slightly, also in progressive paralysis. In many cases of excessive motor disturbance, such as occurs in mania and delirium tremens, all these hypnotics are practically useless. Hydrochloride of hyosine ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain) is the best remedy in these conditions.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Rapid and Simple Method of Producing Pure Gases.

For the rapid and simple preparation of pure gases, such as carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, etc., Bontrager recommends (*Zeitschrift, f. Anal. Chem.*) the employment of a neutral salt containing the desired acid, mixed with an equivalent amount of acid sodium sulphate in powder. The mixture should be placed in a development tube (or, if a large quantity of gas is required, in a carbonic acid apparatus) and water poured over it. A pure but somewhat wet gas is at once evolved. When the carbonic acid apparatus is used, the shell which ordinarily contains the marble dust is packed with sodium bisulphate in solid pieces, and the neutral salt is put into the lower chamber. The moistening of the sulphate with water (distilled) causes a concentrated solution to drop on the salt. The evolved gas passing up through the bisulphate is tolerably well dried. It is entirely free from acid and other impurities.

Keep Busy.

The secret of success in life is to keep busy, to be persevering, patient and untiring in the pursuit or calling you are following. The busy ones now and then make mistakes, but it is better to risk these than to be idle and inactive. Keep doing, whether it be at work or seeking recreation. Motion is life and the busiest are the happiest. Cheerful, active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher says: "The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind; when once we rest we darken."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S
has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.



THE HARRY LEWIS



TRACE MARK.

DOG - SOAP

A first-class article, in triple wrapper (tin foil).

Money can be made by keeping this in stock.

Address, **The Amherst Manufacturing Co.**, Montreal, for Price List and Samples.

PELEE ISLAND WINE
VINEYARDS CO. LTD.

OUR COMMUNION WINE,
"St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario, assisted by Analytical and Revenue Department, Ottawa, for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$45.00.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,
BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
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HAMILTON Archd. de Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.




A WORD TO COUNCIL ELECTORS.

.....

In a few months' time the Druggists of the Province will be called upon to select representatives for a New Council. Explanations regarding difficulties with the Professoriate of the College, involving many interesting details of which the uninitiated are at present practically ignorant, will undoubtedly form the basis upon which a Candidature will be prosecuted.

The advertiser on page 17, who is lessee of this one, will here from month to month give such impartial information as an intimate acquaintance with these matters for many years has made him cognizant of. Watch for future issues, and oblige Advertiser by reading what he has to say relative to his own business on page 17.



One of Our Leading Wholesale Houses.

A sketch of the progress of the business of Evans & Sons, Limited, from the time it commenced business in Canada to the present date, will prove, we believe, interesting to our readers. This Company is an offshoot of the large and world-known firm of Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, perhaps the largest importing and exporting drug house in the United Kingdom, — the registered offices of the Company being at 55 Hanover Street, Liverpool, where Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co.'s chief offices and warehouses are situated, the London firm being Evans, Lescher & Webb of 60 Bartholomew Close.

Some time prior to 1864 Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. had entertained the idea of establishing a branch of their business in Canada, and as Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell, druggists, of Montreal, expressed a desire to retire, this opportunity was embraced of succeeding to an already well-established business. The stock in trade of Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell was purchased, and under the style of Evans, Mercer & Co., the new firm started out, on what has since proved to be a greatly increased and prosperous business. The premises of Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell on Notre Dame Street, soon proved too small for the rapidly increasing trade of the young firm, the adjacent building was therefore leased and the two thrown into one. After three years these in turn became too cramped, when the firm determined to build a warehouse of their own more suitable to their growing wants. The property they now occupy on St. Jean Baptiste Street, in the Centre Ward, was purchased, and a large and commodious warehouse erected thereon. In addition a well equipped laboratory was arranged with all modern appliances for the manufacture of the innumerable tinctures, powdered drugs and official preparations pertaining to the drug trade.

In 1878 Mr. Mercer retired, when the senior partner, the late Mr. Henry Sudgeon Evans, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, assumed the sole control. The business had increased to such an extent that the new premises, commodious and all as they appeared, were found to be too small. The adjoining property was purchased, and made into private offices with a factory for the manufacture of a number of their own proprietary articles and others which the firm had acquired by purchase. In 1884 Mr. Henry Sudgeon Evans, who had been offered the position of Dominion Analyst, retired, selling out all his rights, etc., to the present company, which was incorporated under the "Limited Liabilities Act of Great Britain," the capital stock of which is held entirely by the members of the English firm. Such had been the increased demand for the Company's preparations that the old laboratory was condemned as being too small. The directors decided to dismantle the old and build the present capacious premises with new

engines, mills, and all the latest improvements which go to make up a first class Pharmaceutical establishment. The new laboratory as it now stands, was erected and arranged under the personal supervision of Mr. Alfred Bickerton Evans, the resident director of the Company in Canada, and junior partner of the firm of Evans, Sons & Co., and is the most perfect of its kind in the Dominion.

The Company possesses several valuable standard preparations — their Ursina, Aretusine, and Nurse's Treasure being favorably known to the trade in the Dominion, and greatly appreciated in the United States, where large quantities are put upon the market. They are the sole consignees for the Dominion of the famous Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, and its preparations, the produce of the Olveston Plantations, on the island of Montserrat, in the British Bermudas. This juice is furnished by the English firm direct from the island, and is the only juice supplied to the British Navy. Their Savar's Toilet Requisites, wherever introduced, are steadily increasing in favor.

The Company have large and commodious premises at 23 Front Street West, Toronto. This branch of the business is under the able management of Mr. Jas. H. Pearce (of Messrs. James H. Pearce & Co.) who acts as agent for the Company, and whose ability and experience is so well and favorably known to their Western customers.

They also have a depot and factory at 13 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass., being the distributing point for their proprietary articles for the United States market.

Thus briefly is the history of this enterprising Company since its commencement in Canada, and the popularity of their goods indicates in the most positive manner the hold they have obtained on the good will and esteem of the trade generally. The facilities of the Company are such as to place them beyond criticism, and their trade includes in its operation the whole Dominion.

Liquor Ferri Albuminas.

BY A. MORRISON, PH. G.

This preparation of iron has come into prominence in the last few years not so much in this country as in Germany and other parts of Europe. It is recommended very highly in chlorosis and anæmia, as it is more readily absorbed by the blood than other preparations of iron. A great many formulae for the preparation of this solution have been offered by many prominent chemists and pharmacists. The fifteenth edition of the United States Dispensary gives a formula which is highly recommended by Prof. C. L. Diehl. It is as follows: Take of

White of egg 4 Troy ozs.
Solution chloride of iron 50 minims.
Water 12 fluid ozs.

Mix the white of egg in a mortar with eight ounces of water, and add the solution of iron previously diluted with the

remaining four ounces of water, and filter through paper. A cinnamon brown solution is obtained, which is too light in color, and after standing for a short time, deposits a flocculent, whitish precipitate. This precipitate is caused by the slightly alkaline state of the albumen. After making several experiments, I found that an increase in the amount of iron and the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid (to make the solution neutral), would give a solution not much deeper in color but one that would not precipitate on standing. This solution I evaporated to dryness and found the scales to be very soluble. A formula which gives satisfaction, and which is much liked by physicians, was furnished by Prof. Francis Henm, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The form of iron used in this formula is in the dialyzed state, and is preferable to the solution containing chloride as there is no astridency noticed. The following is the formula: Take of

Dialyzed iron 12 fl. drams.
White of egg 12 fl. drams.
Cinnamon water 30 fl. drams.
Alcohol 30 fl. drams.
Hydrochloric acid 15 drops.
Water to make 18 fl. ounces.

The white of egg is diluted with the cinnamon water and filtered. The iron, previously diluted with six ounces of water and acidulated by the H. Cl., is added to the filtered liquid and this mixture well shaken. The alcohol is added and then enough water to make eighteen fluid ounces. This solution has a dark ruby red color, a pleasant and agreeable taste, and is much preferred to the one made by using chloride of iron. This solution is not as strong in iron as the first, but seems to be taken up by the blood equally as well and as much iron absorbed. The dose of albuminate of iron is one-eighth to one-half teaspoonful. — *Drug Review.*

Cure for Warts.

Dr. Webster, in *Cal. Med. Jour.*, says: Within the past month a little boy was brought to the office of the writer who was literally covered with warts. His face, his hands—in fact, his entire body was dotted with thousands of these growths, and the father who brought him naturally desired their removal very much.

For this purpose the following prescriptions were made:

1. R Magnesium sulphate 1 dr.
Aqua, ad q. s. 6 oz.
M. Sig.: Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

2. R Thuja Occidentalis 20 drops.
Glycerine 12 oz.
Aqua, ad q. s. 6 oz.

M. Sig.: Take a teaspoonful four times daily in alternation with No. 1.

Within three weeks from this time the boy was brought to the office, with a cough to be prescribed for, and every vestige of the warty excrescences was gone — certainly an unquestionable tribute to the influence of internal remedies upon new growths.

HERMAN BECKER.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

FREDERICK HAYTER.

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(Successors to S. S. Rittler & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

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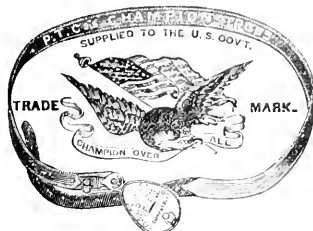
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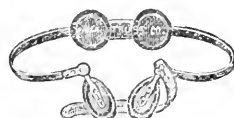
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NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER
(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches.

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

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E. I. SANDALWOOD,

BALSAM COPAIBA,

HAARLEM OIL,

OIL OF CASSIA AND SODA CARBONATE, C. P.

Each Capsule Containing 10 Minims.

LIST No. 17.

ELASTIC FILLED.

{	Size A—1 dozen in box.	}
	" B—2 " "	
	" C—3 " "	
	" D—100 " "	

LIST No. 128.

HARD FILLED.

Treatment same as in E. I. Sandalwood.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

In Prescribing or Ordering Specify MERZ.

Send for Formula List of Standard and Special Formulae.

EMPTY CAPSULES all sizes, in METAL TINS of 1000, and in Boxes of 100.
Quality Guaranteed.

THE MERZ CAPSULE CO.,

- Detroit, Mich.

FORMULÆ.

GLYCERINE LOTIONS.

<i>Glycerin Lotion with Irish Moss</i>	
Mucilage of Irish Moss, N. F. fl. oz.	4
Glycerin	6
Hamamelis water, N. F.	4
Cologne water	2
Sodium borate	gr. 30

Glycerin Lotion and Tragacanth.

Tragacanth	gr. 60
Glycerin	fl. oz. 2
Water	" 4
Extract of rose	gtt. 6

Glycerin Lotion with Gelatin.

Gelatin	dr. 2
Glucose	oz. 1
Glycerin	" 6
Water	" 3
Oil of rose	gtt. 5

Glycerin Lotion with Quince Seed.

Quince Seed	dr. 2
Salicylic acid	gr. 2
Water, boiled and cooled	oz. 16
Glycerin	" 8
Cologne water	" 2
Tincture of benzoin	dr. 1

A NON-BITTER SOLUTION OF QUININE.

Sulphate of quinine	0.50 grms.
Dilute sulphuric acid	0.50 "
Essence of mint	5 gtt.
Saturated solution of saccharine	10 grms.
Distilled water	90 "

—*Journal de Médecine.*

MALCOLM'S NIPPLE OINTMENT.

Take of

Litharge	1 dram.
Dilute acetic acid	" 1
Glycerine	2 drams.
Olive oil	2 "

Mix and add

Soft Paraffin	½ oz.
---------------------	-------

Make an ointment.

LOZENGES FOR DRYNESS OF THE THROAT AND MOUTH.

Dr. Solis Cohen states that he has used with much satisfaction for the relief of the uncomfortable sensations of heat and dryness which characterize many acute and chronic affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, a lozenge made according to the following formula:

Fluid extract of Pyrethrum	2 minims.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate	1.32 grain.
Pure extract of licorice	2 grains.
Powdered acacia	2 "
Glycerin	1 minim.
Sugar	enough to make 20 grains.

The lozenge is allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and one is used every two, three, or four hours, as necessary; the quantity of pilocarpine should be reduced. The addition of 2 grains of ammonium chloride will often be beneficial in subacute inflammatory conditions of the mucous lining of the respiratory tract, while in more chronic affections 2 or 3 minims of the oleoresin of cubebs will serve a good purpose.—*Therap. Gaz.*

AQUA MELLIS.

The following is given by a French journal as the formula used by a celebrated London perfumer:—

Coriander seeds	7 lbs.
Cloves	12 oz.
Storax	8 "
Nutmegs (bruised)	8 "

Lemon peel	10 oz.
Calamus	6 "
Proof spirit	15 pts.
Water	8 "

Macerate for a month in a closed vessel, then distill 22 pints, and to the distillate add:—

Orange flower-water	5 pts.
Oil of rose	24 dps.
Ambergris	1 gu.
Vanilla	2 oz.

Macerate for eight days and filter.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

FLUID RED SEALING WAX.

Melt 2 parts Venetian turpentine and dissolve therein four parts white shellac. Allow to cool somewhat and add 10 parts of 96 per cent. alcohol. Rub 5 parts of cinabar into a paste with alcohol and add this to the mixture, constantly stirring during the addition. The whole is put into convenient bottles, and when it is desired it can be made perfectly fluid by immersing the bottles in warm water and shaking.—*New Eng. n. Druggist.*

GENERAL COUGH MIXTURE.

Take of

Oxyd of squills	2 fluid ounces
Ipecacuanha wine	1 fluid ounce
Aromatic sulphuric acid	3 fluid drams.
Essence of aniseed	1 dram.
Glycerine	1 fluid ounce.
Camphor water	to 8 fluid ounces.

One teaspoonful for a dose for young children; more up to one teaspoonful for adults. Both these mixtures are comparatively harmless; if they should be given by misadventure as an overdose the worst that occurs is emesis. At the same time they prove very effective in actual practice.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

TOILET VINEGAR.

Take of

Tinct. Tolu	4 ozs.
" benzoin	4 "
Oil lemon	6 drms.
" Portugal	6 "
" bergamotte	6 "
" cedar	3 "
" linetta	90 dps.
" pitigrain	90 "
" lavender	40 "
" rosemary	40 "
Musk	1 dram.
Acet. acid dil	3 pints.
Alcohol	10 "

Mix.

OIL OF ROSE.—In a pamphlet by Christo Christoff, in Kazaulik, Bulgaria, we get some interesting information concerning oil of rose. He tells us that this valuable product was first obtained from rose petals in the seventeenth century, but long before that time rose water was distilled from them and used as a cosmetic. Tradition states that the roseplant and the distillation of its oil was carried then from Tunis by a wandering Turk.

In the year 1888, Bulgaria produced 2,573 kilos (about 5,170 pounds) of the oil, an amount that certainly makes that the "land of roses," when we remember the enormous number of roses necessary to its manufacture.—*Meyer Brothers' Druggist.*

When you are inclined to argue with a customer, still the feeling. Business is not adapted to rules of debate.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, = ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

Girate of Magnesia.
Raspberry Girate of Magnesia.
Spirits Aetheris Nitrosi Pur.
Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.
Fluid Extracts, a full line.
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

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OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, lbs, kegs and boxes.
Pure Spices of all kinds.
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batzer's Confectionery.
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.
Major's Cement.
Eugene's Corn Salve.
Kern's Rheumatic Cure.
Warrick's Real Flavors.
Shant's Indian Tonic-Genuine.
William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL.

DID YOU HEAR ABOUT
—THIS?—

Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got bit with counterfeits. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

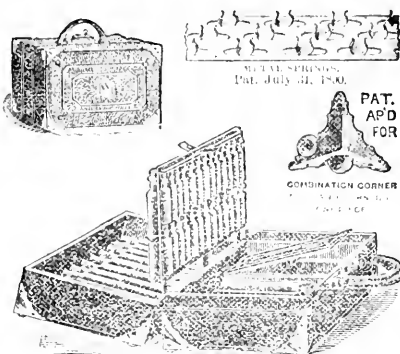
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Eureka Chemical Co.,

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REVOLUTION.

No more destruction of leather loops or spilling of remedies.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or supports at head of the corners.

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Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that of the old way of constructing, by the use of these **Patent Springs** and the **Combination Corner and Foot**.

No. 1890 Medicine Case contains six or seven bottles, or three dozen vials, and 25 one-ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions, 12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, and 5 1/2 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather, leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corner, nickel spring lock with key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$11.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

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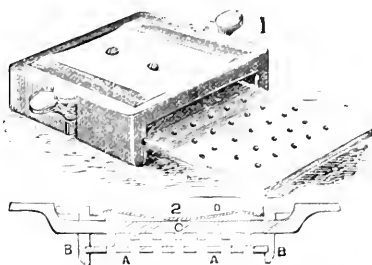
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VERY STRENGTHENING.

It contains all the **NUTRITION** that
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Anderson's Tablet Triturate Machine.

SIMPLE. ACCURATE. DURABLE.

Tablets can be made in from one-half to one-third less time with this machine than is required with any other. Machines for making from 25 tablets up to 200.

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Hard and Soft Elastic **CAPSULES** All Kinds Filled.

Nine sizes: 3, 5, 10 and 15 Min., and 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 15 Gram.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL,
IODIDE ETHYL, WINTERGREEN, APOI, MALL FEIN, ETC.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an ENORMOUS WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNRIVALLED RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold as a Therapeutic Agent.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

The use of gold as a medical agent is of considerable antiquity, dating back to a very early period, and, like mercury, whose action it much resembles, it was accounted of great value by the alchemists of old.

Centuries ago, both precious metals and stones were credited with wonderful healing properties; and the diamond, the sapphire, ruby and amethyst were supposed to have marvelous virtues. The apothecaries of the seventeenth century used it largely as a stimulant, also in the treatment of epilepsy, and it entered as an ingredient into many of their compound elixirs and other preparations.

Culpeper, in his "Physician," says, "Gold is temperate in gravity. It wonderfully strengthens the heart and vital parts. In cordials it resists melancholy, faintings and swoonings, also fevers, and falling sickness, and all such like infirmities incident either to the vital or animal spirit."

An ancient poet quaintly remarks:

"For gold is cordial, and that's the reason,
Your raking misers live so long a season."

Down to the very early part of this century it was in most of the pharmacopœias of Europe, and was prescribed largely for syphilis; but like musk and other expensive remedies once frequently employed in medical practice, the internal administration of the precious metal has almost entirely dropped out of use.

The physiological action of the salts of gold may easily be tested, and it is also stated to have diaphoretic properties. It was frequently used by medical men fifty years ago in the treatment of syphilis, many of whom believed it to be superior to mercury in severe cases.

One of the oldest preparations of gold was known as *crocus solis*, and prepared in several ways. The *crocus solis* of Germany was directed to be made by first making an amalgam, composed of 1 part of gold and 6 parts of mercury, and triturating it with twice its weight of sulphur. It was then heated in a crucible till the mercury and sulphur became dissipated, and the gold remained in the form of a brown powder. Another method of preparation, also, was by precipitation, as follows:

R—Divided gold 4. S.
Acid, nitro-hydro-chlor 31 S.

To dissolve the metal, dilute the acid solution with 12 parts of water, then add a solution of potash to excess. Wash and dry the precipitate thrown down.

A frequent old fashioned method of administering a preparation of gold was by rubbing it into the gums or over the tongue.

Crocus solis formed the base of several preparations, such as Kormann's panacea, in which it was combined with hydrargyrum sulphureum and oil of cinnamon; also gold en hartshorn, that had great reputation as a cordial and sudorific, and was composed of crocus solis and prepared hartshorn.

The stannate of gold, well known as the purple of Cassius, was formerly prescribed internally, to be taken in progressive doses of $\frac{3}{16}$ to 1 grain, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain being also recommended to be rubbed over the tongue. The metal itself was used in the form known as divided gold, made by forming an amalgam of mercury and gold leaf, in parts of 1 to 6, the mercury being taken up by hot nitric acid, then dried, and the residuum pulverized.

Divided gold was administered in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains daily, by rubbing on the gums. It was used also to make the syrup of gold, a preparation recommended in lotions for application to syphilitic ulcers. The formula is given as follows:

R—Divided gold 24 grs.
Simple or gum syrup 1 oz.

Mix intimately.

The chloride of gold was once frequently ordered in medicine, and usually given in doses of $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain daily, and was also used in making the pills. Combined with starch it formed the powder of chloride of gold. The tinctura auri was a somewhat expensive preparation, and made in the following manner:

R—Pure gold 1 dr.
Acid, nitro-hydrochloric 1 oz.

Dissolve and add

Ol. rosmar 2 oz.

Set aside until the color of the acid disappears, then add

Rectified spirit 8 oz.

The dose of this tincture was from 5 to 10 drops. Another form of aurate of ammonia, known as *aurum fulmaris*, it was made by precipitating divided gold from solution in nitrohydrochloric acid with ammonia and was prescribed as a diaphoretic, in doses of from 3 to 6 grains. It was used in the preparation of the balsam of gold made by dissolving one part of aurate of ammonia in 4 parts of oil of juniper. A popular remedy largely used in continental countries was known as General La Motte's drops, and consisted of aurate of ammonia dissolved in nitric acid, and diluted with rectified spirit. It was regarded as a sovereign remedy in more senses than one.

The bromide of gold has been recently prescribed by several medical men in cases of epilepsy with success. It is given in doses of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain, so it is quite probable we may see gold again come in to use in medicine, and its preparations—more on the shelves of the pharmacy. — *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*.

TO DISTINGUISH ARTIFICIAL FROM GENUINE MUSK. *Nature Remède* gives the very simple expedient of placing it in contact with sulphate of quinine.

The artificial musk gives up its odor to the quinine, while the true musk remains unaffected, retaining its penetrating odor in its entirety.

Quinine will preserve mucilage, paste, &c.

Are You Aware of the Fact that

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And with its approach the raising of that puzzling question: "What is the BEST gift I can make to my friends and relatives?" As filling all these requirements what could be more appropriate than a year's subscription to

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the brightest and cheapest of all the monthlies. Such a gift will bring the memory of the giver to mind with each recurring month. You cannot possibly make a present of a more useful and delightful character. Send in your subscriptions now, so that they can begin with the superb Christmas number.

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Manufacturing Pharmacists,
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We offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacturing, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, many of which will be mailed postpaid on application:

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Elixirs, Wines, Tinctures, Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.

Syrups—Medicinal and Medicated.

Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

DIGESTIVE FEMENTS,

Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinated, Peppercin Pure and Saccharated.

LOZENGES, MENTHOL PENCILS AND INHALERS.

SAXOLINE,

Phin, Perfumed, Medicated; Its Preparations and combinations.

CASCARA SAGRADA,

In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

PLASTERS,

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Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet, Powders, Etc.

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National Formulary Preparations—Elixirs, Wines and Syrups.

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Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in *Pilular, Poudre, Liquid*, or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly himself. SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

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For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Female Derangements.

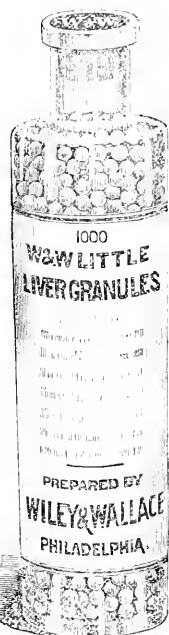
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1 gross in glass, 5120 in each, \$256.00.
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15th, 1890.

An advertisement appearing on an obscure page of the *N. Y. Druggists' Circular*, announces "Professors Vacant" in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. In order that those who are fitted for the positions and are open for engagements of the kind may have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact, we give this gratuitous advt. in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the medium that reaches those interested, and will further say that application is to be made to John J. Hall, Vice-President O. C. P., Woodstock, Ont.

Before the next issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST the holiday season of Xmas-tide will have come and gone, with its attendant pleasures, as well as its plethora of business cares. To the busy druggist very frequently the mere name of holiday is all that this season means to him, but there is no reason why we should not all share in the festivities of the season, to the casting away for the time being at least of our business and its surroundings. To all of our readers, to the druggists of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we convey our most sincere wishes for "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The year just drawing to a close has in many ways proved an eventful one, if not specially with the drug trade, yet with its co-lateral branches of medical research and scientific investigations. The early part of the year with its visitation of "La Grippe," caused a somewhat unusual boom in business and a large demand for many of the special remedies employed in its treatment; this, as is usually the case, was followed by a somewhat stagnated state of trade for some time, but which gradually improved—and the year on the whole has, we believe, proved a good average one in the drug trade. The bacteriological researches, which last year were the cause of much speculation as to results, have this year proved still more interesting, mainly on account of Dr. Koch's treatment in tuberculosis, etc., and the gratifying results of many of his operations have still further intensified the interest in these researches. Of new preparations, and also old ones under new names, we have also had our quota, many of which, notably Aristol, Phenacetin, Salol, Exalgin, Orexin, etc., promise through past results to have a permanent hold on prescribers. The "drug market" has been rather an uneventful one, some few ups and downs, but little of note.

In the November number of this journal there appeared a letter from A. B. Petrie, Guelph, in reference to the desirability of uniformity of prices, together with the publication of a "Universal Price Book" for the trade. This is a question which should commend

itself to every druggist, as nothing perhaps is so perplexing as the diversity of prices which now exist in many places, and which frequently places the druggist in an unenviable position with his customer. There is no doubt that taking the retail prices of drugs on the whole, they are too low, when cost of labor and incidental expenses are added to the wholesale prices, realizing only a very moderate percentage, and as this is a matter, which like most trade questions, can only be solved by organized co-operation; the idea of a delegation from the several parts of the province to discuss the matter, is, in our opinion, the only feasible plan. We are glad to learn from several sources that this letter has set our brother druggists thinking, and we trust others will follow the example of another correspondent this month, R. S. Muir, of Port Elgin, who offers some tangible suggestions, and that they will express their views through the columns of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WHILE discussing matters relative to the trade, we would solicit from our readers expression of opinion in regard to the suggestion made in the letter of our valued New York correspondent in the October number, viz., as to the organization of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, somewhat similar to that of the American Association. Of course, in attempting anything of this kind, we could at first only feebly imitate that body, but with united exertion and a determination on the part of our leading pharmacists to make it a success, we believe that a great deal could be accomplished in forming an association which could not fail to benefit the profession in every way. Much speculation might be indulged in as to the probable practical results of an organization of this nature, but in our opinion, the banding together of the druggists of this country for self-improvement and the regulation of trade in many matters that now are difficult to handle, would of themselves be of sufficient importance to warrant an attempt of this kind.

We would urge upon our local Associations, and Pharmacists throughout the Dominion, the advisability of fully discussing this matter, both locally and through the columns of this journal. One suggestion we might offer for consideration is the appointment of one or two delegates from each local association, or where such does not exist we see no objection to any druggist appointing himself a delegate, for certainly the larger the attendance the better they to meet in some place hereafter to be chosen, when this matter might be thoroughly discussed, and preliminary arrangements made for the formation of the Association.

It is stated that an influenza epidemic is raging in Japan, over 100,000 cases being reported from the city of Tokio alone.

The man who is in love with his work never need fear any rivalry from other people.

Reviews.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST FOR 1891—Philadelphia, P. Blakiston, Son & Co. This popular Visiting List has now reached the fortieth year of its publication, and is as usual a marvel of completeness and excellency of arrangement, and almost indispensable to the physician. The edition before us, besides the usual tables of poisons and antidotes, posological table, etc., contains aids to diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the eye, and other valuable articles. Nothing could be more suitable as a holiday present from the druggist to his physicians.

* *

A COMPEND OF PHARMACY, by F. E. Stewart, M. D., Ph. G., based upon Remington's text book of Pharmacy. A Quiz Compend which is not only a valuable aid to the student, but also a reference book for the pharmacist or physician who requires to brush up his memory. The third edition now published has an additional feature in the incorporation of comparative tables of weights and measures. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Publishers.

* *

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 149 Duke Street, Liverpool, Eng., have issued an illustrated price list and catalogue which is one of the most complete and useful one of its kind we have ever seen, including in its pages a "want" book, a necessity for every druggist.

* *

PAINTING AND DECORATING, published by the House Painting and Decorating Co., Philadelphia, is one of the foremost of trade journals published, and certainly outstrips anything in its particular line—the matter is particularly suitable to the trade it represents, its illustrations are good and typography excellent.

MR. T. T. COUSINS (Ossott) sends the following recipe for pills supplied by him to a customer the other day:—2*℥*. Turkey rhubarb, 2*℥*. Ikery pikery, 2*℥*. Jalap. Mix the above with a little gin, then rowl them in magnesia. Take 2 = 1 hour after you get asleep, and 2 = 1 hour before you wake. —*Chemist and Druggist*.

Wanted.

DRUGGIST. Do you know of a vacancy or good opening for a Physician? Best Ontario and New York City, degrees. Several years' experience. All reference required. Address: F. W. P., Physician and Surgeon, 321 East 20th Street, New York.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED AT ONCE—Druggist's Assistant with three or four years' experience. Apply to J. W. Sutherland, Hamilton, Ont.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED as Manager of a Drug Store, with a view to purchase or partnership, by an experienced Druggist, graduate of Ontario College Pharmacy. Address: Drawer 22, care Canadian Druggist, Stratford, Ontario.

Business for Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE, together with store and dwelling. Best chance in Canada. Live town of 1500 inhabitants. Electric Light and Telephone system. C. T. B. Jennings. Five passenger steamboats and good fishing. Address: B. care of Canadian Druggist, Stratford, Ont.

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.
Elliott & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
T. Milburn & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.
F. C. Simson & Co.
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.
The London Drug Co.

HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.
A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.
Evans & Sons.
Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

OTTAWA, ONT.

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Slocum's Psychine,
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Coltsfoot Expectorant, Regulative Pills,
Magnetic Medicated Plasters,

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Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the questions given at the Semi-Annual Examinations, Dec., 1890.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—A. R. FRASER. *Time allowed*—Two Hours.

1.—Translate into English, and describe fully, manner of mixing the following prescription, pointing out any errors which may occur:—

Recipe

Ferri et Ammoniae Citratis drachmam unam cum semisse.
Potassii Iodidi drachmas duas.
Tincturae Quassiae.
Vinii Quinae ana uncias duas.
Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi drachmas duo decim.
Mucilaginosus Acaciae unciam cum semisse.
Aquam ad uncias unciam sex misce.
Fiat leges artes de qua cochlear largum unum secundis vel tertiis horis, donec dolor exulaverit dein quater in die pro necesse sit.

2.—Translate into English, describe fully manner of mixing the following:—

R

(a) Iodini: Resub. gr. xl
Glycerine dr. iiss
Kali Iodid gr. xxxv
Cera Alb dr. i
Ung: Cetacei ad oz. i

M. ft. ung.

Applicare penicilla emulsa ter quater ex indies nucha capitis.

(b) Hydr: Subchlor. gr. ii
Guaici Res: gr. iv
Antim: Sulph: Precip: gr. ii

Tere Simul in pill. Tals. xlv. T. D. S. et cap. h. s. omne secunda nocte.

N. B.:—State quantities required for 30 pills.

3.—A prescription reads:—

R

Stychnine gr. 1.60
Aqua dr. i.
Miste oz. viii.

M.

You keep in stock a solution one grain in a hundred. How much would you use? Show work.

4. What quantity of the following drugs will dissolve in four ounces of cold water?

Annon: Benzoes	2ot: Bromid:
Hydr: Perchlor:	Ferri Reduct:
Cupri Sulph:	Argent Nit:
Lithia Carb:	Antifebrin:

5.—Give full Latin and English for following:

Silicelactes:	Sesquih:
C: M: S:	Arg Phos:
Pocil:	Cocleat:
Q: V: C: C: in S: A:	Semil:
	Trid:

6. Name the Poisons which must be Registered, by Pharmacy Act of 1889.

7-10. Oral examination.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

Examiner—W. MURCHISON. *Time Allowed*—Two Hours.

MRS. LENT'S CHILD.

R

Oil. ricini dr. vi.
—, terebinthi dr. ss.
Sp. Ammon. aromat dr. i.
Puly. acaciae q. s.
Aqua ad. oz. ii.
M. Ft. mist. Coch. dimid. min. omni. tert. hora sum.

MRS. FOSTER.

R

Emp. Plumbi 3½ x 5 in.
Super alatum extend.
Partibus affectis applicandum

MR. JONES.

R

Camphora gr. xii.
Puly. glycyrrh. rad. gr. vi.
M. Ft. massa in pil. No. vi. divid.
Cap. unam quaque nocte h. s.

MR. DEAN.

R

Bism. subnit dr. i.
Potass. Iodid dr. ss.
Vaselin oz. ss.
M. Ft. ung. Regioni affectae appl. p. r. n.

MISS HILL.

R

Camphora dr. ii.
Liq. Ammoniac oz. i.
Oil. Olive ad. oz. iv.
M. Ft. lin. Simul vel bis die applicand.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—B. JACKES. *Time Allowed*—Two Hours.

1.—Give source, preparation and purification of Carbonate of Potassium.

2.—Describe two kinds of Barometers. What is their principal use? How is the height of a mountain estimated by a Barometer?

3.—Give method of testing Sugar and Albumen in Urine.

4.—Give the result in equations of a mixture of Silicate of Sodium and Chloride of Calcium. What is the preparation, and what are its properties?

5.—Work out a sum to show how much metallic Silver in 1,000 grains of Nitrate; and how much metallic Copper in 1,000 grains of Sulphate. (Show working.)

6.—Separate bottles containing Liq. Calcis, Liq. Plumbi, Liq. Chlori, and Liq. Potassae. How test them?

7.—Describe process of manufacture of Acid. Phos. Dil. State what danger, if any, there may be in its preparation.

8.—What action (if any) has Chlorine on Spirits Turpentine, on Iodine, on Metallic Antimony, on Oxide of Copper?

9 & 10.—Oral examination and Recognition of samples.

BOTANY.

Examiner—CHAS. R. SNEATH. *Time Allowed*—Two Hours.

1. Describe the structure of the endogenous stem. What characteristics are common to the plants of the class in which it is found?

2. What is the Ovary? Describe its growth from formation to maturing, nam-

ing its parts. Name and define the terms applied to its various forms.

3.—Write a note on the Flower, explaining (1) Its origin; (2) Its various modifications and all applied terms relating to form, structure, etc., etc.

4.—What is the Gynaecium?

Give a full description of its various parts and modifications. Name and define all technical terms in connection.

What is its function?

5.—To what class of plants is the term "Cryptogam" applied.

What families or orders are grouped under sub-division Pteridophyta?

6.—Give Botanical name of all plants of the following orders yielding R. P. Official Drugs, viz.:

Compositae, Rosaceae, Umbelliferae.

7.—What is a Botanical Root?

How distinguished from a root-stock. Explain clearly what are Adventitious Roots, stating fully the botanical application of the term.

8.—Oral examination.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—F. HOLMAN. *Time Allowed*—Two Hours.

1.—Name ingredients and the proportions of active ones in—

Glycerinum Boracis,
Tinctura Iodi,
Tinctura Cinchonae Compositae,
Pillulae Asafetidae Compositae,
Vinum Quinae, and
Linimentum Terebinthinae, Aceticum.

2. Give official definition of Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi, and state theory, or rationale, of the process for its preparation.

3.—Give official, or other similar method for estimating the value of Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi.

4.—Give official name of Hoffman's Anodyne.

State definitely what the preparation is, and

Briefly outline process for its preparation.

5.—Define the term "Solution."

Distinguish between the various kinds of same.

State phenomena exhibited during process, and

Give methods of facilitating the solution in water, of Sodium Chloride, Lithium Carbonate, Calcium Hydrate, Chlorine.

6.—Give best excipient for exhibiting in pill form the following:—

Reduced Iron, Permanganate of Potash, Phosphorous, and a mixture of Carbonate of Potash and Dried Sulphate of Iron

7.—For the testing of what galenical preparations is the volumetric solution of

Hyposulphite of Sodium used, and
What is its mode of action?

8. Oral examination.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner. MR. PRICE JACKES. *Time*
Allowed. Two Hours.

1. State the action of Rectified Spirit on Gum Acacia, Myrrh, Bals. Tolu, Asa fetida, Sublimed Sulphur, Acid. Boracic and Gutta Percha.

2. Name drugs in the B. P. derived from animal source.

3. Give a short process for the assay of Opium, and state what percentage of Morphine Powdered Opium should contain.

4. Several kinds of Snakeroot are known in commerce; give botanical name, habitat, and medicinal properties of each.

5. How would you estimate the quality of a sample of Aconite Root, and the purity of samples of Powdered Cantharides, Balsam Copaiva, Castor Oil, Citric Acid and Glycerine?

6. Name the B. P. Preparations into which the following enter:—Chloroform, Chrysarobin, Bals. Tolu., Galls, Resin of Scammony, Calumel and Chamomiles.

7.—Jalap. Name natural order, habitat, active principles and other constituents, adulterations and preparations.

8.—Give the sources from which the following are obtained:—Petrolatum, Phenol, Eserine, Veratrine, Bad Fruit, Salicylic Acid, Brucine, Pilocarpine Nitrate, Codeine, Elaterium and Canada Balsam.

9 & 10.—Oral examination.

FROM AN ILLINOIS DRUGGIST'S DOCTOR.
—I have commiserated practitioners in Medicine hear and if you will send me sum meddison I will pay you shore I want some
kalomel 10 Cts worth
Bellydonna 10 Cts worth
Eppicack 5 Cts worth
quinine 50 Cts worth
doavers Pauder 10 Cts worth
kian pepper 5 Cts worth
Gundys pich 5 Cts worth
Akanony 10 Cts worth
Comfire 10 Cts worth
Raburb 10 Cts worth

—National Druggist.

To COLOR IVORY.—Ivory billiard balls are colored by dyeing the surface of the ball and it lasts until that portion of the ivory wears off. The crimson color is produced by first boiling the ball in dilute nitric acid fourteen minutes and then for the same length of time in a solution of 1 to 200 of stannous chloride. The final boiling is in a solution of curaine in water dissolved by aid of ammonia. The balls are finally polished off with linseed oil which makes them bright.

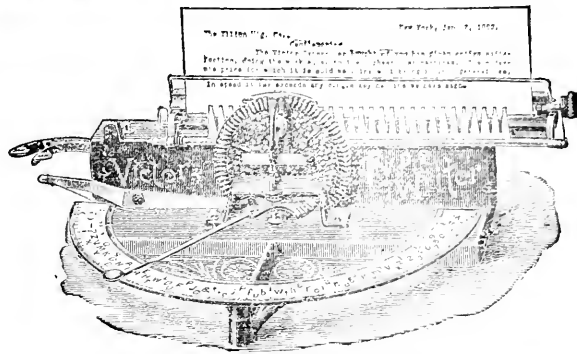
Scaly iron salts dissolve more readily by adding the scales gradually to the menstruum than by triturating in a mortar.



This preparation is being extensively advertised. See it in all the leading newspapers. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will find it in all the leading ones. Try our FREE SAMPLES to give you customers. Furnished free by application to

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Five times stronger than gold.

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Will not tarnish or corrode.

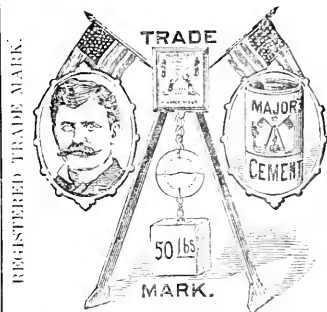
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A MAJOR, and WATSON'S, New York, and KELLY, WATSON, and KELLY, New York, and LONDON DRUG CO., London, Eng.

Extract of Licorice.

BY P. W. BEDFORD.

The pharmacist is at times at a loss to know just which is best to purchase of the many varieties of this article which are to be had at present. The U. S. P. recognizes under the above title any commercial extract which yields not less than 60 per cent. of matter soluble in cold water. This then permits the presence of 40 per cent. of other material, including moisture. As the U. S. P. does not direct any preparation to be made containing this variety of extract, why should it remain in that work? If it is a commercial article only, as it is defined, and there be no better method of describing it than what proportion of it is soluble in water, why should it be recognized at all by this volume?

Licorice root, as it enters into commerce, is mainly obtained from the Mediterranean basin, that which comes from western half, Italy to Spain, having a sweeter taste than the Greek or Turkish, which comes from Greece and Asia Minor. What is known as Russian or Crimean is mainly decoctified, and as the bitterness is usually confined to the bark of the root, this variety does not possess the bitter taste alluded to. This variety is not, however, used for making the extract, as the labor of decoctifying adds too much to the expense.

The manufacturers of licorice extract in stick must either obtain a very large proportion of insoluble matter from the root, or else retain it in presentable form by adding some material which will absorb the moisture and hold the extract in cylindrical rolls. There are several methods of accomplishing this: Superheated steam or steam under pressure removes the starch in a temporarily soluble form, the addition of dextrin, starch, and various inert vegetable substances will answer the purpose, and to keep up the color it is even asserted that lamp black is added in to aid in the deception. In the cheaper kinds that are offered, molasses, cheap commercial extracts, as of chestnut, citron and others, are known to be used, and the true extract of licorice suffers in proportion to the price that is to be expected for the product.

It is also known that there are to be purchased some varieties of what is known as mass or paste licorice, which are quite pure and might well be substituted for the more expensive extract glycyrrhizum of the U. S. P. for the only purpose for which that volume calls for its use, viz., mist, glycyrrh. comp., a relief of the past, which might better be in the National Formulary, if it is to be retained anywhere. (In view of the unreliability of the spirit of nitrous ether being of any value whatever in this preparation, why should not this be left out of its composition?) This mass of paste licorice, to be sure, is as liable to be found on the market of a variable character as to purity, but it can be had of some brands which are very reliable and excellent. The tobacco manufacturers understand this

question apparently better than the pharmacists, and as they are the largest consumers of extract of licorice, are pretty apt to be posted as to quality of mass licorice. It is generally supposed that the test of producing "ammoniated glycyrrhizin" from the extract or paste licorice would be a good indication of its value, but it would seem that some of the adulterants of this will also yield a precipitate with acid and so vitiate results. This might with advantage receive some careful consideration from the revisers of the U. S. P. and other investigators of a chemical-pharmaceutical turn, and we suggest that some more reliable tests if available would be exceedingly desirable. From licorice root the production of ammoniated glycyrrhizin would be practicable and reliable, but the extract or mass licorice is a very variable product, and unless there be some method of identifying the ammoniated glycyrrhizin and isolating it from other matters that may be precipitated by acid, we shall need a new departure for a reliable test. Meanwhile it would seem that quality is better insured by the integrity of the manufacturer than by some tests which lack reliability. — *Pharm. Record*.

Saccharinated Preparations.

Paschke, in Heft IV. of *Zur Frage der Unschädlichkeit des Saccharins*, gives the following formulae for the use of saccharin in medicine and pharmacy:

1. Simple Solution of Saccharin, to replace simple syrup.

Soluble saccharin	18 parts.
Water	2,500 parts.

Mix and dissolve.

2. On per cent Solution of Saccharin.

Pure saccharin	10 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate	5 parts.
Distilled water	1,000 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Ten parts of this solution correspond to 25 parts of sugar.

3. Saccharinated Syrup of Rhubarb, to replace syrup of rhubarb.

Rhubarb, in powder	250 parts.
Sodium carbonate	5 parts.
Soluble saccharin	18 parts.
Distilled water	3,000 parts.

Proceed as in making syrup of rhubarb.

4. Saccharinated Syrup of Bitter Orange Peel.

Tinct. of bitter orange peel	10 parts.
Simple sol. of saccharin (No. 1)	50 parts.

Mix.

5. Saccharinated Syrup of Senna and Manna.

Senna leaves	250 parts.
Star anise leaves	20 parts.
Manna	1,000 parts.
Soluble saccharin	18 parts.
Distilled water	2,500 parts.

Mix. Proceed as in syrup of senna and manna.

6. Saccharinated Emulsion of Almonds.

a. Sweet almonds	250 parts.
Soluble saccharin	7 parts.
Distilled water	2,500 parts.

Mix.

b. Sweet almonds	800 parts.
Bitter almonds	200 parts.
Soluble saccharin	15 parts.
Distilled water	2,000 parts.

Mix.

7. Saccharinated Almond Powder.

Sweet almonds	600 parts.
Powder of gum arabic	80 parts.
Saccharin	1 part.

Mix.

8. Mixture of Saccharinated Almonds.

Saccharinated almond powder	10 parts.
Distilled water	105 parts.

Mix. This mixture is preferable to the emulsion b (No. 6.)

9. Saccharinated Dover's Powder.

Dover's Powder	100 parts.
Gum arabic, powdered	400 parts.
Soluble saccharin	2 parts.

Mix.

10. Saccharinated Compound Licorice Powder.

Powdered senna leaves	100 parts.
Powdered licorice root	100 parts.
Fennel	5 parts.
Flowers of sulphur	50 parts.
Soluble saccharin	2 parts.

Mix.

Brains in Business.

A writer in *The Office* says: One great secret of success in business—the secret, in fact, of success on a large scale—is to conceive of it as a matter of principles, not merely as a series of transactions. There are great merchants as there are great statesmen, and there are small merchants as there are small politicians, and the difference between the great and small men is very much the same in both. The small politician works by the day, and sees only one opportunity before him: the small merchant does the same thing—he is looking for the next dollar. The statesman on the other hand, is master of the situation because he understands the great principles which control events; this knowledge enables him to deal with large questions and to shape the future.

The great merchant does the same thing. His business is not a mere money-getting affair, not a mere matter of barter, but a science and an art; he studies the general laws of trade, watches the general condition of the country, investigates present needs, foresees future wants, and adapts his business to the broad conditions of his time and place. He puts as much brains into his work as does the statesman, and he ends by being not a money-getter, but a large minded and capable man.

An eminent successful man of the statesmanlike quality said the other day that the more he understood of life, the more clearly he saw it was all done on business principles; by which he meant not only that the universe is governed by unvarying laws, but that promptness, exactness, thoroughness and honesty are wrought in every fibre.

On these business principles all life is conducted—if not by men, at least by that Power which is behind men. It ought to be the ambition of every young man to treat his business from the point of view of the statesman, and not from that of the politician.

HARVARD BRONCHIAL SYRUP

A Marvellous Remedy for all
all forms of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Throat
or Lung Troubles.

Its marvellous effects endorsed by hun-
dreds of suffering humanity.

It emanates from the highest Medical
source in America.

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Extra Large Size Bottles, 50 cents

One-half the price of inferior remedies.

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Densoline Hair Oil.

Densoline Toilet Soap, made from Pure Petroleum Jelly, a
perfect cure for all Skin Affections.

Densoline Arnicated, Camphorated, Carbolated, etc., for
Physicians' use.

Densoline Hoof Ointment, a perfect remedy for Hard and
Cracked Feet and all Abrasions of the Skin.

Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

Brown's Lustrous Harness Oil, the most perfect Leather
Dressing in the market.

We also manufacture a full line of Lubricating Oils and
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DENSOLINE is the PUREST and MOST PERFECT Petroleum Jelly on the market, and,
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These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account
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certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

Wallace Dawson,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

Cements.

A HARD AND USEFUL CEMENT.—The *Journal du Gaz et de l'Electricité* gives the following recipe for a very hard cement: Take a solution of pure white of egg in twice its weight in water, 2 parts; freshly slacked lime, 3 parts; powdered baryta, 1 part; mix well in a mortar, adding a little water, if necessary. The cement soon dries and becomes hard. It should be made up only as needed, as it cannot be kept soluble.

SHOEMAKER'S CEMENT.—MR. J. SANDERS has obtained a patent for a cement to be used for attaching leather to boots, and for belts. The cement is prepared by mixing together: Methylated ether, 1 lb.; carbon bisulphide, 8 lbs.; raw gutta-percha, 1 oz.; elastic glue, 1 oz.; indiarubber tissue, 1 lb. The mixture is left for twelve hours, and after being agitated for one hour is fit to use. The mode of application is to roughen the surfaces of the articles to be united, to apply one or two coats of the cement, allow to dry, warm gently, press both articles firmly together, and tap with a hammer. *Journ. S. C. I.*

CEMENT FOR IRON RAILINGS.—For the cementing of iron railing tops, iron gratings to stoves, &c., the following mixture is recommended; in fact, with such effect has it been used as to resist the blows of a sledgehammer. This mixture is composed of equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about one-sixth proportion of borax, the three being thoroughly incorporated together, so as to form one homogeneous mass. When the application is to be made of this composition, it is wetted with strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer of it is placed between the two pieces of iron, these being at once pressed together. In five days it will, it is said, be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.

CEMENT FOR INDIA-RUBBER may be prepared (*Elektrotech. Zeit.*) by soaking powdered shellac in a strong watery solution of ammonia, and the compound, before being used, is rendered fluid by heat. It is especially adapted for fastening metal, glass, &c., to smooth surfaces.

It is said a good cement for joining parts of apparatus, etc., permanently solid and waterproof, and which resists heats, oils and acids, is made by mixing concentrated sirupous glycerin with finely powdered litharge, to a thick, viscid paste, which is applied like gypsum. Glass, metal and wood can be cemented together by it.

IMPERMEABLE GLUE. To make an impermeable glue, soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this, dissolve it in linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistency of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water. *Revue Industrielle.*

TRANSPARENT CEMENT.—According to a French journal, a transparent cement can be prepared from the following formula: In a vial place 10 parts chloroform with 12½ parts non-vulcanized India rubber (in small pieces). The solution is readily effected; when ended, add 2½ parts gum mastic, and let the whole stand in cold for from eight to ten days. The cement is perfectly transparent and very sticky.

Paste for Labels on Tin.

Prepare a solution by boiling 2 ounces of shellac and ½ ounce of borax in 8 ounces of water. The space on the tin to be covered by the label is given one coat of this solution, and after drying, the label is applied with ordinary mucilage.

MR. SLOAN recommends a mucilage of tragacanth to which has been added 50 per cent. of syrup of acacia, and this has been found very satisfactory in the laboratory of Purdue University.

MR. LEO ELIEL uses the following:

1 Gum tragacanth	1 oz.
Gum acacia	4 ozs.
Thymol	14 grs.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Water, q. s. to make	2 pts.

Dissolve the gums in 1 pint water, strain, add the glycerin in which the thymol is suspended, shake and add sufficient water to make two pints. As separation takes place on standing the mixture should be shaken before using.

2 Rye flour	4 ozs.
Powd. acacia	½ oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Oil of cloves	20 drops.
Water	sufficient.

Rub the flour and acacia to a smooth paste with 8 ozs. cold water, strain through cheese cloth and pour into 1 pint of boiling water. Continue the heat until sticklike as desired. When nearly cold add the glycerin and oil of cloves.—*Pharm. Era.*

Glutine Pepton Sublimate.

The success which has attended the hypodermic injection of mercury compounds in the treatment of various forms of syphilis has attracted wide attention in this country, as well as on the Continent. Two disadvantages have, however, hitherto somewhat retarded its more general adoption: the great irritation caused by injecting the more soluble salts, and the slowness and uncertainty of the action of the less soluble preparations. In the first instance, the sores and inconvenience produced are sometimes quite serious, and in the second, the dose once given is entirely beyond the control of the physician, the mercury being deposited in the tissues, and being absorbed at intervals, so that the precise effect of each dose is quite uncertain. These serious objections are claimed to be entirely obviated by the use of *Glutine Pepton Sublimate*, said to be a double salt of mercuric chloride and glutine peptone. It possesses the advantage over ordinary peptone sublimate of being entirely non-corrosive. It is a white hygroscopic powder, soluble in water,

stable in solution, and contains one-fourth its weight of mercuric chloride. For use, one drachm of the salt is dissolved in 3½ fluid ounces of water, the dose of this solution being one Pravaz syringe-full, equivalent to about one-sixth of a grain. The injection is made either into the connective tissue beneath the skin, or else beneath the muscles of the gluteal region.

Glutine peptone sublimate has been extensively experimented with in Germany, with excellent results. The average number of injections necessary to procure a complete cure is fifteen. Even when antiseptic treatment is not possible, excellent results may be obtained, and no abscesses were observed to follow the puncture; and those patients who have previously been treated with injections of calomel or with yellow oxide of mercury testify to the comparative painlessness of the glutine peptone injections. In short, it is claimed that glutine peptone sublimate is more reliable and rapid in its action than any other hypodermic mercurial, and practically non-irritant.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

Lanolin Milk.

Pasechikis recommends this as an "*ausgezeichnetes kosmetisches Mittel*," a most excellent cosmetic, especially for skins poor in fat. It is valuable also as a powder base, giving the skin an almost invisible covering of fatty material, which takes and holds cosmetic powders most admirably. It is prepared as follows:

Rub up 5 gm. lanolin with 10 cem. of water, warming gently. To this mixture add 25 cg. neutral soap dissolved in 10 cem. of water; rub up again, and immediately add sufficient warm water to make 100 gm., and agitate thoroughly. If desirable, 1 gm. tincture of benzoin or 1 gm. borax dissolved in a little water may be added. The mixture must be strained, because, even when most carefully made, small lumps of uncombined lanolin will remain suspended in it.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—In *La Lyonn Medicale* attention is drawn to an article by Dr. Filatoff, of Moscow, showing that the heliotrope can be substituted with advantage for quinine. The plant, it is stated, has for some time been in use as a popular remedy against fevers in Russia, in Turkey and in Persia. In each of these countries a tincture is prepared by macerating in alcohol the leaves and stock of the plant.

The smell of paint may be taken away by closing up the room and setting in the centre of it a pan of lighted charcoal, on which have been thrown some juniper berries. Leave this in the room for a day and a night, when the smell of the paint will be gone. Some persons prefer a pail of water in which a handful of hay is soaking. This is also effectual in removing the odor of tobacco-smoke from a room.—*P. O. and D. Review.*

Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (4 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

**LAMBERT'S
LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.**

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by
W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.

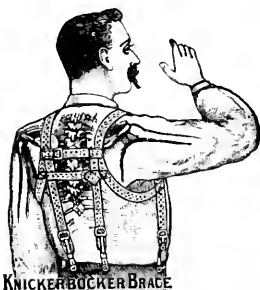
SUBSTITUTION. In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decry this pernicious practice—**SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,
ST. LOUIS.**

**KNICKERBOCKER BRACE****NO MORE ROUND
SHOULDERS****KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace****SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

227 For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.** of
TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



4 POINTS IN FAVOR OF Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

IT LEADS THEM ALL.

We have, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing the most complete and palatable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ever prepared, containing fifty per cent. of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, combined with the P. E. dose of Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda. What we claim for this Emulsion is—

- 1st. That it is miscible with water, thereby rendering it of easy and pleasant administration to young children.
- 2nd. That it contains fifty per cent. pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly disguised form.
- 3rd. Will not decompose, separate or become rancid in any climate or at any age, owing to our having perfected an Emulsion by the use of Carrageen, in place of the usual Gums of Acacia or Tragacanth.
- 4th. That it can be administered to the most delicate invalids and young children (when Cod Liver Oil is required) with the utmost assurance that the patient will not experience the unpleasant, fishy and oily taste of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

16 OZ. \$6.00 PER DOZ. ; 8 OZ. \$3.00 PER DOZ.

PREPARED BY

**THE MILLER EMULSION COMPANY,
New York and Kingston, Ont**

Wholesale by **Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal,**
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.

THE DORENWEND Electric Belt and Attachments

FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF
ELECTRICITY.



C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians, and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for the Dorenwend Appliances and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of the latest scientific discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &c.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro-Medical Treatment.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.

C.H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.

103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

SELECTIONS.

SCARLET FEVER. In France just now the use of large doses of ammonium acetate in the treatment of scarlet fever is advocated. The dose for children is 15 grains for every year of age; for adults the maximum dose is over 500 grains. The treatment is said to be most satisfactory.

IPERCACUANA WITHOUT EMETIN. An Indian practitioner has devised a process for removing the emetin from ipercacuanha, leaving the powdered root otherwise unaltered. It is claimed that the curative virtues of the drug in dysentery are left intact, while the nausea following large doses of the crude drug is avoided.

NEW CHARACTERISTIC REACTION OF COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE. Silva, in the *Comp. Rend.*, treats cocaine or any of its salts with a few drops of fuming nitric acid, evaporates to dryness, and adds to the residue 1 or 2 drops strong alcoholic solution of potassa, stirring constantly. A very characteristic odor resembling that of peppermint becomes perceptible at once, even if as little as $\frac{1}{2}$ mg. of cocaine was present.

PRESERVATION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For this purpose Kingzett recommends the addition of a small amount of ether. Experiments conducted by the author show that pure hydrogen peroxide lost, in twenty-eight days, 10 per cent.; in ninety-eight days, 27.4 per cent.; in 200 days, 39 per cent.; and in 490 days, 89.2 per cent. The addition of sulphuric acid reduced these figures to 9, 25, 27, and 68.3 respectively. Alcohol reduced them to 1, 7.4, 7.1 and 22.8 respectively while ether still further reduced them, showing a loss of the peroxide in times mentioned of 0, 1.3, 2.4, and 15.9 respectively.

CHLORIDE OF SODIUM AS AN ANTISEPTIC.—Fritsch, of Breslau, recommends chloride of sodium in solution, carefully sterilised and warmed, for the purpose of douching wounds after operations, instead of the antiseptics ordinarily in use. This solution he has employed in such operations as removal of uterine fibromyomata, ovariectomy, and in one Caesarian section, in all cases successfully. In his opinion cold antiseptic solutions should never be used in surgery, but always douches of chloride of sodium, sterilised and warm, of 0.6 per cent. strength. He believes that by this means patients complain of less discomfort after the operation, and more quickly recover.

INTENSIFICATION OF LIGHT REACTIONS IN CHEMICAL WORK.—As is well known certain chemical reactions are accelerated by sunlight; but Brühl has recently intensified the effect by placing the retort in the focus of a concave mirror. The vessel contained zinc filings and ethyl iodide, and the mirror, which was about a foot in diameter, concentrated the sun's rays upon it. The reaction soon began and continued briskly till, at the expiry of a quarter of an hour, the ethyl iodide was

all consumed and a goodly supply of zinc ethyl ultimately obtained. Brühl considers the concave mirror preferable to a glass lens, which would be less powerful, owing to the atthermancy of the glass, so at least it is reported.

EMETIN PHENACETIN.—It would appear that phenacetin is being mixed with the cheaper acetanilide and the mixture dispensed as phenacetin. A druggist at Elberfeld has been doing this to quite a considerable extent, and although it was proven and also that some untoward effects had followed its administration, he escaped at the hands of the jury, much to the surprise of others, the ground of escape being none the fault of the judge, who decided that it was not an adulteration because the difference in cost of the small powders was so small! To detect this adulteration Dr. H. Will states that acetanilide is far more soluble in water, 1 part dissolving in 200 parts of water within half an hour, while but 0.13 part of phenacetin will dissolve in the same quantity. In mixtures of these two chemicals they can be readily determined by this simple method, the relative solubilities remaining unchanged by the presence of either chemical. *Apoth. Zeitung.*

At a recent meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy (*Chor. Pharm. Chim. 27, 576*), M. Lacroix stated that as the result of experiments he had found salol to be very soluble in olive oil, almond oil, castor oil, the oleoresins of copaiba and turpentine, and the volatile oils of sandal wood, turpentine, etc. These substances dissolve more than a third of their weight of salol at the ordinary temperature and the solution remains clear. Liquid vaseline dissolves one-third of its weight of salol at a temperature of 28 deg. C., below which point the solution solidifies, but a 10 per cent. solution of salol in liquid vaseline does not deposit crystals even at 0 deg. M. Lacroix takes advantage of this solubility to prepare transparent gelatine capsules containing salol associated with oil of sandal wood, copaiba, turpentine and almond oil to the extent of one-third.

TO MAKE A NON-ACIDIFYING GUM ARABIC MUCILAGE. To overcome the tendency of mucilages of gum arabic to acidify in warm weather, Francke recommends, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, that the freshly prepared solution of gum arabic should be neutralised with lime-water. About 18 per cent. of freshly prepared lime-water is sufficient. If a water containing from 18 to 20 per cent. of lime-water be used to prepare the mucilage, it is claimed that the latter will remain sweet for an indefinite period.

Fly specks, etc., may be removed from bronze by means of a mixture of lavender oil, 1 dram; alcohol, 1 ounce; water, 1½ ounces. Use a soft sponge and proceed quickly, with as little rubbing as possible.



LIFE,
GROWTH
—AND—
BEAUTY
FOR THE HAIR.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,
Checks its falling out,
Allays irritation of the scalp,
Removes all traces of Dandruff,
Restores gray and faded hair,
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
Large Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,
R. J. DEVINS,
No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,
MONTREAL.

The Northern Pine REMEDY IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR ASTHMA, HAY FEVER —AND— CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.
Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters
WORK ON THE CHEST.

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lung Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

JAMES L. LEAVITT,

Attleboro, Mass., U. S.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION THE LIFE"

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

THIS ORIGINAL AND WORLD-RENOUNDED DIETETIC PREPARATION IS A SUBSTANCE OF pure and medicinal worth—valued for good and powerful to harm. A cold extract, derived by a new process from very superior growths of wheat—nothing more, and as a FOOD, it would be difficult to conceive of anything more wholesome and delicious. It has justly acquired the reputation of being the **salvator FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED**, an incomparable aliment for the growth and protection of **INFANTS AND CHILDREN**; a superior nutritive in continued fevers, the most nourishing and strengthening food for **NURSING MOTHERS & CONVALESCENTS**; and a reliable agent in all diseases of the stomach and intestines.

John Carlo & Sons, New York.

O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases:

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteverision, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancer in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

Dr. J. A. McGill & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

R. S. McGill, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.

To Druggists:

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write:—"Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a preparation that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said:—"We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote:—"Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say:—"We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows:—"I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSUS ANI, and despair of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc., in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6 00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.00.

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.



All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Read the advertisement of T. A. Slocum on page 17.

We would call the attention of the druggists of Ontario, who are interested with the present slight difficulties of the Professoriate of the College to page 9.

Do you want a type writer? If so the "Victor" will do the work of the larger machines, is less expensive and to those who have much correspondence it will be found a great boon.

The Dominion Dye Wood Chemical Co., of Toronto, are agents for Canada for the sale of Aristol, Phenacetin, Sulphonal, etc. The demand for some of these preparations has been so large that it has been impossible to fill all orders as punctually as desired. New stocks, however, have arrived and prompt shipments can now be made.

NO EXPENSE TO YOU. Never be without advertising matter for Humphrey's Preparations. A postal card sent to the address of the Company (cor. William and John Streets, N. Y. City) will bring you a handsome sign or supply of Dr. Humphrey's Manuals with your name and address printed on each; all charges prepaid, *no expense to you.*

A good warm confection which requires no after medicine is one of those articles which must always sell and give satisfaction. The great difficulty has been to procure one which is readily taken by children. This *de liberatum* has been achieved in Dawson's Chocolate Cream Drops which are decidedly pleasant and guaranteed reliable. See advt. in this issue.

The Tyrian Rubber Co., Andover, Mass., in a full page advt. on page 3, advertise a speciality in their hot water bottles, covered with plush, an article specially suited to the season, and which is both attractive and commands a ready sale. The line of goods manufactured by this Co. are acknowledged to be of the best and unsurpassed by any other makers. When ordering specify "Tyrian."

H. G. Laurence & Son, 196 King St. West, Toronto, to whose advertisement we have pleasure in calling attention to in this number, are now well settled in their new premises which are of much larger capacity than their old ones. The senior partner gives particular attention to the details of the manufacture of their fine lines of show cases, some of which are particularly suitable for druggists. Their enlarged business in this and the fitting up of stores and offices keeps busy a large staff of first class mechanics.

Read what the *Lancet* (London, Eng.) says of the Menthol Plasters advertised on page 31: "The Menthol Plaster recently introduced into England is a good preparation. The specimen submitted for our inspection has an agreeable odor of peppermint and indicates its nature also by action of the Menthol Vapor on the conjunctiva. In two cases

where it was used on the breast, the action was quicker and more agreeable than the belladonna plaster used before. The writer of the article used it on himself, and the action of the Menthol was decidedly refreshing."

Amongst the most popular remedies now presented to the public, none perhaps occupy so prominent a position in their sphere as a reliable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites. Many of those now before the public display but little pharmaceutical skill in their manufacture, while others, from their style of putting up, are not "taking" goods. Miller's Emulsion, advertised on page 19 of this issue, is certainly one of the finest in point of perfection as an emulsion as well as in taste and general appearance that we have seen. No wonder that physicians who have used it are so profuse in their praise of it.

"It would be almost a relief to the reviewer if the Cosmopolitan magazine would give one an excuse to say an ill-natured thing about it now and then, but it does not. It is uniformly good and the November number is, if possible, an improvement upon those which have gone before. Its managers show the utmost enterprise, not only in the selection of contributions, but in the careful attention to detail in mechanical matters, without which the best choice of material has little effect. There is not, in all this country, distinguished as it is for the excellence of its work in this line, a magazine better printed, better illustrated or more thoroughly creditable than is *The Cosmopolitan*." *Detroit Free Press.* See advt.

CANADIAN WINES. It is undoubtedly to the advantage of the people of Canada to manufacture their own wines for consumption, and this is being done successfully on a larger scale every year. Apart from the business aspect of the matter so much adulteration is practiced abroad that consumers are willing to give a preference to the home article which is known to be made from the pure juice of the grape. Much of the wine imported is manufactured in Hamburg and Certe where manipulators can turn out at a few hours' notice almost any quantity or quality of wine that may be required, and at prices to suit all purses or consciences. The English, the American, and no doubt, the Canadian palate has heretofore called for a drier wine, and this has been catered to, to such an extent that raw alcohol is now largely used in many parts of Europe to give the requisite flavor and strength to wines for export. J. S. Hamilton & Company, of Brantford, Ont., have through many years' experience brought their manufacture of the brands of Canadian wines, referred to in our advertising columns elsewhere, to a high degree of perfection, and these are gradually taking the place of the foreign article. The celebrated Pelee Island grapes are of superior quality and flavor and are exclusively employed in the manufacture of J. S. Hamilton & Co.'s brands of wines.

Kerry, Watson & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 351 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

We call attention this month to the following recent importations, and invite correspondence from buyers. Samples and quotations given promptly.

Purchasers will consult their own interests by getting our prices before buying.

Virgin Olive Oil in 1 gal. cans
Virgin Olive Oil in 5 gal. cans
Virgin Olive Oil in flasks
Castile Soap, Dragon Brand, White
Castile Soap, Vierge Brand, White
Castile Soap, Ciel Brand, Mottled
Castor Oil, Italian "Water White"

CHAMOMILES.

We offer a specially fine sample of this year's crop at low figures.

Rose Petals Red, this year's picking
Acetic Acid Glacial in 44 lb demis
Acetic Acid, Strong B.P., 44 lb demis
Sweet Almond Oil in 10 lb tins
Origanum Oil in 10 lb tins
Rosemary Oil in 10 lb tins
Garden Lavander Oil in 10 lb tins
Orange Flower Water in 52 pound coppers
Rose Water in 52 lb coppers

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.



A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbes or germinal cause of all diseases can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY AND OFFICE, 120 King St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



For Sale Wholesale by

Toronto :

NORTHROP & LYMAN, LYMAN BROS.,
T. MILBURN & Co., ELLIOTT & Co.,
F. F. DALLEY & Co., EVANS & SONS, LTD.

Hamilton :

J. WINER & Co., ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,
F. F. Dalley & Co., G. O. BRIGGS & Sons.

London :

LONDON DRUG CO., C. McCALLUM,
JAS. KENNEDY & Co.

British Columbia :

LANGLEY & COMPANY.

Montreal :

EVANS & SONS, LTD.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, be it known to all, cure all the remote sores and inflamed surfaces. It is the best treatment for Catarrh during the past few years, because it is the only one remedy has met these conditions and that is:

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

This safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh As nothing of the kind ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

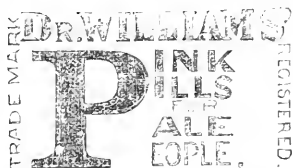
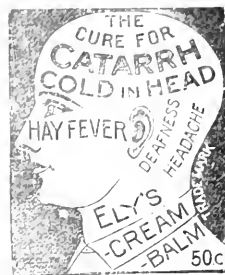
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition. For Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of **Price. 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.



MESSRS. PULFORD & CO. take this means of notifying the trade that they are the Wholesale Trade Agents for these justly celebrated pills, and are prepared to supply the trade in any quantity. Arrangements are now being perfected for an extensive line of newspaper advertising for PINK PILLS, and during the past couple of months several hundred thousand neat pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., have been circulated throughout the country, and there is sure to be a large and increasing demand for these Pills. All dealers are advised to lay in a supply at once, that they may be in a position to meet the demand. Profits large & sales certain. Order your supply now.

PINK PILLS

Have no equal as a Blood Builder, for men and women. They cure Anemia, all forms of Debility, Suppressions of the Monthly Periods, Female Weaknesses, Prostitution, Shortness of Breath, Cold Hands and Feet, Nervous Headache, Chronic Constipation, Premature Decay, Loss of Powers, Loss of Memory, Involuntary Losses, etc. Address all orders.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.
PULFORD & CO.,
Wholesale Trade Agents.

S. LACHANCE,

1530 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,
Dr. Sey's Remedy,
Persian Lotion,
Indigenous Bitters,
Audette's Hair Promotor.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

Blood Purifier, Hair Restorer, etc. (at 50c.)
Fleming's Sore Throat Remedy (at 50c.)
Fleming's Sore Throat Remedy (at 50c.)
Fleming's Sore Throat Remedy (at 50c.)
Fleming's Sore Throat Remedy (at 50c.)

TERMS: CASH OR 10 DAYS ON 4 MONTHS

MANUFACTURED BY

H. SPENCER CASE,
HAMILTON, ONT.

Order by mail to H. SPENCER CASE, 100 WATER & CO. ST. J. A. WILSON & CO.

Drug Report.

Business is fairly active, more for future supplies than actual wants, as business is quiet but should soon pick up.

Hops are higher.

The slight drop in silver tended to make East India goods easier, the recent advance will again stiffen values.

Cocaine has advanced fully 50 per cent., the leaves are very scarce and there is a probability that before the next crop reaches us it will amount to nearly a famine. Glycerine is easier, Ipecac Root still has an upward tendency. Colchicum Seeds, lower. Beans Vanilla, Mexican crop good, prices low, sides large; cheap substitutes and imitations are plenty; any preparation, white or colorless, that claims to be made from Vanilla may at once be known as a fraud. Cattle-Fish Bone, the catch this year is only half usual amount, prices are higher. Insect Powder, prices have steadily declined and are lower than for years, look out for low prices after January 1st. Quinine unchanged. Pot. Iodide, no change to note. The advance has taken place in Glassware as we predicted, we understand jobbers are giving 35 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively, on Green and Flint Glass in case lots.

Lanolin Cold Creams and Cooling Ointments.

The peculiar property which lanolin possesses of mixing with water renders it specially adapted for making cold cream and ointments of a cooling nature. It is well known that the presence of water in ointments has a remarkably cooling effect upon the skin, due to the slow evaporation of the water. Dr. Unna, the celebrated skin specialist, has found that the mixture of lanolin with an ordinary fat enables a large quantity of water to be incorporated therewith, and for ointments the proportions given are lanolin 1, fat 2, water 3, and for creams double the quantity of water. The following are a few formulae suggested by Dr. Unna, the figures in the first column being for ointments, and in the second for creams:—

COOLING.

	Parts.
Anhydrous Lanolin	10-10
Benzozated lard	20-20
Rose water	30-60

Cooling with lime-water, use the same as above, but lime-water instead of rose-water.

GOULARD'S CHERILL AND CREAM

	Parts.
Anhydrous lanolin	10-10
Benzozated lard	20-20
Goulard's solution	30-60

Cooling zinc ointment may be made like the rose-perfumed ointment, using 20 parts of zinc ointment in place of the benzozated lard.

COOLING POMADE.

	Parts.
Anhydrous lanolin	10-10
Pomade	20-20
Distilled water	30

Any suitable perfume pomade may be used, and lime-water may take the place of distilled water.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Physiology of Sponges.

From experiments made by Dr. Lendenfeld, of Innsbruck, in connection with the physiology of sponges, it appears that absorption of food does not take place at the outer surface, but in the interior; only foreign substances used for building up the skeleton enter the sponge without passing into the canal-system. Grains of carmine and other matters often adhere to the flat cells of the canals, but true absorption only takes place in the ciliated cylindrical cells of the of the ciliated chamber. These get quite filled with carmine grains or milk spherules, but starch grains prove too large for them. Remaining in these cells a few days, the carmine cells are then ejected, while milk particles are partly digested, and then passed on to the migratory cells of the intermediate layer. Any carmine particles found in these latter cells have entered accidentally through external lesions. The sponge contracts its pores when poisons are put in the water, and the action is very like that of poisons on the muscles of the higher animals. Especially remarkable is the cramp of sponges under strychnine, and the lethargy (to other stimuli) of sponges treated with cocaine. As these poisons, in the higher animals, act indirectly on the muscles through the nerves, it seems not without warrant to suppose that sponges also have nerve cells which cause muscular contraction.

Solubility of Some Official Chemicals of the U. S. P.

T. W. Theisen, of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin, has recently recorded in *Pharm. Rundschau*, the results of a series of careful experiments. The temperature of solutions was uniformly at 15° C. and the mean of several experiments are made as the resultant figure given. The solutions are in water except when given for alcohol, which are noted thus (alc.):

Acid salicylic	1 in 435.5
Acid salicylic (alc.)	1 in 2.72
Argentinites	1 in 0.59
Argent. nitris (alc.)	1 in 19.5
Hydrag. chlor. corpus	1 in 17.74
Hydrag. chlor. corpus (alc.)	1 in 2.72
Plumbi etas (alc.)	1 in 30.25
Potass. bitart.	1 in 25.5
Potass. iodide (alc.)	1 in 15.1
Potass. sulph.	1 in 10.03
Potass. sulph. (in boiling water)	1 in 4.22
Saccharum betis	1 in 0.7
Sodii boras	1 in 27.
Sodii hypophosphis	1 in 0.648
Zinci sulphas	1 in 0.7

A Little Chemist avers that the following incident happened at his counter a little while back:—

Customer: A poultice for a bairn.

Assistant: What age, please?

Customer: Oh! I'm just expecting it tae be born the nicht.



Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.

M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL.

MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Fast Sellers

ALASKA CREAM

For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, etc. In Summer for Tan, Freckles, Sunburn.

DR. OAKWOOD'S

Syrup of Tar and Tolu

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

RETAIL AT 25 CENTS.

STUART W. JOHNSTON

TORONTO.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

HAIR BRUSHES (French).

We are just in receipt of the largest invoice we have ever imported. Prices range from \$21.00 to \$2.40 per dozen. These goods are bought from one of the largest French makers at special prices given to no other Canadian firm, and we are still selling them at last year's prices.

TOOTH BRUSHES (French).

As sole agents for one of the largest firms in France, we can sell at specially low prices. Our present stock is large and well assorted.

Our **SPIRITS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**, made fresh every week from Pure Spirits, is unexcelled for Strength and Purity.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

We are agents for the celebrated house of F. MILLON, 98 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris, and are just in receipt of a large shipment of his goods.

CHEMICALS.

Large stocks always on hand from Howard, Merck, Dunn, Smith, Schoring, Fletcher, Boehringer, &c.

We manufacture to order Chemicals not usually kept in stock.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$3 68	\$3 85	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.	15	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALUMINA, lb.	13	15	Prep., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.	40	45	CHAMOMILE, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	25	75
ASADYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thais, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	75	1 00	COLOMBIN, lb.	75	80	Bonsect, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DENTINE, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canella, lb.	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascara Sagrada, lb.	30	35	EIGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cassia, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in nuts, lb.	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 60	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Ponds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	German, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	Elder, lb.	29	35	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Sage, ozs, lb.	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Saffron, American, lb.	35	40	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	1 20	1 25	Verba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soup (quillaya), lb.	15	18	French, white, lb.	40	50	HONEY, lb.	15	20
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	GLYCERINE, lb.	19	22	HORS, fresh, lb.	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	INSECT POWDER, lb.	40	45
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	9 00	GRM ALGOS, Cape, lb.	18	20	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubebs, sifted, lb.	2 50	2 60	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.	2 60	2 70	Saccharine, lb.	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Assafoetida, lb.	23	25	Bay, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Arabic, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Buchu, long, lb.	40	45
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Sifted sorts, lb.	75	80	Short, lb.	15	18
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sorts, lb.	60	75	Coca, lb.	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	85	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 60	2 10	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 35	Hocyseyanus, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Guaiac, lb.	80	1 00	Matico, lb.	70	75
CAPSAICUM, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	90	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Kino, true, lb.	45	48	Timnevelly, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Powdered, lb.	55	60	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Powdered, lb.	6 00	7 00	LICORICE, Solazzi, doz.	45	50
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Pignatelli, lb.	35	40
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Grasso, lb.	30	35
						Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30

Y & S - Parity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Uniform, lb.	38	40	Sulcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Parity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Sulnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 10
" Azme Pellets, 5 lb. this	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	10	60
" Loxenges, 5 lb. this	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	12	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. this	2 00	2 00	IRM, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LUTULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LUCIFORUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SALT, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MASSA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Barlock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
" Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag, or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MRSK, Tonguin, oz.	16 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUIM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardanum, lb.	1 25	1 50	CINCHONINE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 35	1 50
NUTMELLS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Calchicum	1 00	1 20	Croton, oz.	75	80
NEX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
ONIMENT, Merc. lb. and 1/2	70	75	Fennel, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8 00	8 50
" Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	31	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PEYON, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
Bergandy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calced, 100 cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	40	50	HYOSCAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IOBINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODIUM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Gallicum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MINTERS, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
PORTY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAK, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	25	30	White, Conf's, lb.	15	16	Sacchi, lb.	35	40
White, lb.	35	40	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol, lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SERAPYLLIN, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TERRAPIN, Chan, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	39	45	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	W. A. White, lb.	50	55	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Bitter, lb.	15	16	Yellow	10	15	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Blackberry, lb.	27	30	Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Polyozed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Black, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Barlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Acid, Acetic, lb.	10	12	Syrup, lb.	45	50
Colchic, black, lb.	15	20	Chlorid, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Benzole, English, oz.	20	25	Pemtrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Columbo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Baracic, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Colts' lb.	38	40	Carbic Crystals, lb.	40	45	Falsiccated, lb.	8	10
Country, crushed, lb.	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	60	65	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	9	10	ties doz	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1/2	4
Ground, lb.	10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	One lbs.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Po, lb.	13	15	Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Jamaica, blebed, lb.	22	25	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Po, lb.	28	30	Obic, purified, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, lb.	35	40
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Gold Seed, lb.	90	1 00	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallie, oz.	35	40	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Indian Hemp, lb.	18	30	Salicylic, white, lb.	2 00	2 65	MANGANISE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 50	1 55
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	1 10	1 25	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 20	1 25
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	1 50	1 60
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Acetanilid, oz.	10	12	With Chalk, lb.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ASPIRINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ASPIRINE, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	Bile, oz.	30	35
Masterwort, lb.	16	20	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 50	1 55
Oris, Florentine, lb.	15	20	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	20	22	AMMONIA, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Parica, Baya, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 00	2 10
Pink, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate 1/2 ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Pasley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	1 90	2 00
Plenisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Poke, lb.	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.	1 10	1 15
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHOSPHINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	1 00	1 10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARISTON, oz.	2 00	2 10	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Cut, lb.	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Senega, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Squill, lb.	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	AROPINE, Sulph., in 1/2 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bromide, lb.	45	50
Powdered, lb.	25	27	BISULPH. Ammonio-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	16

Chlorate, Eng. lb.	18	20	VERAVERINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb.	1 50	1 60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Menthol, Essential, oz.	60	65	
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Nicotine, oz.	1 25	1 50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	10	55	Chloride, granular, lb.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Swamp, lb.	3 25	3 50	
Iodide, lb.	3 75	1 00	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Oil, sweet, lb.	65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Peppermint, oz.	1 75	1 80	
Pernanganate, lb.	65	70	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.				1 00	1 50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Peppermint, lb.	2 00	2 75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Phenol, lb.	80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	10	15	Rhodum, oz.	6 00	7 00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	10	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rose, oz.	70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	35	40	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	
Oils, oz.	10	15	Bay, oz.	50	60	Rub., oz.	5 50	9 00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sandalwood, lb.	65	70	
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Sassafras, lb.	1 00	1 75	
SALICIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Savin, lb.	6 00	6 25	
SILVER, Nitrate, crystal, oz.	35	1 00	Capitum, oz.	60	65	Spearmint, lb.	65	70	
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Spice, lb.	1 25	1 50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassa, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormwood, lb.	3 50	3 75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clay, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaba, lb.	1 00	1 75	FIXED OILS.			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Caster, lb.	13	14	
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	Cod Liver, N. E. gal.	1 00	1 50	
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Eugenol, oz.	20	25	COTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20	
Sulphate, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00	
SUBT NITR., lb.	30	55	Fenel, lb.	1 50	1 75	LASSER, boiled, gal.	75	78	
STROXYLUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Rose, gal.	75	75	
STROXYLUM, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NATSEED, gal.	1 25	1 30	
STRONAL, oz.	60	70	Juniper berries (English), lb.	1 50	5 00	Oil, gal.	1 25	1 40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Peach, lb.	2 25	2 40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleu, lb.	3 00	3 50	SAGE, lb.	12	13	
TAKTA EMBLE, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SALIN, gal.	1 00	1 75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid, oz.)	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	TURPENTINE, gal.	70	75	

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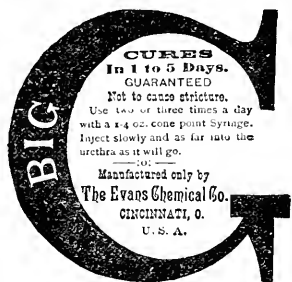
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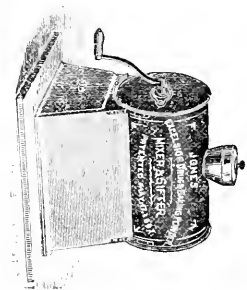
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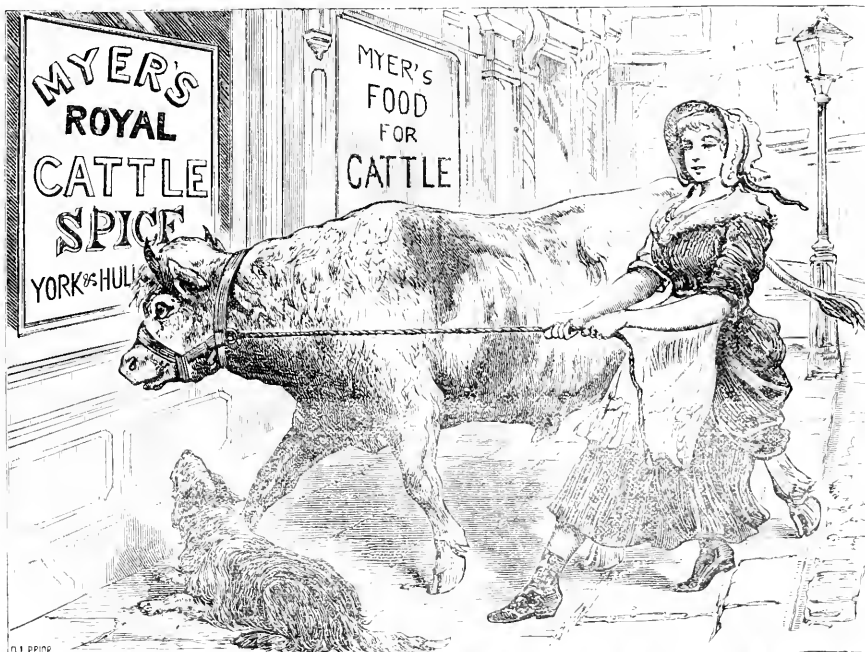
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